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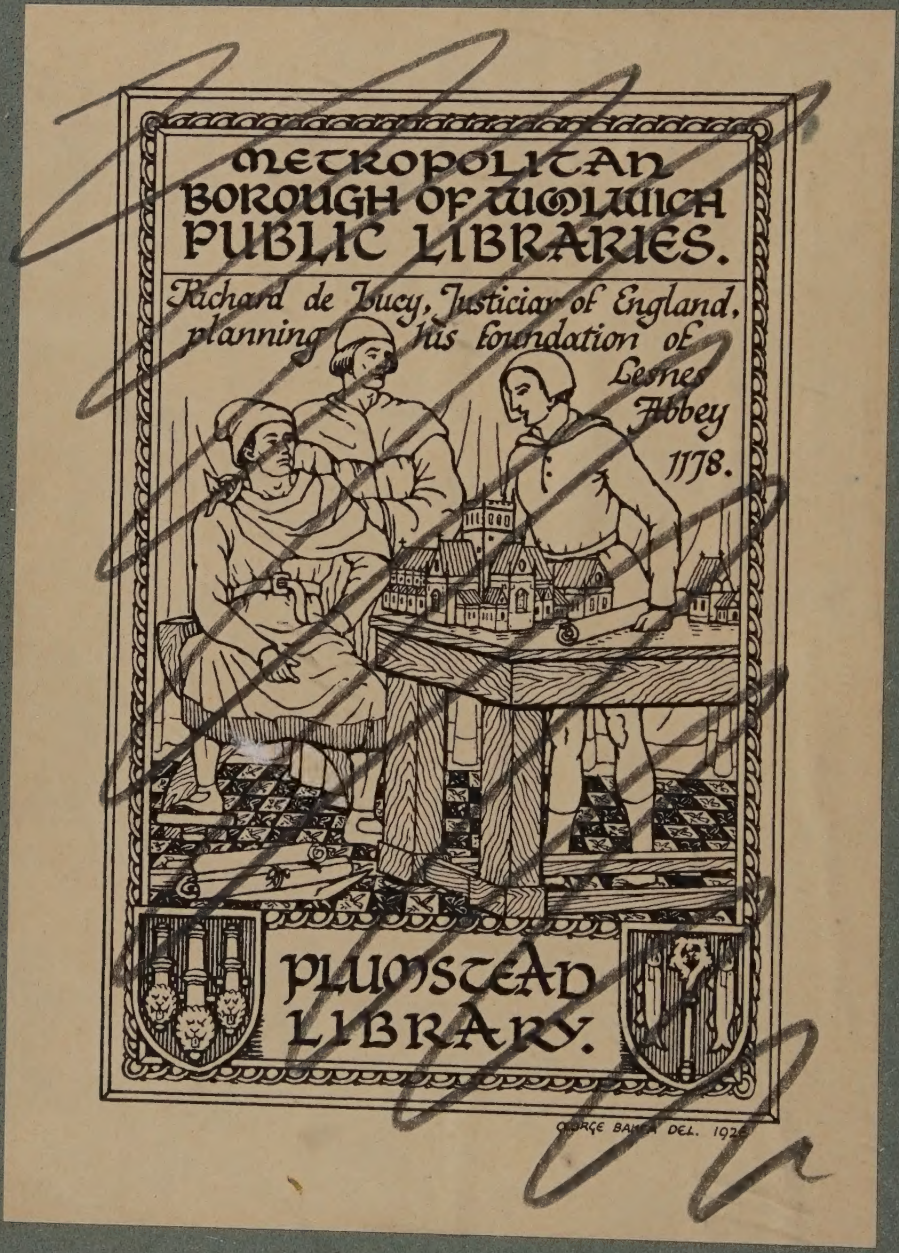

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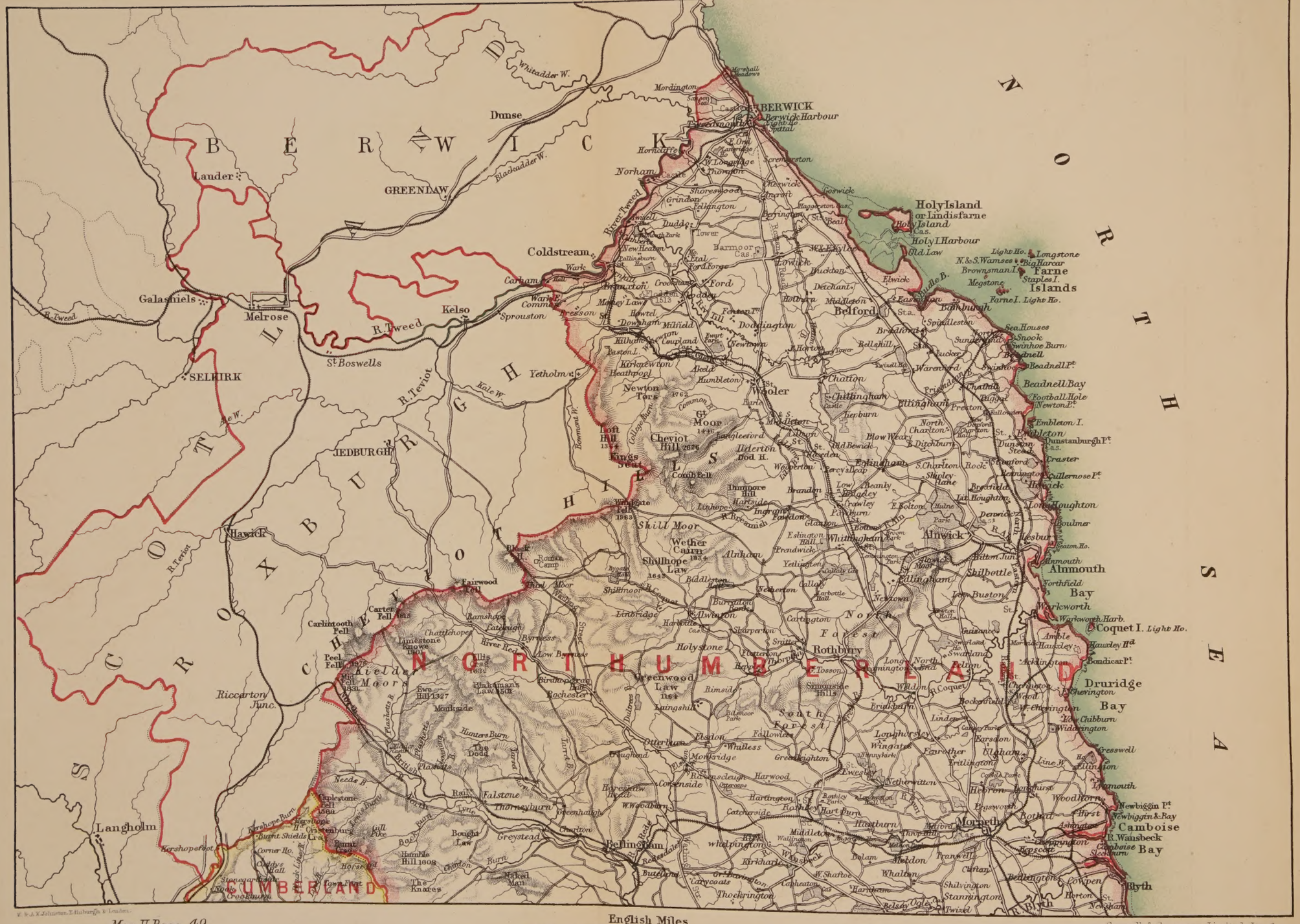

Map II. Page 49

English Miles
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Map III. Page 97

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CASSELL'S

GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BEING

A Complete Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom

WITH

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

AND

SIXTY MAPS

A — CHED

CASSELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK & MELBOURNE

1899

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PREFACE.

In offering this book to the public the Publishers confidently believe that it meets a want hitherto unsupplied. This Gazetteer contains an alphabetical list of the Counties (with their geological features and river-systems), Parliamentary Divisions, Baronies, Parishes (with their acreage and soil), Townships, Cities, Boroughs (County, Parliamentary, and Municipal), Towns, Seaports, Hamlets, Villages, and small places in the United Kingdom.

The physical features, such as Mountains and Hills (with their altitude), Rivers (with their fisheries), Waterfalls, Bays, Capes, Lakes, Islands, and Rocks and Shoals (with their Lighthouses, Lightships, and Beacons), are described. The Antiquities have received a large share of attention. Prehistoric Remains, Earthworks, Castles, and Ecclesiastical Ruins are described at considerable length; and the "Historic Houses" are more fully treated than in any other Gazetteer.

A special series of Maps has been prepared, one of which will be presented with each part, so that the purchaser will always have at hand a ready means of reference to the geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Publishers invite attention to the number and beauty of the Illustrations, which are from the photographs of firms of established repute, or from drawings taken on the spot, and are intended to give the reader an accurate idea of the places described in the text. Many of these have never before been represented, and in some cases photographs by private persons have been generously placed at the disposal of Messrs. Cassell and Co.

In the matter of place-names the spelling of the Census Returns has been followed, as has the official method of printing names in which a distinctive epithet occurs. Places to the names of which *Great*, *Little*, *North*, *South*, and the like are prefixed, should be looked for under the principal word. Thus *East Allington* will be found on page 37 as *Allington, East*.

The geographical position of a place in its County, and with respect to some important town, is first given. In the cases of Parishes the acreage and the nature of the soil follow. Then comes the Parish Church, with its Dedication,

Architectural Features, Monuments, etc. A church of the Norman or Early English period is described as Norm. or E. Eng., while a modern building reproducing the characteristics of any architectural period is said to be in the style of that period. Other places of worship, schools, and public buildings come next in order. Historical events with which the place is connected are noticed, as are eminent natives. The Antiquities, Natural Features, Trades, and Seats follow.

The table at the foot of the pages has been compiled with great care. It contains only such places as are found in the Census Returns, and for these only is it possible to give the population. The first column contains the Name, the second the nearest Railway Station, with its distance from the place in question; in the third column is the distance of such station from London (for places in Great Britain) or Dublin (for places in Ireland); and the figures in the last column show the Population, according to the returns for 1891. Thus on page 1 Abberley is 6 miles from Stourport Station, which is 125 miles from London; Abbey (2) has a station of its own (Abbeyhill), 395 from London; the Welsh Abbeycwmhir is 5½ miles from Ponty-dwr Station, which is 206 miles from London. On page 2 Abbeyleix has a station, which is 61 miles from Dublin, and the two populations given are shown by the abbreviations Pa. and Mkt. To. to be those of the Parish and Market Town respectively. The Townships or Civil Parishes are the smallest divisions of which the population is given in the Census Returns for England and Wales. In dealing with Scotland and Ireland, however, the population of a large proportion of the villages is given.

When a number of places of the same name occur, they are arranged in the following order:—English, Welsh, Scots, and Irish, the most important ones coming first.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

Barony.—Properly the estate of a Baron; a territorial division of a county in Ireland, probably in former times the district of a native chief.

Borough, originally a fortified or corporate town:

County Borough.—Any borough instituted by the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, and therein defined as "a borough which on June 1, 1888, either had a population of not less than 50,000 or was a county of itself. Such boroughs are, for the purposes of this Act, administrative counties."

Municipal Borough.—A borough possessing a charter, and governed by a Mayor and Corporation.

Parliamentary Borough.—A borough returning a member, or members, to Parliament, or forming one of a group of boroughs represented in Parliament.

Burgh.—The Scottish term corresponding to the English "*borough*" (q.v.):

Burgh of Barony.—A burgh governed by a council and magistrates, or by the latter alone, and owing its charter to a feudal superior, not directly to the sovereign.

Burgh of Regality.—A Burgh of Barony formerly possessing exclusive criminal jurisdiction within its boundaries. The name is retained, but the jurisdiction has been abolished.

Municipal Burgh.—The same as Municipal Borough (q.v.).

Parliamentary Burgh.—The same as Parliamentary Borough (q.v.).

Royal Burgh.—A burgh created by Royal Charter.

Chapelry, a district assigned to a chapel-of-ease.

Civil Parish or *Township.* [TOWNSHIP.]

Ecclesiastical Parish.—A division of a parish, or parishes, for ecclesiastical purposes.

Hamlet, a section of a parish, a village, a group of houses.

Liberty.—A territorial division, in some counties, and sometimes containing more than one parish. The name refers to the fact that in this district certain franchises or privileges were, or still are, enjoyed.

Market Town.—A town which has the privilege of holding a public market on stated days of the week.

Parish.—A territorial division of a county for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

Quoad Sacra Parish.—A parish, in Scotland, for ecclesiastical purposes only.

Riding.—One of the divisions (North, East and West) of the County of York in England, and of Co. Cork (East and West) in Ireland. The term is a corruption of the Old English *thryding* = a third part.

Tithing.—Originally a company of ten householders, or the district occupied by them. The name has now no practical signification.

Townland.—A division of a parish in Ireland, without rating powers.

Township.—A civil division of an ancient parish in England and Wales, where a separate poor rate is levied. The name is often retained even after the township is absorbed for rating purposes. In such cases the population does not appear in the Census Returns.

In the matter of place-names the spelling of the Census Returns has been followed, as has the official method of printing names in which a distinctive epithet occurs. Places to the names of which *Great*, *Little*, *North*, *South*, and the like are prefixed, should be looked for under the principal word. Thus *East Allington* will be found on page 37 as *Allington, East.*

When a number of places of the same name occur, they are arranged in the following order:—English, Welsh, Scots, and Irish, the most important ones coming first in each group.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abers.	Aberdeenshire.
Antr.	Antrim.
Args.	Argyllshire.
Arm.	Armagh.
Ayrs.	Ayrshire.
Banffs.	Banffshire.
Beds.	Bedfordshire.
Berks.	Berkshire.
Berws.	Berwickshire.
Brecons.	Brecknockshire.
Bucks.	Buckinghamshire.
Caiths.	Caithness-shire.
Cambs.	Cambridgeshire.
Cardigs.	Cardiganshire.
Carl.	Carlow.
Carmarths.	Carmarthenshire.
Carnarvs.	Carnarvonshire.
Cav.	Cavan.
Chesh.	Cheshire.
Clacks.	Clackmannanshire.
Cornw.	Cornwall.
Cumb.	Cumberland.
Denbighs.	Denbighshire.
Derbys.	Derbyshire.
Dev.	Devon.
Don.	Donegal.
Dors.	Dorset.
Dub.	Dublin.
Dumbarts.	Dumbartonshire.
Dumfs.	Dumfriesshire.
Dur.	Durham.
E. R., N. R., W. R. Yorks.	East, North, West Riding, Yorkshire.
Edins.	Edinburghshire.
Elgs.	Elginshire.
Ferm.	Fermanagh.
Fifes.	Fifeshire.
Flints.	Flintshire.
Forfs.	Forfarshire.
Glamorgs.	Glamorganshire.
Gloucs.	Gloucestershire.
Haddings.	Haddingtonshire.
Hants.	Hampshire.
Herefords.	Herefordshire.
Herts.	Hertfordshire.
Hunts.	Huntingdonshire.
Invs.	Inverness-shire.
I. of A.	Isle of Anglesey.
I. of M.	Isle of Man.
I. of W.	Isle of Wight.
Ir.	Ireland.
K. Co.	King's County.
Kilk.	Kilkenny.
Kincs.	Kincardineshire.
Kinrs.	Kinross-shire.
Kirkcuds.	Kirkcudbrightshire.
Lanarks.	Lanarkshire.
Lancs.	Lancashire.
Leics.	Leicestershire.
Leit.	Leitrim.
Lincs.	Lincolnshire.
Linliths.	Linlithgowshire.
Lim.	Limerick.
Londy.	Londonderry.
Longf.	Longford.
Merions.	Merionethshire.
Middx.	Middlesex.
Mon.	Monmouthshire.
Montgoms.	Montgomeryshire.
Nairns.	Nairnshire.
Norf.	Norfolk.
Northants.	Northamptonshire.
Northumb.	Northumberland.
Notts.	Nottinghamshire.
Ork.	Orkney.
Oxon.	Oxfordshire.
Peebs.	Peeblesshire.
Pembs.	Pembrokeshire.
Perths.	Perthshire.
Q. Co.	Queen's County.
Radnors.	Radnorshire.
Renfs.	Renfrewshire.
Roscom.	Roscommon.
Ross and Crom.	Ross and Cromarty.
Roxbs.	Roxburghshire.
Rutld.	Rutland.
Salop	Shropshire.
Sc.	Scotland.
Selks.	Selkirkshire.
Somerset	Somersetshire.
Staffs.	Staffordshire.
Stirls.	Stirlingshire.
Suff.	Suffolk.
Suths.	Sutherlandshire.
Tip.	Tipperary.
Tyr.	Tyrone.
Warws.	Warwickshire.
Waterf.	Waterford.
Westmd.	Westmorland.
Wex.	Wexford.
Wick.	Wicklow.
Wigs.	Wigtownshire.
Wilts.	Wiltshire.
Worcs.	Worcestershire.
Wstm.	Westmeath.

ac.	acres, acreage.
affl.	affluent
b.	born.
bar.	barony.
cent.	century
chap.	chapelry.
co.	county.
co. bor.	county borough.
Co. Co.	County Court.
d.	died.
Dec.	Decorated.
dis.	district.
div.	division.
E.	East.
eccl. pa.	ecclesiastical parish.
E. Eng.	Early English.
(F.)	Friday.
ft.	foot, feet.
ha.	hamlet.
in.	inch, inches.
lib.	liberty.
(M.)	Monday.
mkt.	market.
mun. bor.	municipal borough.
N.	North.
Norm.	Norman.
pa., pas.	parish, parishes.
parl. bor.	parliamentary borough.
Perp.	Perpendicular.
pl.	place.
q.s. pa.	*quoad sacra* parish.
q.v.	*quod vide* (= which see).
S.	South.
(S.)	Saturday.
sess.	sessional.
sub.	suburb.
(T.)	Tuesday.
temp.	*tempore* (= in the time of).
(TH.)	Thursday.
ti.	tithing.
tld.	townland.
to.	town.
tp.	township.
Trans.	Transition.
U.	union.
vil.	village.
viz.	namely.
W.	West.
(W.)	Wednesday.
yd., yds.	yard, yards.

☞ *The Table at the foot of the pages contains those places which are found in the Census Returns, and for these only is it possible to give the population.*

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GAZETTEER

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Aan, or **Aven,** a rivulet of the E. Grampians, rising on the N.W. side of Mt. Battock, at a height of 1,700 ft., and flowing along the boundary of Abers. and Kincs. to its junction with the Feugh.

A'an, or **Avon,** a lake of S. Banffs., Sc., forming the head water of the river Avon (q.v.). It is 1½ miles long, and 2,250 ft. above sea-level.

Abbas Combe. [TEMPLECOMBE.]

Abbenhall. [ABENHALL.]

Abberley, pa., W. Worcs., 12 N.W. of Worcester; ac. 2,608; soil marl and clay, overlying sandstone and gravel. The church of St. Michael (1852) is in E. Eng. style; there are remains of a Norm. church. *A. Hill* lies to the S.

Abbertoft. [HABERTOFT.]

Abberton (1), pa., E. Essex, 4 S. of Colchester; ac. 1,066; soil and subsoil loam. The church of St. Andrew (restored 1884) is a small stone building with a brick tower.

Abberton (2), pa. and vil., E. Worcs., 5 N.E. of Pershore; ac. 1,001; soil sand and clay. The new church of St. Edburga, in E. Eng. style, stands on the site of the old one, with some of the ancient windows re-inserted; the Norm. font and the monuments have been retained. There are mineral springs like those at Cheltenham and Epsom.

Abberwick, tp. on the Aln, pa. of and 3½ N. from Edlingham (q.v.), Northumb.; ac. 1,680.

Abbess Roding. [ABBOTS ROOTHING.]

Abbey (1), vil. on left bank of the Forth, pa. of and 1¼ N. from Stirling (q.v.), N.E. Stirls., Sc. A ferry crosses the river here. The name is derived from the Abbey of Cambuskenneth (q.v.).

Abbey (2), *q.s.* pa., formed from pas. of S. Leith and Greenside (q.v.), Edinbs., Sc. The church is a Gothic edifice 1 E.N.E. from the Post Office, Edinburgh.

Abbey (3), *q.s.* pa., round the ruins of the abbey in the town of Arbroath (q.v.), S.E. Forfs., Sc.

Abbey (4), or **Abbey Paisley,** pa., N.E. Renfs., Sc.; ac. 16,179, water and foreshore 225; soil generally clayey or sandy, in some cases alluvial loam. The pa. church is the old Abbey of Paisley (q.v.). There are collieries and mines for ironstone; quarrying is extensively carried on, and there are pits of potter's clay and fireclay.

Abbey (5), prec. of Canongate (q.v.), Edinbs., Sc. Here are situated the Palace and Abbey of Holyrood, and the Queen's Park. It was enclosed by James V., and was till the alteration of the law a "sanctuary" for insolvent debtors. [EDINBURGH.]

Abbey (6), small vil. on the Tyne, pa. of Haddington (q.v.), Haddings., Sc., and 1¼ E.N.E. of the town of Haddington. A Cistercian convent, founded here late in the 12th cent. by the mother of Malcolm IV., was in 1548 the meeting-place of the Parliament that arranged the French marriage of Mary Queen of Scots. No traces of the building now remain.

Abbey (7), ha., pa. of St. Dogmells (q.v.), N.E. Pembs., about 1 W. from Cardigan.

Abbey (8), burn and headland, pa. of Rerwick (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc. The burn falls into Burnfoot harbour, of which the headland forms the west side.

Abbey (9), hill, pa. of Abbey St. Bathans (q.v.), N. Berws., Sc., 6 N.W. of Duns. It is one of the Lammermuirs, and is 913 ft. high.

Abbey (10), pa. and vil. on the east side of Galway bay, N. co. Clare, Ir., 2 S. of Burren; ac. 4,714. Here are the ruins of a Cistercian abbey founded in the 12th cent.

Abbey (11), vil., pa. of Inishlounaght (q.v.) S. co. Tip., Ir., 2 S.W. of Clonmel.

Abbey (12), island, Kenmare river, pa. of Kilcrohane (q.v.), co. Kerry, Ir.

Abbey (13), pl., N. co. Galway, Ir., 5 N. of Woodford.

Abbeycartron, tld., pa. of Elphin (q.v.), co. Roscom., Ir.

Abbey Craig, an eminence (362 ft.) in pa. of Logie, on the north of the Forth, Stirls., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Stirling. It is covered with shrubberies and winding walks. On the top is the Wallace monument, 220 ft. high; and there are marks of a Roman entrenchment, which was used also by Cromwell.

Abbeycwmhir ("the Abbey of the Long Valley"), pa., N. Radnors., 6 N.E. of Rhayader; ac. 11,312; soil sand and gravel. The modern church of St. Mary, in E. Eng. style, contains some monuments

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Abberley	Stourport (6)	125	563
Abberton (1)	Wivenhoe (3)	47	252
Abberton (2)	Pershore (6)	103	95
Abberwick	Alnwick (3)	311	88
Abbey (2)	Abbeyhill	395	8907
Abbey (3)	Arbroath	474	5737
Abbey (4)	Paisley	407	42887
Abbey (10)	Gort (11)	134	475
Abbey (11)	Clonmel (2)	135	144
Abbeycwmhir	Ponty-dwr (5½)	206	452

from an older church. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, 1143, by Cadwallon ap Madoc, for 60 monks, but only a few fragments of the abbey church now remain, the materials having been largely used to build a mansion close by. The old Abbey fish-pool, which lies to the south of the ruins, has been restored to its original shape. There were some earth-works above and below the abbey, which formerly served for its defence.

Abbey Dale, ha., tp. of Ecclesall Bierlow (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Sheffield.

Abbeydarig, vil., pa. of Moydow (q.v.), S. co. Longf., Ir., 7 S. of Longford town, and at the foot of the Slieve Gaudry hills.

Abbey Demesnes, ha., pa. of Winchcombe (q.v.), adjoining the to. of that name on the north-west, E. Glouc.s.

Abbey Dore, pa. and vil. in the Golden Valley, S.W. Herefords., head of a U. and petty sess. div., 11 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 5,358; soil sandy loam, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin (E. Eng., with a Norm. tower) formed part of a Cistercian abbey founded, in the reign of Stephen, by Robert de Ewyas.

Abbeydorney, vil. on the Brick, pa. of O'Dorney (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., 5½ N. of Tralee. It derives its name from a Cistercian abbey founded here 1154; the abbot was a Lord of Parliament. Queen Elizabeth gave the abbey to Trin. Coll., Dublin.

Abbeyfeale, pa. and vil. with mkt. (M.), at the confluence of the Allaghaun and Feale, S.W. co. Lim., Ir., 37 S.W. of Limerick; ac. 18,149; soil peat, overlying clay and rock. The country around is wild, rocky, and was till lately almost inaccessible. The Rockites in 1822 made it their stronghold, and dated their letters from "our camp at A." There are about 3,000 ac. of bog and waste, and much turf is sent to Newcastle 10 miles off, limestone being brought back. A Cistercian abbey was founded here 1188. The ruins of Port Castle, erected by the Geraldines to command the pass of the Feale, are still to be seen.

Abbey Foregate, sub. of Shrewsbury (q.v.), Mid Salop.

Abbey Gormacan, pa., E. Galway, Ir., 7 N.W. of Eyrecourt; ac. 8,319; soil good. The pa. is near the Slieve Boughty Hills, and derives its name from an abbey for canons regular of St. Augustin, founded by a chief of the O'Gormagans. Henry VIII. granted it to Ulick, first Earl of Clanricarde.

Abbey Green (1), ha., tp. of and ¾ N. from Leek Frith (q.v.), N. Staffs. There are remains of an abbey here, now used as a farmhouse.

Abbey Green (2), vil. on the Nethan, in pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 6 S.W. of Lanark. The vil. is beautifully situated in a valley, and takes its name from the Priory of Lesmahagow, which was founded by David I., 1140, and was subordinate to Kelso Abbey. There are two public schools and a pa. church. The chief industry is weaving.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Abbey Dore	Abbey Dore	156	480
Abbeydorney	Abbeydorney	207	162
Abbeyfeale	Abbeyfeale	157	4319
Abbey Gormacan	Ballinasloe (5)	94	1180
Abbey Green (2)	Lesmahagow (½)	388	1537
Abbey Holme	Abbey Holme Junc.	317	906

Abbey Head, prom. on south coast of Kirkcuds., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Kirkcudbright.

Abbey Hill (1). [Abbey (9).]

Abbey Hill (2), an ancient sub. of Edinburgh, adjoining the north side of Holyrood gardens. It consists chiefly of an old street, which contains a few houses that were probably the residence of former courtiers. The first Duchess of Gordon died here, 1732.

Abbey Holme, tp. on the holme (or alluvial) land on the west bank of the Waver, pa. of Holme Cultram (q.v.), W. Cumb., 17 S.W. of Carlisle; ac. 5,617; soil light, forming good arable and pasture land, subsoil peat and glacial drift.

Abbey Hulton, lordship, pa. of Burslem (q.v.), N. Staffs. Here are some remains of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1223; now used for farm purposes.

Abbey Isle. [Aghamore (2).]

Abbey Jerpoint, pa. on the Nore, Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 2 S.W. of Thomastown; ac. 2,827; soil varies from loamy and deep to rocky bar. A. J., sometimes called J. West, was formerly a corporate town. It derives its name from a Cistercian abbey founded (1180) by Donogh O'Donoghoe, King of Ossory. The last abbot, Oliver Grace, surrendered it to Henry VIII., who gave it to Butler, Earl of Ormond. Among the ruins, of which the tower is the most perfect, are to be seen tombs of the Graces and the Butlers. [Jerpointabbey.]

Abbeyknockmoy, pa. and vil. on the Moyne, N. Galway, Ir., 7 S.E. of Tuam; ac. 12,385; soil light pasture-land, alternating with bog. A monastery was founded here by O'Connor of the Red Hand, King of Connaught, after a battle with the English. On the north wall of the abbey ruins may be seen traces of some 13th-cent. frescoes, which were interesting as giving specimens of the ancient Irish costume.

Abbey Lands, tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Alnwick (q.v.), adjoining the town of Alnwick on the north, N. Northumb.; ac. (including Canongate and Hulne Park) 5,336.

Abbeylara, pa. and vil. on Loughs Kemaile and Gownagh, E. Longf., Ir., 3 S.E. of Granard; ac. 8,568; soil mostly good, interspersed with bog and limestone quarries. There are some few remains of a Cistercian monastery. *Fernsborough* is a finely-planted estate in the pa.

Abbeyleix, pa. and mkt. to. (S.) on the Nore, co. Kilk. and Q. Co., Ir., 9 S. of Maryborough; ac. 3,544; soil clay, freestone, limestone, and bog. The town, which is in Q. Co., consists of one long street along the old Maryborough and Dublin coach-road. It is well built, and contains a modern church of Perp. style with spire, two chapels, a market-house, sessions-house, dispensary, infirmary, bridewell, and almshouse for widows. The Cistercian monastery was re-founded (1183) by Conogher O'More, and became very famous. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Thomas, Earl of Ormond, and its possessions now form part of the well-wooded and finely-

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Abbey Jerpoint	Thomastown (2)	92	111
Abbeyknockmoy	Ballyglunin (4½)	125	2309
Abbeylara	Ballywillan (2)	72	1243
Abbeyleix, pa.	Abbeyleix	61	3171
Abbeyleix, mkt. to.	Abbeyleix	61	987

arranged estate of Lord de Vesci. A. has freestone and limestone quarries, and good potter's clay; and there are woollen manufactures and flour-mills, employing many hands.

Abbeymahon, pa. on Courtmacsherry Bay, S. co. Cork, Ir., 9 S. of Bandon; ac. 4,481; soil good arable, with large extent of bog. The walls of the church and an ivy-covered tower are all that remain of a Cistercian abbey. Collecting sand and seaweed for manure employs many of the inhabitants.

Abbey Mills, vil., tp. of and ½ E. from Withnell (q.v.), Mid Lancs.

Abbey Precincts, pa. lying round Chester Cathedral, Chesh.; ac. 18.

Abbey St. Bathans, pa. and ha. on the Whiteadder, N.E. Berws., Sc., 7 N.W. of Dunse; ac. 4,797; soil rocky and heather-grown in the upper parts, fertile in the lowlands. The pa. church is part of the chapel of a 12th-cent. convent, founded by Ada, Countess of Dunbar. The river, with the burns that feed it, abounds in trout.

Abbeyshrule, pa. and vil. on the Inny, which is crossed by a stone bridge of 10 arches, S. co. Longf., Ir., 10 E. of Edgeworthstown; ac. 2,348. Some remains exist of a monastery, the chief being a large square tower and a cemetery. An aqueduct carries the Royal Canal over the Inny. There is a flourmill, also a blackstone quarry.

Abbeyside, vil. and sub. of Dungarvan (q.v.), on the Colligan, an inlet of Dungarvan Bay, S. co. Waterf., Ir. The abbey (1295) was an Augustinian friary, and its steeple is 60 ft. high. Near the altar is the monument of Donald M'Grath (1400), and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of his castle.

Abbeystead, ha., tp. of Over Wyersdale (q.v.), N. Lancs., 7 S.E. of Lancaster. Here is a reservoir, about 60 acres in extent, belonging to the Lancaster Water Works.

Abbeystrand, ha., pa. of Tullagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 7 S.W. of Skibbereen.

Abbeystrowry, pa. on the Ilen, containing part of Skibbereen (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 9,374; soil clay and artificial loam, overlying slate. Of the abbey neither the name nor the founder is known, but there are some remains. One-third of the land is bog or waste, consisting of rocky hills with a few pastures. There are some slate quarries here, but they are very little worked.

Abbey, The, pa., N.E. Carnarvs., 3 N. of Llanrwst; soil chiefly meadow land, well timbered. It was the demesne of a religious house founded by Edward I. The only trace of the abbey itself is a freestone arch built into a wall. There is a seat of the same name.

Abbey Town, vil., tp. of Abbey Holme, pa. of Holme Cultram (q.v.), W. Cumb., 4½ S.E. of Silloth. It is chiefly celebrated in connection with the remains of the Cistercian abbey of Holme Cultram, founded here about 1150 by Prince Henry of Scotland. The abbey was partly destroyed by Bruce, but was afterwards rebuilt with great magnificence. In the 16th cent. the conventual church was assigned to the parishioners, who used it until the 18th cent., when the present church of St. Mary, the pa. church of Holme Cultram (q.v.), was partly constructed from its ruins. The town commands a fine view of the northern fells of the Lake District, as well as of the mountains of Galloway.

Abbey Wood, ha., eccl. pa. of Belvedere (q.v.), W. Kent, 11 E. of London. Near A. W. is Bostall Heath, a tract of over 150 acres, situated on a tableland; it is under the control of the London County Council.

Abbot Rule, ancient pa. on the Rule (now merged in other pas.) and seat, S.W. Roxbs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Jedburgh. The ruins of the ancient church are still to be seen.

Abbots, ti., pa. of Portbury (q.v.), E. Somerset, 6½ N.W. of Bristol.

Abbots Astley. [Astley Abbots.]

Abbots Bickington, pa. and vil. on the Torridge, N. Dev., 9 S.W. of Great Torrington; ac. 1,078; soil light, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. James, restored 1868, is of mixed styles; the nave is E. Eng., and there is some old stained glass in the chancel.

Abbots Bromley, pa., decayed mkt. to., and polling-place for the Burton div., E. Staffs., 10 E. of Stafford; ac. 5,277; soil marl, clay, sand, and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1855, is E. Dec.; on the north wall of the aisle are brass effigies on an alabaster slab of the 15th cent. A hobby-horse and stag's horns are preserved in the tower, and are occasionally carried in procession. There are some old timbered houses, and the ancient market cross still remains. There are some 18th-cent. almshouses, and the Grammar School is now incorporated with the Board School, the old buildings being used for the boys' school.

Abbotsbury, pa. and large vil., S.W. Dorset, 9 S.W. of Dorchester; ac. 5,616, including 545 water; soil chiefly red clay. The Perp. church of St. Nicholas contains an antique font and a beautifully-carved pulpit. Over the western door is a curious sculpture of the Trinity, and in the churchyard are two large stone coffins. The vil. is of great antiquity; a monastery was founded here in the 11th cent.; the ruins of the gateway are still remaining. Traces of the conventual church exist a little north of where the abbey stood. The tithe-barn of the monastery is in good preservation, and adjoining is a hexagonal tower. South-west of the vil. stands the ruined chapel of St. Catherine, dating from the reign of Edward IV. It is a lofty building, and serves as a landmark to mariners. The chief employment is agriculture, largely supplemented by mackerel fishing, which is an important industry. *A. Castle*, overlooking the West Bay, is the seat of the Earl of Ilchester, to whom the famous swannery, about 1 S. of the vil., and the decoy belong.

Abbotsford, mansion and seat of Sir Walter Scott, on the right bank of the Tweed, close to Abbotsferry Station, in Melrose pa., N.W. Roxbs., Sc. The ornamental grounds and mansion are the creation of Scott. In architecture the mansion defies all

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Abbeymahon	Bandon (9)	186	1399
Abbey St. Bathans	Grantshouse (4½)	354	246
Abbeyshrule, pa.	Multyfarnham (10)	60	494
Abbeystrowry	Skibbereen	220	3319

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Abbey, The	Llanrwst & Trefriw	235	19
Abbots Bickington	Torrington (9) [(3)	225	53
Abbots Bromley	Colwich (5)	127	1411
Abbotsbury	Abbotsbury	146	903

rule, and many of its details are copies of old and widely-differing features from various buildings.

ABBOTSFORD.
(From a photograph by Valentine & Sons, Dundee.)

The hall is beautifully ornamented, and there is an armoury and a fine library.

Abbotshall, a coast pa. on the Firth of Forth, S.E. Fifes., Sc., 14 miles from Edinburgh, and forming a sub. of Kirkcaldy; ac. 4,135; soil mostly clay loam, overlying cold clay. There are two churches. The pa. has coal mines, and there are manufactures of cotton, flannel, and linen. In the pa. are the remains of Balwearie Tower, once the home of Michael Scott the astrologer.

Abbotsham, pa. and vil. on Barnstaple Bay, N. Dev., 1½ N.W. of Bideford; ac. 1,078; soil rocky, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen, restored 1872, is E. Eng.; the old bench ends are noteworthy. A. is much frequented in summer for bathing.

Abbotside, High, large tp. on the Ure, pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Hawes; ac. 6,288, water 31; soil loam, overlying limestone and sand.

Abbotside, Low, tp. on the Ure, pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 W. of Askrigg; ac. 2,036.

Abbots Isle, isl. in Stonefield Bay, pa. of Muckairn, Args., Sc.

Abbots Kerswell or **Carswell,** pa. and vil., E. Dev., 2 S. of Newton Abbot; ac. 1,461; soil loamy, overlying limestone rock. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp., with traces of earlier work, and has a carved oak screen and portions of the rood-loft.

Abbots Langley, or **Chiltern Langley,** pa. and ha., S.W. Herts, 3½ N. of Watford; ac. 5,255, water 26; soil gravel, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1867, is Norm., with later work; it contains a monument to Lord Chief Justice Raymond, and 15th-, 16th-, and 17th-cent. brasses. Nicholas Breakspeare (Pope Adrian IV.) is supposed to have been born in the parish. The Booksellers' Provident Retreat, built 1846, is located here.

Abbots Leigh, a small pa. and vil. on the Avon, W. Somerset, 3½ N.W. of Bristol; ac. 2,228; soil sandy, overlying limestone. The church of the Holy Trinity (rebuilt 1848) is Perp., and the plate dates from the reign of Charles II. *Leigh Court* is a seat.

Abbots Lench, or **Hob Lench,** ha., pa. of Church Lench (q.v.), E. Worcs., 5 N.W. of Evesham.

Abbotsley, pa. and small vil., S. Hunts, 4½ S.E. of St. Neots; ac. 1,678; soil clay and gravel. The church of St. Margaret, restored 1884, is E. Eng., built of clunch and rubble, with tower ornamented with four figures of kings. The great and small tithes were commuted for land when the pa. was enclosed.

Abbots Ripton, pa. and vil., formerly belonging to the Abbots of Ramsey (q.v.), Mid Hunts, 4 N. of Huntingdon; ac. 3,998; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1858 and 1868, is E. Eng., with clerestoried nave. There is a small charity of an acre of land called "Church Acre."

Abbots Roothing, pa., W. Essex, 5 N. of Ongar; ac. 1,614; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Edmund, restored and enlarged 1867, is Perp. One of the smaller windows contains ancient stained glass (*temp.* Henry VI.), with a figure of St. Edmund. A. R. takes its name from its having formerly belonged to the Abbess of Barking.

Abbots Salford, ha., pa. of Salford Priors (q.v.), S. Warws., ¾ S.W. of Salford Priors.

Abbotston, ti., pa. of Whiteparish (q.v.), S. Wilts., 8 S.E. of Salisbury.

Abbotstone, ha., a decayed pa. the church of which has been destroyed, pa. of Itchen Stoke (q.v.), Mid Hants, 2½ N.W. of Alresford.

Abbott Street, ha., pa. of Wimborne (q.v.), E. Dors., 2 W. of Wimborne Minster.

Abbotts Ann, pa. and vil., N. Hants; 2½ S.W. of Andover; ac. 3,557; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1716, is in semi-Classic style. Roman remains of tesselated pavement (now in British Museum) have been found here.

Abbotts Morton, pa. and scattered vil., E. Worcs., 6 S.W. of Alcester; ac. 1,420; soil red clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Peter is in the Perp. style. Near the church are the remains of a moat once surrounding a grange which belonged to the Abbey of Evesham, and in the vil. are several ancient timber houses.

Abbotts Worthy, ti., pa. of King's Worthy (q.v.), N. Hants, 2 N.E. of Winchester.

Abcott, tp., pa. of Clungunford (q.v.), S. Salop, 8 N.W. of Ludlow. A. is separated from Clungun-

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Abbotshall	Kirkcaldy (¼)	414	6934
Abbotsham	Bideford (2)	220	528
Abbotside, High	Hawes (2)	252	412
Abbotside, Low	Hawes (2)	252	143
Abbots Kerswell	Newton Abbot (2½)	209	431
Abbots Langley	King's Langley (1½)	21	3230
Abbots Leigh	Pill (2)	126	312
Abbotsley	Gamlingay (4)	77	365
Abbots Ripton	Abbots Ripton (½)	63	391
Abbots Roothing	Harlow (6)	25	240
Abbotts Ann	Andover (2)	67	589
Abbotts Morton	Alcester (5)	121	153

ford by the Clun, which affords good fishing for trout and grayling.

Abdie, pa. on the Frith of Tay, N. Fifes., Sc.; ac. 6,371; soil on the uplands light and gravelly, in the lowlands rich alluvium. Part of A. belongs to Dunbog (q.v.) for ecclesiastical purposes; the rest forms an eccl. pa. Besides the pa. church there is a Free church, also a school. The pa. contains several lochs, the chief of which is the Loch of Lindore. On the margin of the lake is the ruin of the 13th-cent. church of St. Magridin, containing some old monuments. There are traces of Roman and Danish fortifications.

Abdon, pa. on the west of Brown Clee Hill, overlooking the valley of the Corve, S. Salop, 9 N.E. of Ludlow; ac. 1,134; soil clay, overlying rock and Old Red Sandstone. The E. Eng. church of St. Margaret is a plain structure.

Abenburyfawr, tp., pa. of and about 1 E. from Wrexham (q.v.), E. Denbighs.; ac. 1,263, water 13. There are brick and tile works here. Abenburyfechan, formerly a separate tp. in the same pa., but in Flints., is now amalgamated with Abenburyfawr.

Abenburyfechan. [ABENBURYFAWR.]

Abenhall, pa., Forest of Dean, W. Glouc., 5 N.W. from Newnham; ac. 769; soil sandy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Michael and All Angels, restored 1874, is E. Eng. and Dec. In the chancel is a brass with four effigies. *A. Lodge* is a seat.

Aber (1), or **Aber-Gwyngregyn**, pa. and vil. on the coast of N. Carnarvs., 4¾ E. of Bangor; ac. 8,833, water 1,515; soil sand and gravel. The church is dedicated to St. Bodvan. A. is beautifully situated at the opening of a romantic glen, to one side of which the rock known as Maes-y-Gaer forms a boundary, whilst higher up a fine cataract shuts in the view. Near the vil. are the remains of the Roman road which led from *Segontium* to *Conovium*.

Aber (2), ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Llanfigan (q.v.), E. Brecons.

Aber (3), vil., pa. of Llandyfriog (q.v.), S.W. Cardigs., 2 N.E. of Newcastle Emlyn.

Aber (4), ha. on south-east shore of Loch Lomond, and islet 1 mile north in the loch, pa. of Kilmaronock (q.v.), Dumbarts., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Caldarvan station.

Aberaeron. [ABERAYRON.]

Aberaman, eccl. pa., N. Glamorgs., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Aberdare; soil clay, overlying coal and minerals. The church of St. Margaret, erected 1883, is in the E. Eng. style. The Welsh Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have places of worship here. Large iron-works give employment to most of the inhabitants.

Aberangell, vil., pa. of Mallwyd (q.v.), N.W. Montgoms.

Aberarad, vil., pa. of Kenarth (q.v.), N.W. Carmarths., 1 E. of Newcastle Emlyn.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Abdie	Newburgh (1)	434	754
Abdon	Rushbury (5)	172	172
Abenburyfawr	Wrexham (3)	196	265
Abenhall	Longhope (2)	125	231

Aberarder, ha. and estate on the river Nairn, pas. of Daviot and Dunlichity (q.v.), Invs., Sc., 15 S. of Inverness.

Aberargie, vil., pa. of Abernethy (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 1½ W. of Abernethy. The vil. is at the mouth of the Glenfarg.

Aberarth, vil., pa. of Llanddewi (q.v.), W. Cardigs., 2 N.E. of Aberayron.

Aberavon, pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (S.), forming a part of the parl. bor. of Swansea, and a polling-station for South Glamorgs., 6 S. of Neath; ac. 1,943, water 655; soil sand and gravel, overlying coal and minerals. The church of St. Mary is in the E. Eng. style, and was erected 1860, on the site of the old pa. church. There are chapels belonging to the English and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The Roman Catholics also have a church. A. is situated on the right bank of the Avon, and is generally known by its modern name of Port Talbot. It has grown rapidly of late years, in consequence of the proximity of many large tin-works. The situation of the town is extremely picturesque, and the surrounding scenery of the neighbourhood is very beautiful. In a field adjoining the churchyard are the remains of the foundations of an ancient castle, said to have been built by Caradoc, son of Jeslyn ab Gwrgan, the Welsh prince, who was dethroned at the time of the Conquest. The Corporation chest now in use is reputed to be made of the identical piece of rough oak in which the ancient portreeve concealed the town charter and other important documents when warned of Cromwell's descent on the place. The officers of the Protector, on their arrival, found the portreeve unconcernedly chopping wood upon this block, which still bears the marks of the axe.

Aberayron, or **Aberaeron**, seaport and mkt. to. (W.), in the pas. of Henfynyw and Llanddewi (q.v.), W. Cardigs., 14 S.W. of Aberystwith. The church of Holy Trinity is a chapel-of-ease to Henfynyw (q.v.). There is a considerable import trade in coal, timber, and limestone, but the exports are very small. The town is bounded on each side by steep wooded cliffs, with Cardigan Bay in front, and is popular as a health resort. On the shore to the north are the remains of a circular camp. *Monachty Hall* and *Tyglyn-Aeron* are seats in the vicinity.

Aberbaidan, vil., pa. of Llanelly (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 4 S.W. of Crickhowell.

Aberbechan, ha., pa. of Llanllwchaiarn (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., near Newtown.

Aberbeeg, ha., pa. of Llanhilleth (q.v.), Mon., 15 N.W. of Newport.

Aberbran, vil., pa. of Penpont (q.v.), Mid Brecons., 4 W. of Brecon.

Abercanaid, vil., pa. of and 1 S. from the town of Merthyr Tydvil (q.v.), N.E. Glamorgs.

Abercarne, vil., pa. of Mynyddyslwyn (q.v.), S.W. Mon., 10½ N.W. of Newport. There are large collieries and coke works in the neighbourhood.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Aber (1)	Aber	234	422
Aberaman	Aberaman	175	10233
Aberavon, pa.	Aberavon	196	6086
Aberavon, m. bor.	Aberavon	196	6300

Abercastle, coast vil., pa. of Mathry (q.v.), N. Pembs., 6 N.E. of St. Davids.

Abercegir, vil., pa. of Darowen (q.v.), Montgoms., about 6 E. from Machynlleth. Flannel is manufactured here.

Aberchalder, a point upon the Caledonian Canal and the river Oich, Invs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Fort Augustus. There is here a regulating lock on the canal, to secure a depth of 20 feet. At *A. House* Prince Charles Edward mustered his men before making a descent on the lowlands 1745.

Aberchirder, vil., pa. of Marnoch (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc., 9¼ S.W. of Banff. There are churches and chapels, and a public and episcopal school. The vil. is thriving, and contains a post-office and a bank.

Aberconway, the old name of Conway (q.v.).

Abercorn, coast pa. and vil., N. Linliths., Sc., 3¾ W. of South Queensferry; ac. 4,500; soil varied, overlying various. The vil. is prettily situated a quarter of a mile inland, near the confluence of the Cornie and Midhope burns. There was formerly a monastery, which became the seat of the first Scottish bishopric. The ancient pa. church has traces of Norm. work, a broken cross, and a stone coffin-lid. The Duke of A. takes his title from the vil. A good deal of stone-quarrying is carried on.

Abercowarch, pl., pa. of Llanymawddwy (q.v.), Merions., 2 N.E. of Dinas Mawddwy. There is a flannel factory here.

Abercrave, pl., pa. of and 5 S. from Ystradgynlais (q.v.), S. Brecons. The inhabitants are employed in mining and agriculture. There is a mission church here. (The Welsh form of the name is *Abercraf.*)

Abercrombie, or **St. Monans,** coast pa., E. Fifes., Sc., 3 S.W. of Anstruther; ac. 1,203; soil light loam and clay. There are two churches and some public buildings; also a good harbour, which accommodates three or four trading vessels and the local fishing fleet. Coal, limestone, and ironstone have been worked. Dreel Burn and St. Monans Burn flow through the pa.

Abercromby, one of the parl. divs. of Liverpool.

Aberdalgie, pa., S.E. Perths., Sc., 3¾ S.W. of Perth; ac. 4,165; soil mostly loam or clay. The Earn (here a beautiful salmon river) and the Almond flow through the pa. The ancient pa. of Dupplin is included in A., and *Dupplin Castle* is the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, who has also a vault at the east end of the church.

Aberdare, pa., mkt. to. (w. and s.), head of Co. Co. dis., and polling-place for the county of Glamorgan, Mid Glamorgs., forming part of the parl. bor. of Merthyr Tydvil; ac. 16,619; soil clay, overlying coal and minerals. The pa. church of St. John the Baptist, formerly a chapel to Llantrissant, restored 1859, is a plain E. Eng. building. St. Fagan's Church (eccl. pa. formed 1856) is a building in the Gothic style. St. Elvan's, chapel-of-ease to the pa. church, built 1850, is in the Dec. Gothic style. St. Mary's, Maesydref, built 1865, is another chapel-of-ease, in French Gothic style, and has a baptistery for immersion under the floor at the west end of the nave. The services here are exclusively Welsh. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and Primitive Methodists. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley watered by the river Cynon, and has made greater commercial progress within the last fifty years than any town in the Principality, in consequence of the abundant mineral wealth of the locality. Brickmaking is also carried on here. Near the town are vestiges of a circular British encampment, and at a short distance from it the remains of two ancient bloomeries were discovered.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aberchirder	Cornhill (5)	584	1222
Abercorn	Winchburgh (4)	403	863
Abercrombie	St. Monance (1)	434	1998
Aberdalgie	Forgandenny (1)	445	280
Aberdare, pa.	Aberdare	177	40917

Aberdaron, pa. and vil., S.W. Carnarvs., 14 S.W. of Pwllheli; ac. 6,903, water 175; soil sand and gravel, overlying minerals. The church of St. Hyrwyn, rebuilt 1841, is in the E. Eng. style. The ancient church formerly gave sanctuary. A. stands at the head of a beautiful bay of the same name, and near the vil. are ruins known as Capel Vair ("the Chapel of Our Lady"). In the pa. is a tumulus called Bedd Odo, said to be the grave of a giant named Odo. On the shore is Ogo Vair Cave, with a sacred well inside.

Aberdeen, a maritime city, capital of Aberdeenshire (q.v.), Sc. It is a royal and parl. bor., ranking fourth in importance among Scottish cities, and is situated at the S.E. extremity of the co., on the N. bank of the river Dee, close to its mouth, and about two miles S. of the mouth of the river Don, whence its name is derived. The city consists of two distinct towns—Aberdeen proper, and Old Aberdeen or Old Macher, which is situated about 1 mile N. of Aberdeen. Each town has separate and distinct charters

Market Cross, Aberdeen.

and privileges, but the two towns are now united for parl. (and other) purposes, one member being returned for the northern division, and one for the southern. Aberdeen formerly possessed two universities: one, Marischal College and University, situated in Broad Street, Aberdeen, and founded in 1593 by George Keith, Earl Marischal, upon the site of an older monastery; the other, King's College and University, in Old Aberdeen, founded about the close

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aberdare, to.	Aberdare	177	38513
Aberdaron	Pwllheli (20)	270	1170
Aberdeen, r. bor.	Aberdeen	528	110162
Aberdeen, p. bor.	Aberdeen	528	121623

of the 15th cent. by Bishop Elphinstone. The two were united for the first time by Charles I., 1641; they were subsequently disunited, 1661, and were finally re-united, 1858, to form the present University of Aberdeen, with a single teaching staff for both. The Faculties are:—Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, whose 21 professors share between them an aggregate income of about £15,000 per annum. The students generally number about 600, are non-resident, and are governed by regulations common to the Scottish universities in general. The University shares in the privilege of receiving one copy of every publication entered at Stationers' Hall; it now contains over 80,000 volumes. The city returns two members to Parliament. In Old Aberdeen the University buildings stand apart from the town; they form a quadrangle, and are built in the Pointed style. Marischal College, in Aberdeen, was entirely rebuilt 1840. The city generally is handsome, with wide streets and well-built houses. Most of the edifices are constructed of the granite found in the neighbourhood. In Old Aberdeen is situated the cathedral of St. Machar, which is said to have been founded in the 12th cent., and to have been partially replaced by the present structure, which was erected by Bishop Kininmund in the 14th cent. After the Reformation the nave, and the rest of what was left of the cathedral, was made use of as a parish church. This contains a very fine west window, and it possesses also a good example of an oak ceiling, which is divided into 48 compartments, containing the armorial bearings of eminent persons. As a seaport A. possesses many important advantages, especially in connection with the shipping trade with northern Europe. It now owns an exceptionally fine harbour, 34 acres in extent, which has cost over £600,000. The chief exports are granite (in both the rough state and polished), dried fish, cattle, leathers, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, paper, chemical products, etc. There are also extensive shipbuilding works. A. possesses eight banks, eight newspapers, many noteworthy educational establishments besides the University, and also several important charities. In Old Aberdeen the principal objects of antiquarian interest include the remarkable bridge of Balgownie, consisting of a single arch with a span of 72 ft., which crosses the Don. Many of the streets and closes in the older part of the town are also of considerable interest.

Aberdeenshire, maritime co. on the E. coast of Sc., the fifth Scottish co. in point of area, the third in population. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the cos. of Kincardine and Perth, and on the W. by Inverness-shire and Banffshire. Its greatest length is from N.E. to S.W., 85 miles; and greatest breadth from N.W. to S.E., 42 miles. The coast-line, but little indented, is about 65 miles in extent, with a circuit of about 280 miles. Its area is 1955·4 square miles, or 1,251,451 acres, of which about 6,400 acres are water. The co. is rugged and mountainous in its S.W. parts, where a considerable proportion of the land lies more than 2,000 ft. above the sea; but the elevations gradually decline as they are followed in the direction of either of the coasts. The higher eminences include Ben Macdhui, 4,390 ft.; Cairn Toul, 4,220 ft.; Breriach, 4,220 ft.; Ben Avon, 3,967 ft.; Ben-na-buird, 3,940 ft.; Loch-na-gar, 3,815 ft.; Ben Uarm, 3,589 ft.; Scarsoch, 3,402 ft.; and Morven, 2,934 ft. The chief promontories, situated in the N.E. of the co., are Kinnaird's Head and Buchan Ness, the latter being the most easterly point of Scotland. The rivers include the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Bogie, the Urie, the Ugie, the Cruden, and part of the Deveron—all well-known fishing waters. The county includes the following divisions:—S.E., Aberdeen; S.W., Kincardine O'Neil; W., Alford; Mid, Garioch; E., Ellon; N., Deer; N.W., Turriff; W., Strathbogie. It comprises 76 pas. and 9 parts of pas., and also the parl. bors. of Inverurie, Peterhead, and Kintore, and the police bors. of Fraserburgh, Huntly, Inverurie, Peterhead, and Turriff. The co. returns two members to Parliament—one for its eastern division, and one for its western. Aberdeenshire consists principally of mica-schist, gneiss, and other metamorphic rocks, known to be of Archæan age, with some newer rocks. Extensive masses of plutonic rocks penetrate the older strata. Of these, granite in one or other of many forms is by far the most noteworthy, and gives rise to some of the most important industries of the co. The climate is comparatively mild, considering the northerly situation of the co., and the average rainfall is also low. The subsoil inland consists largely of boulder clay, with more or less peat; in the more hilly parts there are large extents of perfectly bare rock. In the vicinity of the rivers the soil is rich and chiefly loamy, especially in their lower reaches; while along the coast there are several extensive fringes of sand. There are 537,189 acres of the total 1,251,451 under cultivation, of which a large proportion is devoted to oat crops. Great numbers of oxen and sheep are annually reared for home use and for exportation, and dairy produce continues to be of considerable importance. The other more important industries of the co. include granite workings, manufactures of woollen, cotton, linen, sailcloth, and other textile fabrics. Paper-making also is extensively carried on; while in the maritime districts the curing and subsequent exportation of fish employ a large number of hands. The chief towns are Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Inverurie, Alford, and Ballater. The principal seats are *Balmoral* (a royal residence), *Marr Lodge* (Duke of Fife), *Haddo House* (Earl of Aberdeen), *Slains Castle* (Earl of Errol), *Keith Hall* (Earl of Kintore), *Aboyne Castle* (Marquis of Huntly), *Philorth House* (Lord Saltoun), *Castle Forbes* (Lord Forbes), *Abergeldie* (Highland residence of the Prince of Wales), *Cluny*, *Monymusk*, *Skene House*, etc. The archæological features comprise many prehistoric monuments, Picts' houses, the Roman roads from Burghead to Perth, etc., a supposed Scandinavian megalith in Chapel of Garioch, and the remains of several mediæval castles and monastic buildings. A large percentage of the inhabitants of the interior are of Celtic origin, but the Gaelic language at the present day is spoken only in the south-western parts of the co. above Braemar.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Aberdeenshire	.....	284036

Aberdour (1), seaside pa. at the mouth of the river Dour, and extending along the coast of the Moray Frith, N.E. Abers., Sc., 6 w. of Fraserburgh; ac. 14,781; soil clay or red loam, but mostly

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Aberdour (1)	Fraserburgh (8)	575 1896

gravelly earth, overlying red sandstone. Fishing is the chief occupation.

Aberdour (2), pa. and vil. on the Frith of Forth, S.W. Fifes., Sc., 3 W. of Burntisland; ac. 5,974; soil rich and fertile in the south—cold, sour, barren ground in the north; rocks chiefly eruptive and carboniferous. There are two Board schools. The island of Inchcolm, upon which are the ruins of a monastery, belongs to this pa. Coal, iron, lime, and stone are found in the neighbourhood, and muslin and coarse linen are manufactured. The "poor Clares" had once a convent here. Christopher North and the Ettrick Shepherd and others of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ" used to meet here, and Carlyle here wrote part of "Frederick the Great." The ballad "Sir Patrick Spens" also alludes to it.

Aberdovey, seaport vil. and eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Towyn (q.v.), S. Merions., 4 S.E. of Towyn; ac. 7,229; soil sand and loam. The church of St. Peter is in the E. Eng. style. The vil. is rapidly growing as a fashionable bathing-place, and the mild climate is bringing it into prominence as a winter resort for invalids. There are large slate quarries, and several lead and copper mines in the neighbourhood.

Aberdulais, vil., pa. of Neath (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs., 2¾ N.E. of Neath. There are extensive tin-works in the vicinity.

Aberedw, pa. and ha., S. Radnors., 4 S.E. of Builth; ac. 4,300; soil loam and clay. The church of St. Cewydd is Late Eng. There are a number of well-wooded hills of considerable altitude, on one of which are slight remains of the castle of Llewelyn ab Grufydd, and some four hundred yards to the east is a large tumulus of British origin.

Abererch, pa. on river Erch, S. Carnarvs.; ac. 5,604, water 358; soil gravel, overlying slate and minerals. The pa. church of St. Cawrdav is Late Eng., and contains a very ancient monument of a figure in armour situated on the north side of the altar, believed to cover the remains of Sir Thomas de Pyveliston or Puleston. There are also chapels belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, and Congregationalists.

Aberfeldy, vil. on the Tay, pas. of Dull and Logierait (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. The vil. is on both sides of the Urlar Burn, a mile below the Falls of Moness, and near the confluence of the burn with the Tay, and in a picturesque mountainous district. The five-arched bridge over the Tay was built by General Wade, of road-making renown. The "Black Watch" is said to have been embodied here. The "Birks of Aberfeldie" that Burns sings of, no longer exist.

Aberffraw, pa. and seaport vil., S. Anglesey, 12 S.E. of Holyhead; ac. 6,114, water 138; soil sand and gravel. The E. Eng. church of St. Bueno is situated amidst natural surroundings of great beauty. The scenery in and around A. is extremely picturesque. Here, in olden times, the Eisteddfodau, or assemblies of the bards, were regularly held; A. was also the ancient residence of the Princes of North Wales, and the seat of government. The original palace was built in the early part of the 5th cent. One of the three copies of Hywel Dda's celebrated code of British laws was deposited here.

Aberford, pa., tp., and large vil., on the rivulet Cock, and polling-place for the Barkston Ash div., W.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Tadcaster; ac. 4,227; soil chiefly limestone, overlying limestone rock. The church of St. Recarius (or St. John the Baptist) was partially rebuilt 1861. The Catholic church of St. Wilfred was built 1788. There are almshouses for aged people, and the yearly income of the charity is £300. *Becca Hall,* situated in a park surrounded by beautiful scenery, is a seat.

Aberfoyle, pa. and vil. on the Laggan, a feeder of the Forth, S.W. Perths., Sc., 7 N.W. of Bucklyvie; ac. 26,810, water 2,405; soil mostly trap, conglomerate, and limestone. There are two schools. A. is in the centre of the lochs commemorated by Scott—Katrine, Vennachar, Achray, etc.—and its glens, mountains, and woods are described in "Lady of the Lake," "Rob Roy," and "Waverley"; while the "Clachan" (whose site is marked by a few stones one mile from the vil.) will ever be associated with Bailie Nicol Jarvie.

Abergarw, vil., pa. of Llangeinor (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 9 N. of Bridgend.

Abergavenny, pa., mkt. to. (T. and S.), and polling-place for the co., at the confluence of the Gavenny with the Usk, N.W. Mons., 17¼ N. of Newport; ac. 4,229; soil good loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1882, is mainly Dec., with Perp. additions; it was originally the church of the Benedictine priory founded in the 11th cent., and contains many interesting monuments. In the south aisle are the mutilated remains of a Jesse tree. Holy Trinity Church is in the Perp. style. The Grammar School was founded by Henry VIII., 1543. A. possesses breweries, malthouses, engine-works, corn-mills, iron-foundries, and lime, stone, and brick works. Here was formerly the Roman station of Gobannium, and within half a mile of the town are the remains of a Roman camp. Only scanty ruins of the castle built soon after the Conquest now remain. In the neighbourhood are Blorenge (1,908 ft.), the Sugar-Loaf Mountain (1,954 ft.), and Scyrrid Fawr (the Holy Mountain, 1,601 ft.).

Abergeldie Castle, on the Dee, pas. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 2 E. from Balmoral. A. Castle is the Highland residence of the Prince of Wales.

Abergele, coast pa., mkt. to. (S.), and watering-place, N. Denbighs., 34¼ W. from Chester; ac. 9,428, water 11; soil loam and sand. The pa. church of St. Michael is a low E. Eng. edifice. There are also chapels belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Wesleyans. The town occupies a delightful position on the coast, and commands fine views both by land and sea; it is rapidly becoming a popular

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aberdour (2), pa.	Aberdour	412	1955
Aberdour (2), vil.	Aberdour	412	748
Aberdovey	Aberdovey	233	1317
Aberedw	Aberedw	182	195
Abererch	Abererch (¼)	269	1701
Aberfeldy	Aberfeldy	478	1469
Aberffraw	Ty Croes (3)	255	959
Aberford, pa.	Micklefield (3)	185	857
Aberford, tp.	Micklefield (3)	185	612
Aberfoyle	Aberfoyle	428	1023
Abergavenny, pa.	Abergavenny	166	9036
Abergavenny, to.	Abergavenny	166	7640
Abergele, pa.	Abergele	213	3186
Abergele, to.	Abergele	213	1981

summer resort for dwellers in the great manufacturing towns in Lancs. and Cheshire, and is also affected by tourists. A. was the scene of an appalling railway accident to the Irish limited mail on 19th Aug., 1868, by which 33 persons lost their lives. In Cefn Ogo, a narrow defile near the town, Gruffydd ab Llewelyn won a decisive victory over

Gwrych Castle. *(From a photograph by Hudson.)*

the forces of Harold. There is a remarkable cavern at Cefn Ogo. Castell Mawr, one of the most perfect Roman camps in the kingdom, is situated on the summit of a high rock near the town. *Gwrych Castle* is a castellated mansion, in fine grounds, planted with pines and cypress-trees.

Aberglaslyn, mountain pass between Carnarvs. and Merioneths., 8 s. of Snowdon.

Abergorlech, vil. at the junction of the Gorlach and Coth rivers, pa. of Llanybyther (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 6 N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Abergwaen, the Welsh name of Fishguard (q.v.).

Abergwilly, pa. and vil., Mid Carmarths., 1½ N.E. of Carmarthen; ac. 10,748; soil loam and clay. The church of St. Maurice is E. Eng. At A. is situated the palace of the Bishops of St. D., and a short distance from the palace is a defile known as Cwm-Gwilli, whilst in the vicinity is Merlin's Grove, in the recesses of which it is said that the renowned Welsh magician lies buried.

Abergwynolwyn, vil., pas. of Tall-y-llyn and Llanfihangel (q.v.), S.W. Merions., 6¾ N.E. of Towyn.

Aberhafesp, pa., S.E. Montgoms., 2 W.N.W. from Newtown, where the Hafesp joins the Severn; ac. 4,568; soil sand and clay. The pa. church of St. Gwyno is E. Eng. Near the eastern boundary of the pa. are remains of a Roman road. The Black Well, in this pa., was formerly resorted to by pilgrims, as its waters were believed to cure cases of skin disease. A. has an excellent free school, founded on an ancient charity, and three Dissenting chapels.

Aberhale, pl., pa. of Tregynon (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 6 N. of Newtown.

Aberkenfig, vil., pa. of Newcastle (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 2½ W. of Bridgend. The church of St. John (chapel-of-ease to Newcastle) is in Gothic style. The Roman Catholics have a Gothic school-chapel, and there are several Dissenting chapels.

Aberlady, coast pa. and vil., N.W. Haddings., Sc., about 5 N.W. of Haddington; ac. 4,319; soil light and sandy, with some clay. There are two churches and a public school. The vil. commands fine views of the Firth, away to the Lomond Hills, the Pentlands, and the Grampians. The channel of the Peffer is navigable for small vessels to within a few hundred yards of the vil. Coal underlies the district, but probably it would scarcely pay for working. There are here the remains of a monastery.

Aberlemno, pa. and vil., Mid Forfs., Sc., 6 N.E. of Forfar; ac. 8,914; soil chiefly sandstone. There are two churches and two schools. The South Esk flows past the pa., in which are some interesting ruins of castles, also carved stones, one of which, in the churchyard, represents a battle.

Aberllunvey, pa., E. Brecons., 4½ S.W. of Hay; ac. 626; soil chiefly clay. There are the ruins of a chapel, and the site and the graveyard are still maintained.

Aberlour, pa. and vil. on the Spey, W. Banffs., Sc., 17 S.W. of Keith; ac. 14,781; soil alluvial loam and clay, with gravel. There are three churches and a school. The river Spey bounds the pa. for six miles, and separates it from Elgs.; there are also burns, woods, and mountains in the pa., and some traces of an ancient monastery.

Aberluthnet, a rivulet of S. Kincs., Sc., flowing into the North Esk, near Marykirk vil.

Abermarchnant, pl., pa. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 4½ N.W. of Llanfyllin.

Abermaw, the Welsh name of Barmouth (q.v.).

Abermeurig, pl., pa. of Gartheli (q.v.), Cardigs., 7 N. of Lampeter.

Abermilk, ancient pa., now called St. Mungo (q.v.), Dumfs., Sc.

Abermule, vil., pa. of Llandyssil (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 3½ S.W. of Montgomery.

Abernant, pa. and vil., W. Carmarths., 5 N.W. of Carmarthen; ac. 6,321; soil loam and sand. The pa. church of St. Lucia is E. Eng. There are several Dissenting places of worship in the pa.

Abernant-y-Groes, vil. with large colliery, pa. of and 3 E. from Aberdare (q.v.).

Abernethy (1), pa. on the Spey, E. Invs., Sc., 4½ S.S.W. of Grantown; ac. 78,012. The district is very mountainous, and contains a deer-forest of 33,000 ac.; soil chiefly granite rock. There are three churches and three schools. The Nethy sometimes comes down in great flood. There is here a curious building, with no loopholes and a single entrance, said to have been a stronghold of the Comyns.

Abernethy (2), pa. and to. on the Nethy, S. Perths. and Fifes., Sc.; ac. in Perths. 7,577, in Fifes. 1,967; soil clay and sand, overlying peat-moss and vegetable remains. The town is 8½ S.E. of Perth. It is renowned for its round tower of over 70 ft. in

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Abergwilly	Abergwilly	235	1640
Aberhafesp	Scafell (5)	197	352
Aberlady, pa.	Drem (3)	378	1063
Aberlady, vil.	Drem (3)	378	505
Aberlemno	Auldbar Road (3)	483	926
Aberllunvey	Three Cocks (1)	172	152

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aberlour	Aberlour	566	2165
Abernant	Carmarthen (5)	233	645
Abernethy (1)	Broomhill (1½)	538	1354
Abernethy (2), pa.	Abernethy	437	1550
Abernethy (2), to.	Abernethy	437	852

height, which resembles that of Brechin and the numerous round towers of Ireland.

Abernyte, pa. and ha., E. Perths., Sc.; ac. 2,532; soil sandstone and amygdaloid in the upper lands, light and fertile overlying gravel in the lowlands. There are two churches and a public school. The ha. (2½ N.W. of Inchture) is in a beautiful glen, near the confluence of two rivulets. On the south-east a ravine leads to the Carse of Gowrie, and the rivulets form a waterfall of 40 ft.

Aberpergwym, eccl. dis., civ. pa. of Cadoxton (q.v.), N. Glamorgs. The church of St. Calwg is in the E. Eng. style. There are chapels belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Primitive Methodists in the district.

Aberporth, coast pa. and seaport vil., N.E. Cardigs., 7 N.E. of Cardigan; ac. 2,200; soil sand and clay. The pa. church of St. Cynwyl is E. Eng. The Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the pa.

Aberpwll, ha., pa. of and 5 S.W. from the town of Bangor (q.v.), N. Carnarvs.

Abersoch, vil. and watering-place on the shore of St. Tudwell Bay, pa. of Llanengan (q.v.), S. Carnarvs., 7 S.W. of Pwllheli.

Abersychan, eccl. pa., to., and polling-place for co., civ. pa. of Trevethin (q.v.), Mon., 2 N.W. of Pontypool. The church of St. Thomas is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholics have a church, dedicated to St. Francis of Assisi; and there are also Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels. In 1864 a Literary and Scientific Institution, in association with the Society of Arts, was founded. There are large iron and steel works and collieries in and around the town.

Abertanat, tp. on the Tanat, pa. of Llanyblodwell (q.v.), N. Salop.

Abertarff, pa., Mid Invs., Sc., at the mouth of the Tarf rivulet, which falls into Loch Ness. It is now united with Boleskine (q.v.).

Abertawe, the Welsh name of Swansea (q.v.).

Abertay, a sandbank at the mouth of the river Tay. It is marked by a light-vessel, with flashing light visible at eight miles.

Aberthaw, seaport vil., pa. of Penmark (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 5 S.E. of Cowbridge. An extensive trade is done in the lias limestone of the district, and widely known as Aberthaw tarras, largely used for the manufacture of cement for submarine building.

Aberthin, ha., pa. of Llanblethian (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 1 N.E. of Cowbridge railway station.

Abertillery, vil. and eccl. pa. from the civ. pa. of Aberystruth (q.v.), Mon., 16 N.W. of Newport. The church of St. Thomas (1854) is in Gothic style. The inhabitants are principally dependent on the collieries and tin-plate works for employment.

Abertoft. [HABERTOFT.]

Aberuthven, vil. on Ruthven water, near its junction with the Earn, pa. of and 2¾ N.E. from Auchterarder (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc. The vil. once formed a separate pa., and the ruins of St. Kattan's chapel, formerly the pa. church, are still to be seen near the Ruthven. The church is E. Norm., and the east wall still contains two narrow ogee-headed windows. It is the burial-place of branches of the Duncans and Græmes, and close by there is a mausoleum of the Dukes of Montrose. The chief industry is cotton-weaving.

Aberwheeler, tp., pa. of Bodfari (q.v.), N.E. Denbighs., 3½ N.E. of Denbigh; ac. 3,339, water 17; soil light loam, overlying slate and limestone. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan chapels here.

Aberyscir, pa., Mid Brecons., about 3 N.W. of Brecon; ac. 1,918; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Cynide is E. Eng. There is a charity, founded 1686, for apprenticing poor children. Nearly opposite the church are the remains of a Roman station.

Aberystruth, pa., W. Mon., 9 S.W. of Abergavenny; ac. 11,753; soil mountain land, nearly all occupied by mines, collieries, and iron-works. There is no town or village of the same name. The pa. church of St. Peter, situated in Blaina (q.v.), was built in Norm. style, 1857, to replace the old church burnt down three years before. There are large collieries in the neighbourhood.

Aberystwith, tp., mun. bor., seaport, mkt. to. (M.), watering-place, polling-place for the county, head of a Union and Co. Co. dis., with two eccl. pas., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N.W. Cardigs.; ac. 650, water 175; soil sand and gravel, overlying limestone and minerals. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1833, is in Perp. style. St. Mary's, a Welsh chapel-of-ease, built 1866, is in Dec. style. Holy Trinity is a building in Perp. style. The Roman Catholics, Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and Presbyterians have places of worship in the town. The ruins of A. Castle, which was built early in the 12th cent. by Gilbert Strongbow, form a prominent and attractive feature of the town. Near is the University College of Wales, a fine building, chiefly in the Gothic style. The town

ABERYSTWITH. (*From a photograph by Hudson.*)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Abernyte	Inchture (4)	460	263
Aberpergwm	Glyn Neath (2)	187	1592
Aberporth	Cardigan (6½)	275	422
Abersychan, eccl. pa.	Abersychan	168	8843
Abersychan, to.	Abersychan	168	15296
Abertillery	Abertillery	168	9138
Aberwheeler	Ruthin (3)	215	391
Aberyscir	Brecon (2½)	184	158
Aberystruth	Blaina (1)	175	25913
Aberystwith, tp.	Aberystwith	238	6725
A. St. Michael	Aberystwith	238	4419
A. Holy Trinity	Aberystwith	238	2306

Hall and the Assembly Rooms are handsome structures; the latter includes a small theatre, a subscription reading-room, and the Free Public Library, opened 1875. The cemetery covers 6 acres, and has two mortuary chapels. A. has two public baths and a couple of commodious market-places. The Marine Terrace is a wide promenade, nearly three-quarters of a mile long, crescent-shaped, and having at its southern extremity a handsome promenade pier, 300 yards in length, running out over the rocks. On the Terrace is a clock-tower and drinking-fountain. The town has three iron foundries, several manufactories of enamelled slate, tanneries, breweries, and does a considerable timber trade; but the visitors in summer and autumn are the main support of the town. The charter under which A. is governed dates from the time of Henry IV. A. lies in the midst of wild and beautiful scenery, and is rising into favour as a health-resort. *Trawscoed* (once the residence of the Earl of Essex), *Gogerddan*, *Nant-Eos*, and *Abermaed*, are seats in the neighbourhood.

Abingdon, mun. bor., mkt. to. (M.), and head of a U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., N. Berks., 6 S. of Oxford; ac. 3,486. The church of St. Helen, mostly Perp., was restored 1873, and has an E. Eng. tower with a good doorway; it also contains the tomb of John Roysse, the founder of the Grammar School; brasses to Geoffrey Barber and William Heyward, vicar, 1501, whose effigy is in academic dress; a portrait of a former mayor, with genealogical chart and curious inscription. The pulpit is Jacobean; and the white marble font was exhibited in the Exhibition of 1851. The small church of St. Nicholas, restored 1881, is mostly Perp. There are a number of 17th-cent. monuments and brass. St. Michael's Church, a chapel-of-ease to St. Helen's, is in the Dec. style. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Methodists, have places of worship here. A. in legend derives its name from Aben, a noble hermit who is supposed to have built on its site a dwelling-house and chapel to the Holy Virgin. The Benedictine abbey of A., founded 675, became one of the wealthiest mitred abbeys in England. The Perp. gate-house, with rooms above used by the Corporation, and some buildings used for a brewery, are the only remains now existing. The County Hall, on the site of the beautiful old cross destroyed by the Parliamentary army under General Waller, 1644, was erected from the designs of Inigo Jones, 1677. A charter granted to Sir John Mason and others by Edward VI., in 1553 bestowed on Christ's Hospital land and other property valued then at £65, but which now exceeds £3,000 a year. The Hospital of St. John the Baptist was founded by one of the abbots, according to Leland. Twitty's Hospital was erected 1707. Tomkin's Almshouses for 10 Dissenters have an income of about £140; there are also a number of other charities producing upwards of £400. The Cottage Hospital contains 10 beds, and was erected 1885–86. The Grammar School was founded 1563, and the new building in Albert Park was erected 1869.

Abingdon (or **Northern**) **Division,** one of the three parl. divs. of Berks. Besides the rural districts, it contains the bor. of Wallingford and the parts of Abingdon and Oxford which are in Berks. It returns one member.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Abingdon, bor.	Abingdon	60	6557
Abingdon, parl. div.	.....	...	49082
Abinger	Gomshall (3)	37	1394

Abinger, pa. (giving the title of baron to the Scarlett family), Mid Surrey, 4½ S.W. of Dorking; ac. 7,543; soil principally sand, overlying clay. The

View near Abinger, looking towards Ranmore Common.

church of St. James, restored 1880, is principally Norm. and E. Eng., but the western part appears to be Saxon. The remains of a Roman villa, as well as Roman pottery and coins, have been found here.

Abinghall. [Abenhall.]

Abington (1), pa., S. Northants, 1¼ N.E. from Northampton; ac. 1,112; soil marl and loam, overlying clay, lime, and sandstone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, almost entirely rebuilt 1821, is partly Trans. and Perp. In the existing portion of the old building, which dates from the 13th cent., sedilia and a piscina have been discovered. There are two altar-tombs, and a fine marble monument to Chief Justice Thursby.

Abington (2), pa. and vil., cos. Lim. and Tip., Ir., 9 E. of Limerick; ac. 30,398; soil chiefly mountain upland and waste. There was a Cistercian abbey founded in the 12th or 13th cent., and endowed by King John. The abbot was a Lord of Parliament. Only a few fragments remain. The Sleibh Phelim Mountains are partly in the pa. There are some well-cultivated lands, and good meadows.

Abington (3), vil. near the junction of the Glen Gonnar rivulet with the Clyde, pa. of Crawford John (q.v.), Lanarks., Sc., 14 S.E. of Lanark. There is good fishing in the river, and the neighbourhood is famous for coursing matches. Gold was found in the locality, and to some extent worked in James VI.'s reign. *A. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Abington (1)	Northampton (2½)	66	121
Abington (2)	Boher (2)	121	3778

Abington (4), vil., pa. of Abington, Great (q.v.), S.E. Cambs., 2½ N.W. of Linton.

Abington, Great, pa. and vil. on the south bank of the Granta, S.E. Cambs., 8 S.E. from Cambridge; ac. about 1,500; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, a flint and rubble building, is E. Eng. The chancel contains a 17th-cent. monument with recumbent alabaster effigy.

Abington-in-the-Clay, or **Abington Pigotts,** pa., formerly having a market, S.W. Cambs., 4 N.W. from Royston; ac. 1,214; soil clayey and chalky, overlying clay. The small church of St. Michael, a clunch and rubble structure, is E. Eng. and Dec., and has some 17th-cent. memorials.

Abington, Little, pa. and vil. on the north side of the Granta, S.E. Cambs., about 8 S.E. from Cambridge; ac. 1,234; soil mixed, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1885, a flint and rubble building, is Norm.

Abkettleby, pa. and tp., N. Leics., 3 N.W. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 2,290, soil various, overlying clay and ironstone. The church of St. James is Norm. There is a brass dated 1606, and a monument dated 1628.

Ablington (1), ha. on the Coln, pa. of Bibury (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 5½ N.W. of Fairford.

Ablington (2), ha. on the Avon, pa. of Figheldean (q.v.), S. Wilts., 4½ N. of Amesbury.

Abney, tp. and ha., pa. of Hope (q.v.), N. Derbys., 4 N.E. of Tideswell.

Abney Grange, ha., pa. of Hope (q.v.), N. Derbys., 1½ S.E. of Bradwell.

Above Derwent, tp., pa. of Crossthwaite (q.v.), Cumb.; ac. 14,750, water 899.

Above Park, straggling ha., pa. of and from 1½ to 3 N.W. from Cheadle (q.v.), Staffs.

Above Sawthe, ha., pa. of and a little S. from Llangadock (q.v.), Carmarths. There is an ancient British camp in the neighbourhood.

Aboyne, or **Aboyne and Glentanner,** pa. and vil. on the Dee, S. Abers., Sc.; ac. 25,265; soil rock and granite, loam and gravel. The vil. (about 11 E. of Ballater) is sometimes called Charlestown of Aboyne. A suspension bridge here crosses the Dee. The pa., which is of irregular form, lies at the foot of the Grampians, and is partly bounded on the south-west by the Braes of Angus. The neighbourhood is mountainous, and there are several thousand acres of good timber, but it is mostly comparatively young, as the famous woods of Aboyne were cut down some years ago. A. gives his title to the Earl of Aboyne, and his castle is in the pa.

Abram, tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3½ S.E. of Wigan; ac. 198; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John the Evangelist dates from 1838. There are collieries here, and the charities amount to about £40 yearly.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Abington, Great	Pampisford (1¼)	54	317
Abington-in-the-Clay	Royston (4)	45	169
Abington, Little	Pampisford (1)	54	268
Abkettleby, pa.	Melton Mowbray (4)	105	480
Abkettleby, tp.	Melton Mowbray (4)	105	242
Above Derwent	Keswick (1)	299	1061
Aboyne	Aboyne	559	1403
Abram, eccl. pa.	Bickershaw & A. (1)	195	4309
Abram, tp.	Bickershaw & A. (1)	195	4309

Abriachan (1), a small vil. at the mouth of a burn of the same name, pa. of Inverness (q.v.), Invs., Sc. There is a curious old burial-ground in the neighbourhood.

Abriachan (2), rivulet, with a series of waterfalls, flowing into Loch Ness, in pa. of Inverness (q.v.), Invs., Sc.

Abridge, ha., pa. of Lambourne (q.v.), W. Essex, 5 S. of Epping.

Abroich, rivulet, pa. of Kilsyth (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., affluent of the Kelvin (q.v.).

Abson, vil., forming with **Wick** the civil pa. of Wick and Abson (q.v.), S. Gloucs., 7 N.W. of Bath. The church of St. James is E. Eng.

Abthorpe, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 3 S.W. from Towcester; ac. 1,919; soil clay, overlying gravel and limestone. The church of St. John the Baptist, rebuilt 1870–71, is in E. Eng. style, with tower and spire, and has a piscina in the chancel. The boot and lace trades give employment to many of the inhabitants.

Aby, pa. and small vil., Mid Lincs., 4 N.W. from Alford; ac. 1,420; soil clay and heavy loam, overlying clay. The church is destroyed, but services were, till 1830, held once a year in the churchyard. There is a barrow to the south-west.

Acaster Malbis, or **High Acaster,** pa., tp., and scattered vil., pleasantly situated on the Ouse, W.R. Yorks., 4½ S. of York (for parl. purposes in the Thirsk div. N.R.); ac. of pa. 2,349, of tp. 1,853; soil loam and sandy, overlying sand. This place derives its adjunctive name from the Malbis family, its former owners. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1886, is Norm., and contains an ancient monument to a knight. A. M. was a Roman station. Here is an excellent salmon fishery.

Acaster Selby, scattered tp. and eccl. dis., on the Ouse, W.R. Yorks., 7½ S. of York (for parl. purposes in the Thirsk div. N.R.); ac. 1,573; soil loam, overlying principally clay. The church of St. John (1850) is in the Perp. style. There are remains of the ancient college of St. Andrew. Here is a ferry over the Ouse to Stillingfleet in the E.R.

Accot, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Swymbridge (q.v.), N. Devon.

Accrington, mun. bor. and mkt. to. (T. and S.), N.E. Lancs., 22 N. of Manchester; ac. 3,425; soil clay. The town, in the civ. pa. of Whalley, comprises Old and New Accrington, and is divided into three eccl. pas. The large church of St. James, built 1554, restored 1763, and enlarged 1826 (eccl. pa. formed 1870), for many years a chapel-of-ease to the church of St. James, Altham, is of the Georgian period. A rood-screen and new choir-stalls were added a few years since. Amongst the communion plate is a hammered silver chalice of 1694. Christ Church, built 1841 (eccl. pa. formed 1840), is a cruciform building in mixed

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Abson (with Wick)	Mangotsfield (3)	214	986
Abthorpe	Towcester (3½)	67	433
Aby	Aby for Claythorpe	134	315
Acaster Malbis, pa.	Naburn (1)	184	353
Acaster Malbis, tp.	Naburn (1)	184	243
Acaster Selby, pa.	Bolton Percy (4)	187	493
Acaster Selby, tp.	Bolton Percy (4)	187	100
Accrington	Accrington	208	38603

Gothic style. The church of St. John the Evangelist, built 1870 (eccl. pa. formed 1871), is in E. Eng. style. At *Wood Nook* is St. Mary's School-Chapel, served by the vicar of Christ Church. The Roman Catholic church, built 1868, in Gothic style of the 13th cent., contains a costly high altar in Irish marbles, alabaster, and Caen stone. The Baptist chapel is in E. Eng. style. There are two Wesleyan chapels—one in the Italian or Lombardic style, and the other in Class. style. The Congregationalists have two chapels, the Particular Baptists two, the Unitarians one, and the New Jerusalem Church one. The Town Hall is a handsome building, erected 1857, in modern Italian style, and includes a large assembly room. Adjoining it is the Market Hall. The Mechanics' Institution is in the Italian style, and contains reading-rooms, class-rooms, billiard-room, a library of 4,000 volumes, and a large laboratory for students in chemistry, as well as a free library for the blind. The "Accrington and Church Industrial Co-operative Society" has a literary and scientific institute and a library of 5,000 volumes. There are several charities belonging to the town. The trade consists chiefly in cotton spinning and weaving, and in printing cotton fabrics; the manufacture of mechanical appliances used in the cotton mills is also extensively carried on; and there are collieries, quarries, and breweries.

Accrington Division, one of the four parl. divs. of N.E. Lancs. It comprises the bor. of Accrington, with Altham, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Hapton, Huncoat, Oswaldtwistle, and Rishton, and returns one member.

Acharn Falls.
(From a photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

Ach-, a frequent element in Celtic place-names, denoting a river or water generally.

Achacharra, pl., Ulva Island, Args., Sc. There is a prehistoric standing stone.

Achahoish, ha. on Loch Killisport, pa. of Knapdale (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 10½ S.W. of Lochgilphead.

Achaleven, pl., pa. of Kilmory (q.v.), S. Arran island, Bute., Sc., 7 S. of Lamlash.

Achalhanzie, a detached portion of the pa. of Crieff (q.v.), Perths., Sc.

Achalick, small fishing station east of Loch Fyne, Args., Sc. *Ardmarnock House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Achall, lake, pa. of Loch Broom (q.v.), Ross., Sc., about a mile long and from half to three-quarters of a mile broad, surrounded by fine scenery, and full of salmon and trout. It belongs to the Duchess of Sutherland, and is within her enclosed deer-forest of Rhidorroch.

Achallader, a ruined stronghold, pa. of Glenorchy (q.v.), E. Args., Sc. In the 17th cent. two clans fought here, and the fight is commemorated by cairns which mark the graves of those who fell.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Accrington, parl. div.	....	75712

Achanalt, pl., pa. of Contin (q.v.), S. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 21 W. of Dingwall.

Achandarine. [Auchandrain.]

Achantiobairt, pl., pa. of and 5 S.W. from Inveraray (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., about 500 ft. above Loch Fyne, with extensive view. There are stone crosses here, and the name signifies "field of sacrifice."

Acharainey, ha., pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Caith., Sc., 21 S.W. of Wick. There was once a chapel here.

Achardale, ha., pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Caith., Sc., 2 S.W. of Halkirk.

Acharn, vil. on Loch Tay, pa. of Kenmore (q.v.), Perths., Sc., 2 miles from Kenmore. There is a public school with accommodation for 118 children. A burn of the same name passes by the vil., and has a fall of 80 feet down the side of a wooded dell. Opposite is a grotto mentioned in Miss Wordsworth's diary, as having been visited by her in company with her brother in 1803. It was then fitted up to resemble a hermit's cell.

Acharnie, ha., pa. of Forgue, N.W. Abers., Sc., 8 E. from Huntly.

Achavair, ha., pa. of Latheron (q.v.), Caith., Sc., 11 S.W. of Wick.

Achavandra, ha., pa. of Dornoch (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc. There is a school here.

Achavanich, pl., pa. of and 6 miles from Latheron (q.v.), Caith., Sc. Here is an oblong of standing stones, still very complete, with a high cairn in the immediate vicinity. Two large monoliths stood in the neighbourhood, but one of them was undermined, and fell when the road, passing close to it, was made between Thurso and Latheron, early in the 19th cent.

Achavrea, ha., pa. of Watten (q.v.), Caith., Sc., 10 S.W. of Wick.

Achay, ha., pa. of Watten (q.v.), Caith., Sc., 2 N.W. of Achavrea.

Achbreck, ha., pa. of Inveraven (q.v.), Banffs., Sc., 7 N.W. of Ballindalloch. There is a chapel-of-ease to Glenlivet.

Achenharvie, ha., pa. of Kilwinning (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Irvine.

Achenreoch (1), lake between pas. of Urr and Kirkpatrick Durham (q.v.), Kirkcuds., Sc., 7 N.E. of Castle Douglas. It is about a mile in length, and from 200 to 300 yards wide, and abounds in pike and perch.

Achenreoch (2), estate in pa. of Stracathro (q.v.), Forfs., Sc., 4 N. of Brechin.

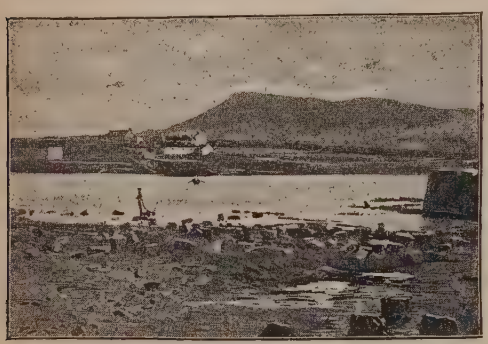
Achenreoch (3), a tract of moorland in pa. of Dumbarton, forming part of Dumbarton moor, Dumbarts., Sc., 4 N.E. of Dumbarton town. It rises from the lower parts of the pa. to a height of 895 feet.

Acherachan, ha. on the Livet, pa. of Inveraven (q.v.), Banffs., Sc., 8 N. of Tomintoul.

Achern, ha., pa. of Wick (q.v.), Caith., Sc., 4 S.W. of Wick.

Achernach, estate in pa. of Strathdon (q.v.), Abers., Sc. There is a good mansion.

Achill, pa., consisting of Achill and Achillbeg islands, and the peninsula of Corraun Achill, W. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 51,521; soil stony, barren, and boggy. *A. Island,* the largest off the Irish coast, is 16 miles by 7 miles wide, and has a coast-line of 80 miles. It consists of bog and mountain, is well sheltered on the east, and rocky and precipitous on the west. *A. Head,* 2,192 feet, is a promontory at the south-west extremity. *A. Sound* separates the island from the



Achill Sound, Co. Mayo.
(*From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

mainland. *Achilbeg,* 1½ miles long, is a smaller island separated from A. by a sound called Achill Hole, which makes a safe harbour in all weathers; it has coastguard station and fishing-pier. The west coast is wild and unapproachable. *Corraun Achill* is east of A., and is connected with the mainland by the isthmus of Pollranny. The hills rise to a height ranging from 1,200 ft. to 2,200 ft. On Mincelin Hill a precipice rises abruptly 700 feet from the sea. The chief occupation of the people of the islands and district is fishing. They are very primitive, and till about half a century ago they had no roads.

Achilty, loch of two miles circumference, pa. of Contin, Ross. and Croms., Sc., 3 S.W. of Strathpeffer. A wooded hill, Tor A., overhangs the loch, which is clear and deep. On the east is a stone circle.

Achincass, a ruined castle, pa. of Kirkpatrick-Juxta (q.v.), Sc., 2 S.W. of Moffat. It was formerly a great stronghold, being on a peninsula between two rivers, and surrounded by precipices and morasses. Some of the walls and one turret still exist. It was held in the 14th cent. by Randolph, Earl of Moray and Regent of Scotland, and afterwards passed to the Douglases. The modern castle of A. stands near the ruins.

Achingale, ha., pa. of Watten (q.v.), Caith., Sc., 9 W. of Wick.

Achleck, rivulet with waterfall, pa. of Morvern (q.v.), N.W. Args., Sc.

Achluachrach, ha. on the river Spean, S.W. Invs., Sc., 15 N.E. of Fort William, and 4 from the parallel roads of Glen Roy.

Achmelvich, part of the pa. of Assynt (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc.,

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Achill	Westport (20)	163	6235

Achmore, dis., pa. of Weem (q.v.), Perths., Sc. It is partly pastoral and partly wooded, and contains *A. House,* in a fine park belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane.

Achnacarry, an estate, pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 12 N.E. of Fort William. It lies along the river Archaig from Loch Lochy to Loch Archaig, and belongs to Cameron of Lochiel. Donald Lochiel forfeited it for being out in the '45, but it was restored 1784. The Duke of Cumberland burnt the old castle, but some of the ruins remain. *A. House,* where Prince Charles Edward hid after the battle of Culloden, has a fine avenue, and near are the wooded hills.

Achnacloish, a picturesque loch of small size, in a glen in pa. of Rosskeen (q.v.), Ross and Crom., Sc.

Achnacrag, coast ha., pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S. Caith., Sc., 5 S.W. of Berriedale.

Achnacraig, ha. with harbour, pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull, Args., Sc., 8½ N. by W. of Oban. It is the principal ferry station of Mull.

Achnacroish, an estate, pa. of Torosay (q.v.), on east side of Mull, Args., Sc., 3 N.W. of Achnacraig.

Achnahannet (1), pl., pa. of Cromdale (q.v.), S.W Elgs., Sc., 4 S.W. of Grantown.

Achnahannet (2), ha., pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), Ross. and Croms., Sc. There is a public school.

Achnahowie, a lake in upper basin of the river Helmsdale, W. Suths., Sc., 9 N.W. of Kildonan.

Achnarrow, ha., pa. of Glenlivet (q.v.), Banffs., Sc. There is a girls' school.

Achonry, pa., Leyny bar., S. co. Sligo., Ir.; ac. 60,717; soil partly arable and pasture, with much bog, moor, and barren mountain. St. Finian founded an abbey here in the 6th cent., and his disciple St. Nathy became Bishop of Achonry. There are ruins of an old church near the present one. Limestone and granite are quarried in the pa.

Achosnich, pl., pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), W. Args., Sc. The Christian Knowledge Society has a school here with accommodation for 68 children. A. is a mission station of Ardnamurchan pa.

Achrannie, Slugs of, a name given to a double cataract on the Isla, Glenisla and Lintrathen pas., W. Forfs., Sc., 2 miles from Rocky Linn. Of these two cataracts, the upper flows by a rocky channel through a narrow chasm of 9 feet wide, between lofty wooded banks; the lower one, of like nature, is smaller than the upper.

Achray, a famous loch of S.W. Perths., Sc., on the boundary of Callander and Aberfoyle pas., 7½ S.W. of Callander, and halfway between lochs Katrine and Vennachar—Achray Water connecting it with the former, and Dubh Abhainn with the latter. The loch, which has good fishing, is surrounded by heights, among them Ben Venue and Ben Ledi.

Achriesgill, river, N.W. Suths., Sc., flowing for 7 miles to the head of Loch Inchard, through a heathery valley and pastoral district. There are many cascades in the upper course. A ha. of the same name lies at the head of the loch, 13 S.W. of Durness.

Achris, ha., peninsula, and headland, Ballinahinch bar., co. Galway, Ir., 8 N.W. of Clifden in Con-

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Achonry	Ballymote (6)	122	11928

nemara. The headland forms the south screen of the entrance of Claggan Bay.

Achtercairn, ha., pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. There is a public school with accommodation for 85 children.

Achtow, ha., pa. of Balquhidder (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 1¼ E. of Balquhidder.

Achurch, vil. on the Nene, pa. of Thorpe Achurch (q.v.), N. Northants, 4 N. of Thrapston.

Achvaich, strath, pa. of Dornoch (q.v.), Suths., Sc.

Ackenthwaite, ha., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S.W. Westmd., near Milnthorpe.

Ackergill Tower, a famous mansion, pa. of Wick (q.v.), E. Caith., Sc. It was formerly the seat of the Earls Marischal. The ancient portion consists of a three-storeyed tower, the modern part is castellated. On three sides it is still surrounded by a moat ; the other side faces the sea.

Ackerness, headland north of Westray island, Ork., Sc.

Ackhampstead, chap., ecclesiastically annexed to Hambledon (q.v.), but for Poor Law and school purposes attached to Great Marlow, Bucks., 3½ N.W. of Great Marlow. There are the foundations of an old chapel still existing.

Acklam, or **East Acklam**, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 14 N.E. from York; ac. 3,650; soil clay, subsoil various. The church of St. John the Baptist, rebuilt 1868, is in E. Eng. style. The vil. is situated on undulating ground, overlooking the surrounding country, which is extremely picturesque. Eastwards from A. remains of earthworks extend along the Wolds for some distance.

Acklam, West, or **Old Acklam**, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 3 S. from Middlesbrough; ac. 1,902; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. The small church of St. Mary is Gothic. *A. Hall*, a large red-brick building in Elizabethan style, is a seat in the pa.

Acklam with Barthorpe, tp., pa. of and 1 S. from Acklam (q.v.), E.R. Yorks. ; ac. 2,358. A part of the Wolds lies within the tp.

Ackleton, ha., pa. of Worfield (q.v.), S. Salop, 5½ N.E. of Bridgnorth.

Ackley, pl., pa. of Forden (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 3½ N. of Montgomery.

Acklington, tp. and eccl. pa., from the pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb., 11¾ N. of Morpeth; ac. 2,111, water 11; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style.

Acklington Park, tp., pa. of and nearly 4 S.W. from Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 779, water 16; soil clay and loam. A stone bridge of three arches crosses the Coquet here.

Ackthorpe, ha., pa. of South Elkington (q.v.), N.E. Lincs., 2 W. of Louth.

Ackton, tp. and vil., pa. of Featherstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ W. of Pontefract; ac. 968. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. *A. Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ackworth, pa. pleasantly situated near the source of the Went, and polling-place for the Osgoldcross div., W.R. Yorks., about 3 S. of Pontefract; ac. 2,643; soil clay, marl, and gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Cuthbert is E. Dec., and has thirteen stained windows, some monuments to the Lowther family, a quantity of carved oak, and an ancient font. The Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart is in the Gothic style, and contains a finely-carved stone altar and some modern brasses. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. A Society of Friends' school was built 1758, and Jeremiah Holme Wiffin (1792–1836), poet, Bernard Barton (1784–1849), poet, and William Howitt (1795–1879), author of historical and topographical works, and the Right Hon. John Bright (1811–89), were educated here. In the parish are several large quarries. *A. Grange*, *A. House*, *A. Park* (on an eminence), and *Hundhill Hall* (commanding picturesque views), are seats.

Ackworth, High, ha., pa. of Ackworth (q.v.). W.R. Yorks.

Ackworth, Low, ha., pa. of Ackworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Aclare, vil., pa. of Kilmacteige (q.v.), S.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 17¾ S.W. of Ballymote. It is near the river Moy, and has a police station and weekly market (S.).

Acle, pa. and small to., S. Norf., 8½ W. from Yarmouth; ac. 3,459; soil good, mixed, overlying sand, clay, and brick-earth. The church of St. Edmund is chiefly of the 14th cent., and has a circular tower. The navigable river Bure is crossed by A. bridge, east of the pa. Weybridge Priory, now in ruins, was founded, in the reign of Edward I., for Augustinian canons, and dedicated to St. Margaret.

Acocks Green, eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Yardley (q.v.), E. Worcs. It forms a suburb of Birmingham (q.v.), from which it is 4 E. St. Mary's Church (1866) is in the E. Eng. style ; and there are Congregational and Wesleyan chapels.

Acol, or **Wood**, pa., E. Kent, 3 S.W. of Margate ; ac. 1,428, water 55; soil light loam, overlying chalk. A. formerly had a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, at Woodchurch, of which only some remains now exist. A mission church was erected 1876.

Acomb, pa., tp., and large pleasant vil., W.R. Yorks., 2 W. from York (for parl. purposes placed in the Thirsk div. N.R.) ; ac. of pa. 2,047, of tp. 1,580 ; soil principally sandy, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Stephen is Gothic ; the chancel contains two ancient carved chairs. Brickmaking is carried on, and the York water-works are in the pa.

Acomb, East, pl. (consisting of a single farm) on the Tyne, pa. of Bywell St. Peter (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4 E. of Corbridge.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Acklam	Barton Hill (5)	200	621
Acklam, West	Stockton (½)	236	155
Acklam with B.	Barton Hill (5)	200	282
Acklington, eccl. pa.	Acklington	300	474
Acklington, tp.	Acklington	300	235
Acklington Park	Acklington (1)	300	76
Ackton	Featherstone (2)	175	729
Ackworth	Ackworth (2½)	179	2647
Aclare	Ballymote (17¾)	122	143
Acle	Acle	124	933
Acocks Green	Acocks Green	125	2874
Acol	Birchington (1)	71	365
Acomb, pa.	York (2)	188	2327
Acomb, tp.	York (2)	188	2181

Acombe, West, tp. on the Tyne, pa. of Lee St. John (q.v.), S. Northumb., 2 N.W. of Hexham; ac. 2,837, water 60.

Aconbury, pa. and scattered vil., remarkable for timber, Herefords., 4½ S.S.E. from Hereford; ac. 1,664; soil rich loam, chiefly arable. The church of St. John is an ancient building, restored 1863. On *A. Hill* are traces of a Roman camp.

Acre, rivulet, co. Antr., Ir. It has a course of 6 miles, and after flowing through the picturesque vale of Glengariff, and forming the cascade of Isnaleara, it passes the vil. of Waterfoot, and falls into the North Channel at Naireamh, near the caves of Red Bay.

Acrise, pa., E. Kent, about 5 N. from Folkestone; ac. 1,038; soil heavy, overlying clay and chalk. The small church of St. Martin is built of rough flints, and contains a good reredos and a brass with effigy, dated 1601. *A. Place* is a seat in the pa.

Acton (1), pa., tp., and vil., W. Chesh., 1 W.S.W. of Nantwich; ac. of pa. 15,542, of tp. 722; soil good, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp., with some alterations of a later date, and contains several monuments. The custom still prevails of ringing the curfew during the winter months. The grammar school, founded 1662, is endowed for the education of 10 free scholars. There are two almshouses for two widows, and the charities produce about £80 a year, £40 of which is given to the maintenance of four poor widows and apprenticing poor girls. Here was a Roman settlement. *Dorfold Hall,* situated in a park of 150 acres, and *Stoke Manor,* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Acton (2), tp., pa. of Weaverham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 4½ N.W. of Northwich; ac. 1,177, water 27; soil loam, overlying sand and clay. There are corn and bone mills and saltpetre works here, and the place is somewhat noted for its orchards.

Acton (3), metropolitan suburban pa., Mid Middx., 5 W. from Marble Arch; ac. 2,297; soil brick-earth and gravel, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, partially rebuilt 1865, is Dec. The ancient font and the monuments of the old church have been placed in the new one. Richard Baxter, Sir Matthew Hale, Henry Fielding the novelist, John Nichols the antiquary, and John Lindley the botanist, at one time lived at A. The charities are extensive, amounting to about £320 a year, and the Goldsmiths have endowed almshouses containing 10 married couples and 10 widows; and there are six other almshouses. *A. House* occupies the site of the house in which Sir Matthew Hale lived. The site of Berrymede Priory, with about 3 acres of grounds, once a convent, and for some time the residence of Sir Bulwer Lytton, novelist and statesman, is now built over.

Acton (4), pa., W. Suff., 2½ N. of Sudbury; ac. 2,811; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1886, is E. Eng. There is a small chapel ("Bacon's"), a fine brass to Sir Robert de Bures (1302)—one of the earliest military brasses—and one to Alice de Bryan, daughter of another Sir Robert de Bures (*c.* 1430).

Acton (5), tp., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Wrexham (q.v.), Denbighs.; ac. 881, water 9; soil marl, overlying clay and limestone. There is a chapel-of-ease to St. Giles, Wrexham. The ancient boundary of Wat's Dyke runs through the township. *Acton Park,* the birthplace of the notorious Judge Jeffreys, is a seat in the vicinity.

Acton (6), vil., Lower Orior bar., co. Arm., Ir., about 3 S.W. of Tandragee. The modern (1789) church is of E. Eng. style. In a wood of the pa. are the remains of a church built by Sir Toby Poyntz, who had a grant of forfeited lands, and founded an English colony, which he named after his native English vil. The chief industry is weaving of linen, diapers, calicoes, and checks.

Acton (7), ha., pa. of Butterton (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 1 W. of Butterton.

Acton (8), ha., pa. of and 3 N. from Ombersley (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Acton (9), ha., pa. of Langton Matravers (q.v.), S.E. Dors., 3½ S.E. of Corfe Castle.

Acton (10), tp., pa. of Lydbury North (q.v.), S. Salop, 2 S.W. of Bishops Castle.

Acton and Old Felton, tp., pa. of Felton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7½ S. of Alnwick; ac. 1,398. *Acton House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Acton Beauchamp, pa. and scattered vil., W. Worcs., 4 S.E. of Bromyard; ac. 1,529; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Giles is in the Norm. style.

Acton Burnell, pa., tp., and vil., S. Salop, 8 S.E. from Shrewsbury; ac. of pa. 3,141, of tp. 1,585; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Trans. (between E. Eng. and Dec.), and contains a carved altar-tomb (1591) with effigies of Sir Richard Lee and his wife; and a monument, with kneeling effigies (1632), to Sir Humphrey Lee and his wife. In 1793 the exiled Benedictines of Dieulouard, Lorraine, found refuge here; and shortly after the Douai monks of St. Gregory, who remained here till 1814, when they removed to Downside. Near the church and Hall are the ruins of a castle of some historical interest, since in 1283 Edward I. held a Parliament here, the Lords sitting at Shrewsbury and the Commons at A. B. Castle, and a statute then passed is known as the A. B. Statute. Watling Street passes near the pa. *A. B. Hall,* in a large and well-stocked deer-park, is a seat in the pa. There is a Roman Catholic chapel of St. Peter in the Hall.

Acton, East, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Acton (3), from which it is 1 N.E., Mid Middx. The modern (1879) church of St. Dunstan is in the Gothic style. *Acton Wells House* owes its name to mineral springs which enjoyed a considerable reputation in the 18th cent.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Acombe, West	Hexham (2)	289	900
Aconbury	Holme Lacy (2½)	140	124
Acrise	Elham (1½)	72	195
Acton (1), pa.	Nantwich (1½)	162	2938
Acton (1), tp.	Nantwich (1½)	162	247
Acton (2)	Acton Bridge	173	534
Acton (3)	Acton (1½)	4	24206
Acton (4)	Long Melford (1)	62	619
Acton (5)	Wrexham (2)	196	432
Acton and Old Felton	Acklington (2½)	300	87
Acton Beauchamp	Bromyard (3½)	135	216
Acton Burnell, pa.	Dorrington (¼)	169	306
Acton Burnell, tp.	Dorrington (¼)	169	228
Acton, East	Acton	4	3434

Acton Grange, tp. and vil., pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), N. Chesh., 2½ S.W. of Warrington; ac. 969, water 8.

Acton Green, eccl. dis. formed out of Acton (3) (q.v.), Mid Middx. The modern church of St. Alban the Martyr is in the E. Eng. style. There was an engagement (1642) at A. G. between the King's army and the Parl. forces led by the Earl of Essex, and 500 of the latter were captured.

Acton Ilgar, ti., pa. of Iron Acton (q.v.), S.W. Gloucs.

Acton Pigot, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Acton Burnell (q.v.), S. Salop.

Acton Reynold, tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Shawbury (q.v.), S. Salop. *A. R. Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Acton Round, pa., S. Salop, about 3 S. from Much Wenlock; ac. 2,145; soil strong clay, overlying same. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1850, is Late Perp.

Acton Scott, pa., S. Salop, 13 N. from Ludlow; ac. 1,889; soil clay and sand, overlying gravel and rock. The church of St. Margaret is in Goth. style; an elaborately-carved oak screen divides the chancel from the nave. There is a brass (1571) with effigies to Elizabeth Mytton. *A. S. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Acton, South, eccl. pa. formed (1873) out of the civ. pa. of Acton (3) (q.v.), Mid Middx. The modern (1872) church of All Saints is in Florid Goth. style. The pa. contains a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to Our Lady.

Acton Trussell and Bednall, eccl. pa. and tp. in the civ. pa. of Baswich (q.v.), W. Staffs., about 4 S.E. from Stafford; ac. 2,567, water 27. The church of St. James, Acton, restored 1870, is E. Dec., and contains some beautiful stained glass, and an interesting monument dated 1728. The church of All Saints, Bednall, rebuilt about 1844, is in the E. Eng. style.

Acton Turville, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 13 N. of Bath; ac. 1,009; soil light loam, overlying oolite. The church of St. Mary, almost entirely rebuilt 1853, is E. Eng.

Adam's Row, vil., pa. of Newton (q.v.), Edins., Sc., 4 S.E. of Edinburgh.

Adamstown, pa., Bantry bar., co. Wex., Ir., 6 N.E. of New Ross; ac. 8,133; soil light and well tilled. The country is undulating, with a rocky hill —Carrickburn—from which the Welsh mountains may be distinguished. The pa. has granite and limestone quarries. In the burial-ground is an old stone cross. There are remains of a 16th-cent. castle built by the Devereux. The rebels in 1798 burnt about 200 loyalists in a barn here.

Adar, trib. of the Moy, Gallen bar., E. co. Mayo, Ir.

Adare, pa. and mkt. to. on the Maig, Coshma, Kenry, and Upper Connello bars., N. co. Lim., 11 S.S.W. of Limerick, Ir.; ac. 11,938; soil good and well cultivated. The pa. contains a great deal of limestone, and is well wooded, and neat and prosperous in appearance. The to. has picturesque surroundings, is of archæological interest, and gives the title of Baron and Viscount Adare. An old castle of the Desmonds stands on the bank of the river, which formerly filled the fosse. A bridge of 14 arches crosses the river, and there are two quays. In 1279 John Fitzgerald, first Earl of Kildare, founded a monastery, which was given at the Dissolution to Sir Henry Wallop. It is now called Black Abbey, and the nave and part of the choir form a Catholic Church. In *A Manor* are the remains of another monastery, consisting

ADARE ABBEY. (*From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

of good cloisters, with nave, south transept, and square tower at intersection. Near the bridge are the remains of a Franciscan abbey, now used as church and school. There are several seats in the neighbourhood. *A. Manor*, which is on the west bank of the river, belongs to the Earl of Dunraven, descendant of "Con of a hundred battles." In 1740 a colony of German Protestants settled here.

Adbaston, pa., W. Staffs., 5 W. from Eccleshall; ac. 4,610, water 28; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael is Perp.

Adber-with-Hummer, ha., pa. of Trent (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 4 N.E. of Yeovil.

Adbolton, ha., pa. of Holme Pierrepont (q.v.), S. Notts., 2½ S.E. of Nottingham. A. was formerly a pa., but the church was taken down 1746, and a portion of the materials and gravestones transferred to Holme Pierrepont.

Adcot, tp., pa. of Little Ness (q.v.), N. Salop, 7 N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Add, river, rises in marshes in Glassary pa., W. Args., Sc., flows through Glassary valley and Crinan Moss, and reaches the sea at Loch Crinan. There is good trout fishing, and a salmon fishery is established at the mouth.

Adderbury, pa. and vil., N. Oxon, 3½ S. of Banbury; ac. 6,380; soil red loam, overlying clay and rock. The pa. is separated from Northampton on the east by the Cherwell, and the Oxford Canal passes through the eastern part. A. gave the title of Baron to Henry Wilmot, Earl of Rochester. The church of St. Mary—restored 1834 and 1886—is of various

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Acton Grange	Warrington (2¾)	182	453
Acton Green	Acton	4	3942
Acton Round	Much Wenlock (3)	163	162
Acton Scott	Marsh Brook (1)	174	189
Acton, South	Acton	4	6545
Acton Trussell and Bednall	Penkridge (2½)	134	490
Acton Turville	Yate (7)	209	266
Adamstown	Chapel (3)	89	1205
Adare, pa.	Adare	140	1818
Adare, to.	Adare	140	516
Adbaston	Newport (6)	145	568
Adderbury	Adderbury	84	2130

periods. The Perp. chancel was built by William of Wykeham, who gave the vicarage to New College, Oxford, 1385. The nave has Dec. stone porches, and a fine timbered roof. The north side of the chancel has a vestry with room over it, also an oriel window. The bust of William of Wykeham, with armorial bearings, appears over the east window outside, and in the roof. There are brasses, and a monument to Dr. Oldys, who was shot on the Banbury Road by Parl. soldiers during the Civil War. Ironstone quarries are worked by the Adderbury Ironstone Company. The Town Lands Charity produces about £350 a year, a portion of which is devoted to education.

Adderbury, East, tp. on the Sorbrook, a tributary of the Cherwell, pa. of Adderbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, 3½ S. from Banbury; ac. 2,058, water 36.

Adderbury, West, tp. separated from Adderbury East by the Sorbrook, pa. of Adderbury (q.v.), N. Oxon; ac. 1,159. There is a Congregational chapel, also a Friends' meeting-house.

Addergoole (1), pa. occupying a long glen upon Lough Conn, Tyrawley bar., N. co. Mayo, 9½ N.W. of Foxford, Ir.; ac. 33,263, water 13,763; chiefly bog and mountain, among it the Hill of Nephin (2,640 ft.). There are some remains of an old abbey and a castle. Limestone is quarried in the pa. *Castle Hill* and *Woodpark* are seats.

Addergoole (2), pa., Dunmore bar., N. co. Galway, 5 W. of Dunmore, Ir.; ac. 8,441; soil chiefly moorland and bog. In 1745, after a very heavy rain upon a sultry summer day, a bog burst and formed a lough of 300 ac.

Addergoole (3), site of a former vil. on the coast of Bantry Bay, co. Cork, Ir., thought to take its name from a clan of Gauls who settled there in ancient times.

Adderig, pa., Newcastle bar., co. Dub., 9 W. of Dublin; ac. 759.

Adderlaw, a hill-top (822 ft.), pa. of Applegarth (q.v.), Dumfs., Sc.

Adderley, pa. and vil., N. Salop, 4 N. of Market Drayton; ac. 3,994; soil sand and clay, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Peter—rebuilt 1800—is debased modern style. There is a brass (1390) with the mutilated figure of an ecclesiastic, one with effigies (1556), and a third dated 1673. The Shropshire Union Canal passes through the pa. *A. Hall*, in a park of 208 acres, is a seat.

Adderley Green, ha., pa. of Caverswall (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 E. of Stoke-on-Trent.

Adderstone, tp., pa. of Lucker (q.v.), N. Northumb., 3 S.E. of Belford; ac. 2,616. *A. Hall*, situated in extensive grounds, and *Twizell House*, are seats in the neighbourhood.

Addiewell, vil., pa. of West Calder (q.v.), Edins., Sc., 1½ S.W. of West Calder. The vil. took its rise from chemical works founded here 1866, which are, again, offshoots of others near Bathgate. Those at A. have an extent of 70 acres, and are used for the manufacture of ammonia, naphtha, paraffin oil, and candles.

Addingham (1), pa. extending from the Eden, over the Pennine escarpment to three miles within the basin of the Tyne, E. Cumb., 6½ N.E. of Penrith; ac. 9,810; soil light, overlying New Red Sandstone and carboniferous rock. The pa. church (St. Michael's) stands alone, ½ S. of Glassonby. The pa. includes two elevations above 2,000 ft. in height. On the western boundary is situated the prehistoric stone circle and megalith known as Long Meg and her Daughters. Near the Eden the subsoil consists chiefly of Bunter Marl, in which thick deposits of gypsum have long been worked. The rock scenery adjoining the Eden is very fine.

Addingham (2), pa., tp., and vil., on the Wharfe, and polling-place for the Skipton div. of the Riding, Staincliffe and Ewcross wap., W.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Skipton; ac. of pa. 3,515, soil rich mould, overlying gravel; ac. of tp. 3,177, water 21. The church of St. Peter, restored 1858, is Perp., with Norm. remains, and contains several monuments and two brasses. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels here, and there is a Mechanics' Institute and a reading-room. *Farfield Hall*, with a park of 100 acres, is a seat.

Addington (1), pa., N. Bucks., 5 S. from Buckingham; ac. 1,320; soil clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and contains some monuments to the Busbys, who once held the manor. There is a small charity for educating and apprenticing poor children.

Addington (2), pa. and pleasantly situated vil., Mid Kent, 7 N.W. of Maidstone; ac. 942; soil sandy, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Margaret restored about 1858, is Perp.; there are 14th-cent. brasses, a fine marble monument, and a reredos of Caen stone. *A. Park* is a seat in the neighbourhood, in the grounds of which are Druidical remains.

Addington (3) (in Domesday named "Edintone"), pa. and vil., E. Surrey, 3 S.E. of Croydon; ac. 3,359; soil partly gravel and sand, partly clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1876, is Norm. and E. Eng.; there is an alabaster and black marble monument with effigies, dated 1578, another with effigy, dated 1611, some 16th-cent. brasses, and an altar-tomb. The churchyard contains the gravestones of Charles, first Viscount Canterbury, G.C.B., and of Archbishops Longley and Tait. At the time of the Domesday survey A. possessed two manors; one, known as "Bardolphs," was given by the Conqueror to his cook, on condition of his presenting a dish called "hastias" at the coronation, and a dish of pottage was presented by the lord of the manor at the coronation of George IV. The Archbishop of Canterbury is now lord of the manor, and has a seat here. There is a cluster of 25 tumuli on a hill near Croydon, and a circular encampment having a double moat situated on Thunderfield Common.

Addington, Great, pa. and vil., N. Northants,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Adderbury, East	Adderbury	84	846
Adderbury, West	Adderbury	84	331
Addergoole (1)	Foxford (9½)	159	4145
Addergoole (2)	Tuam (8)	131	2361
Adderig	Hazlehatch (2)	11	79
Adderley	Adderley	181	361
Adderstone	Lucker (1)	320	247
Addiewell	Addiewell	395	1696
Addingham (1)	Little Salkeld (2)	289	777
Addingham (2), pa.	Addingham	214	2404
Addingham (2), tp.	Addingham	214	2225
Addington (1)	Winslow (1½)	54	100
Addington (2)	Snodland (5)	36	273
Addington (3)	Coombe Lane (2)	12	670
Addington, Great	Ringstead (1)	85	299

4 S.W. of Thrapstone ; ac. 1,230 ; soil mixed, overlying ironstone and clay. The church of All Saints, supposed to date from the 13th cent., is a small building, and contains two figures, one in brass and the other in alabaster, of the 16th cent., and a piscina. Ironstone quarries were formerly worked here.

Addington, Little, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 5 S.W. from Thrapstone ; ac. 1,090 ; soil mixed, overlying ironstone and limestone. The small church of St. Mary, restored 1857, is in E. Eng. style.

Addiscombe, ha. and suburb, pa. of Croydon (q.v.), Surrey. The East India Company had a college here for their cadets, but it was sold 1861.

Addiscott, ha., pa. of and 1¼ E. from South Tawton (q.v.), E. Devon.

Addlehole, ha., pa. of and 1¼ N.E. from Alvington West (q.v.), S. Devon.

Addlestone, eccl. pa. and vil. in the civ. pa. of and 1 S.W. from Chertsey (q.v.), W. Surrey. The church of St. Paul is in the E. Eng. style. The churchyard contains the graves of the wife of John Kemble, Samuel Carter Hall, F.S.A.,

PRINCESS MARY VILLAGE HOMES, ADDLESTONE.
(From a photograph by Thomas Griffin, Weybridge.)

author of many works on art, and his wife. The "Princess Mary Village Homes," built 1871, are certified as an industrial school for female children, and consist of a number of cottages intended to carry out the family system, each cottage having a certain number of children under the charge of a Mother.

Addlestrop, pa. and vil. near the Evenlode, E. Glouc., 3 E.N.E. from Stow-on-the-Wold ; ac. 1,285 ; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is E. Eng. *A. House* is a seat in the pa.

Addlethorpe, pa. and small vil., Mid Lincs., 5 N.E. of Burgh ; ac. 2,006 ; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1875, is Perp. There are two carved screens, and the east portions of both aisles are enclosed with screen-work to form chapels ; and at the west ends of the aisles are portions of other screens. There are piscinæ, and within the porch is a stoup with a niche above it. The windows of the north aisle have fragments of ancient stained glass with figures of angels. In the churchyard are the base and part of the shaft of a cross.

Adel, pa., W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Leeds ; ac. 9,304 ; soil clayey, overlying part clay and part gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (restored 1879, built about 1140) is a fine example of Norm. architecture. The south doorway is adorned with zigzag moulding, and the arch has a gabled pediment, with some rude carvings. The chancel arch is wrought in three orders, the outer one showing the beak-head ; and most of the Norm. windows remain. The former stained east window, now in the new vestry, has the armorial bearings of several families, and bears the date 1681. A Roman station, said to have been the *Burgodurum*, was here ; a portion of the vallum remains, and various relics have been found. Bleaching is carried on here.

Adel-cum-Eccup, tp., pa. of Adel (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. ; ac. 4,890.

Adforton, Stanway, Paytoe, and Grange, tp., pa. of and 2 S. from Leintwardine (q.v.), N. Herefords. ; ac. 3,603. There is a mission church here.

Adgarley, tp., pa. of Urswick (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4 S.W. of Ulverstone. Here are iron mines and stone quarries, in which the greater part of the inhabitants are employed.

Adgeston, ha., pa. of and about 1½ S. from Brading (q.v.), I. of W.

Adie, a heather-covered hill (893 ft.), pa. of Rathven, N. Banffs., Sc.

Adigo, lake, pa. of Uig, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross., Sc.

Adisham, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 6½ S.E. from Canterbury ; ac. 1,853 ; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Innocents, the foundation of which dates from 616, restored 1870, is E. Eng. with Dec. insertions, and has a trefoiled piscina with shelf, a wood screen brought from Canterbury Cathedral, a slab with a floriated cross, and in the chancel a shallow aumbry and a double piscina.

Adlingfleet, pa., tp., and vil., 1 mile from the confluence of the Ouse and Trent, W.R. Yorks., 7 E. by S. from Goole ; ac. of pa. 5,616 ; soil alluvial, overlying peat and clay ; ac. of tp. 1,848. The church of All Saints, built about 1260, has a fine marble monument and two recumbent figures, one bearing the date 1589. The Adlingfleet drain, from Sandhouse to the Trent, four miles in length, passes through this pa. ; and the bed of the river Don is now filled up.

Adlington (1), tp. on the Bollin, in the pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 5 N. of Macclesfield ; ac. 3,350. There are some small charities for the poor. *A. Hall*, standing in an extensive park, is a seat in the neighbourhood. The old Hall stood a fortnight's siege by Cromwell's forces.

Adlington (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., N. Lancs.,

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Addington, Little	Ringstead (1)	85	298
Addlestone	Addlestone	21	5119
Addlestrop	Addlestrop	87	164
Addlethorpe	Burgh (6¾)	124	224
Adel	Horsforth (2)	201	1602
Adel-cum-Eccup	Horsforth (2)	201	1161
Adforton	Bucknell (5)	177	183

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Adisham	Adisham (½)	68	441
Adlingfleet, pa.	Goole (9)	173	474
Adlingfleet, tp.	Goole (9)	173	211
Adlington (1)	Adlington	165	819
Adlington (2), pa.	Adlington	200	5975
Adlington (2), tp.	Adlington	200	4190

6 N.E. of Wigan; ac. 1,055, water 9; soil clay. Christ Church, built 1838, in Norm. style, is now seldom used. The new church was built 1883–84. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Methodists, have places of worship here. Cotton-spinning and calico-printing are carried on, and there are large bleaching works.

Admarsh-in-Bleasdale. [BLEASDALE.]

Admaston (1), ha., pa. of Blithfield (q.v.), W. Staffs., 4 N. of Rugeley.

Admaston (2), tp., pa. of Wrockwardine (q.v.), N. Salop, 1½ N.W. of Wellington. A short distance from the vil. is a mineral spring called the Admaston Spa.

Admergill, ha., tp. of Brogden (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 9 W. of Skipton.

Admington, ha., pa. of Lower Quinton (q.v.), E. Glouc., 6 N.E. of Chipping Camden.

Admiston. [ATHELHAMPSTONE.]

Adney, tp., pa. of Edgmond (q.v.), N.E. Salop, 3½ S.W. of Newport.

Adnith. [ATHNID.]

Adpar, ancient tp., pa. of Llandyfriog (q.v.), Cardigs., and pa. of Kenarth, Carmarths., 10 E.S.E. of Cardigan. It is situated on the river Teifi, opposite Newcastle Emlyn, of which town it forms a part.

Adragoole. [ADDERGOOLE.]

Adrian's (or **Hadrian's) Wall,** the first Roman wall, was built A.D. 121 to prevent the irruptions of the Scots and Picts into the northern counties of England, then under Roman government, and extended from the Solway Firth to the Tyne at Newcastle. The wall was 12 ft. high and 8 ft. in thickness, with watch-towers; traces of it still remain.

Adsborough, vil., pa. of and 3 S. from Creech St. Michael (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Adsdean, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Funtington (q.v.), W. Sussex.

Adsett, ti., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Westbury-on-Severn (q.v.), W. Glouc.

Adstock, pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 3 N.W. of Winslow; ac. 1,130; soil clay. The church of St. Cecilia, restored 1875, is E. Eng., and contains an ancient stone font; there is a sun-dial (date 1581) in front of the porch.

Adston, tp., pa. of Wentnor (q.v.), W. Salop, 4 W. of Church Stretton.

Adstone, pa., S. Northants, 6½ N.W. of Towcester; ac. 1,388; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, partly restored 1883, is in E. Eng. style.

Adur, river, rising near Horsham, N. Sussex, flows 20 miles south to the English Channel at Shoreham.

Advent (anciently "St. Adwen"), pa. on the Camel, E. Cornw., 2 S. of Camelford; ac. 4,059; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Adwen (or Athwenna), rebuilt 1847–48, and restored 1873–75, is in the E. Eng. and Perp. styles, and retains a small piscina, rood-loft stairs, and a large and curious squint, also a Norm. font, and several memorials of the 17th cent. To the west of the church is an ancient cross.

Adversane, ha., pa. of Billingshurst (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2 S. of Billingshurst railway station.

Advie, bar. on the Spey, pa. of Cromdale (q.v.), S. Elgs., Sc., 8 N.E. of Grantown. There is an Established mission church, and a public school accommodating 90 children. The bar. before the 15th cent. belonged to the earldom of Fife.

Adwalton, ha., tp. of Drighlington with Adwalton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Leeds. On A. Moor, on June 30th, 1643, an engagement took place between the Parl. forces and the king's troops, when the former were defeated.

Adwell, pa. and vil., S. Oxon, 5 S. of Thame; ac. 433; soil clay, overlying rag. The church of St. Mary, restored 1865, is a flint building of mixed periods; there is a Norm. doorway, and the windows are Trans. (from E. Eng. to Dec.). The church contains the effigy of a knight in chain armour with large shield, a modern brass, as well as several marble tablets.

Adwick-le-Street (from its site on a Roman road), pa. and tp., W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. from Doncaster; ac. of pa. 3,428, of tp. 1,947; soil loam and clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1862, is E. Eng. and E. Dec., and has some stained windows and a reredos; the chapel on the north side contains some altar-tombs bearing dates from the 16th cent. *Woodlands* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Adwick-upon-Dearne, pa. and vil. near the Dearne, W.R. Yorks., 8 S.W. from Doncaster; ac. 1,142; soil strong clay. The small church of St. John is said to date from the 11th cent.

Aelwyn, lake, Ballintobber bar., co. Roscom., Ir. It is of oblong form, and its shore-line is about 3¼ miles; from its banks there is a view of the mountains of Sligo and Mayo. There are large bogs in the neighbourhood.

Ae Water, river, rising in Queensberry Hill (2,285 ft.), Dumfs., Sc., 6½ S.W. of Moffat. It flows with a rapid stream for 16 miles S., S.E., and N.E. to the Kinnel, near Lochmaben, and receives the water of several burns on the way. For some distance it forms the boundary between Closeburn, Kirkmahoe, Tinwald, and Lochnaben pas. on the one side, and Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Kirkmichael on the other.

Affane, pa. with vil., Decies-without-Drum bar., co. Waterf., Ir., about 4 E. of Lismore; ac. 7,773; the soil is good and in a state of high cultivation. The navigable Blackwater forms the south-west boundary of the pa. In 1564 there was a battle here between the earls of Dromond and Ormond. There is a kind of cherry, peculiar to the place, said to have been introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh. *Dromona, A. House,* and *Belleville Park,* are seats in the pa.

Affleck, an old castle, 6 miles from the coast, forming a seamark, Monikie pa., S. Forfs., Sc. The

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Adstock	Winslow (3)	54	330
Adstone	Morton Pinkney (2)	154	138
Advent	Bodmin (10)	271	200
Adwell	Aston Rowant (2)	48	68

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Adwick-le-Street, pa.	Adwick-le-Street	160	428
Adwick-le-Street, tp.	Adwick-le-Street	160	290
Adwick-upon-Dearne	Mexborough (1)	163	246
Affane	Lismore (4)	155	793

well-preserved keep is a good specimen of feudal architecture.

Afflington, ti., pa. of Corfe Castle (q.v.), S.E. Dors., 5½ S.E. of Wareham.

Afforsk, a deep and steep ravine, Gamrie pa., Banffs., Sc. It follows an irregular course to the sea, having well-wooded sides, and divided at one spot by a ridge of rock called the Ruin of A., which affords a fine view up and down the ravine.

Aff-Puddle, or **Aff-Piddle,** pa. on the Trent or Piddle, E. Dors., about 8 E. from Dorchester; ac. 3,818; soil loam, overlying chalk. The ancient church of St. Lawrence, restored 1878, is Perp.; there is a beautiful carved oak pulpit, a Norman font, and a trefoil arch (date 1220) at the south entrance. On Bladen Heath and Clouds Hill are barrows.

Affrick (1), a deep lake in a mountainous dis., pa. of Kilmorack (q.v.), N.W. Invs., Sc., 14 N.W. of Fort Augustus. It extends in a north-east direction for three miles, with a width of two to three miles, and receives several burns. The trout are plentiful.

Affrick (2), a river formed by the union—5 S.W. above Loch Affrick—of the Grianain and Fionn. It has a course of 18 miles through lochs A. and Beneveian, and then unites with another river to form the Glass. There are excellent trout and some salmon, and the banks abound in pine and birch.

Afon-wen, ha. in pas. of Ysceifiog and Caerwys (q.v.), Flints., 1 S. from Caerwys.

Afton, the south-eastern part of the town of Freshwater (q.v.), I. of W. Near is *A. Down*, an eminence 600 ft. high.

Afton, rivulet, pa. of New Cumnock, S.E. Ayrs., Sc., rises in Albany Hill, near the junction of Ayrs., Dumfs., and Kirkcuds., and flows 9 miles north through Glenafton into the Nith, near New Cumnock church.

Afton Bridgend, vil., pa. of New Cumnock (q.v.), Ayrs., Sc., near New Cumnock. A. Water, celebrated by Burns, flows by the vil. through Glen Afton into the Nith. There is some lead-mining in the neighbourhood.

Agbrigg, vil., pa. of Warmfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 E. of Wakefield.

Agden (1), tp., pas. of Bowdon and Rostherne (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 S.W. of Altrincham; ac. 508. *A. Hall*, a fine Elizabethan building on an eminence, is a seat here.

Agden (2), tp., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Malpas (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 548.

Agden Green, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Great Staughton (q.v.), Hunts.

Agglethorpe, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Agha, pa. on the Barrow, Idrone East bar., W. co. Carl., Ir.; ac. 4,183; soil good and well cultivated. Limestone is quarried in the neighbourhood. The pa. contains a part of the town of Leighlin Bridge (q.v.). There was formerly an abbey here, founded by St. Finian, and plundered by the Danes 864.

Aghabe, vil., pa. of Aghalee (q.v.), Upper Massereene bar., S. co. Antr., Ir., 2 N. of Moira.

Aghaboe, pa. and vil., Clandonagh and Clarmallagh bars., W. Q. Co., Ir., about 4 S. by W. of Castletown; ac. 6,510; soil good, but much bogland. There are limestone quarries, and a brown kind of slate is found. A Culdee monastery was founded here by St. Canice, and it was the seat of a bishopric afterwards transferred to Limerick. The church is part of the ancient cathedral. There is a mound, topped by a wall and surrounded by a ditch, as well as other remains of fortifications.

Aghabog, pa., Dartree bar., W. co. Monaghan, Ir., 6 S.E. of Clones; ac. 11,545; soil fertile, overlying stiff clay. There are in the pa. five lakes of about 200 ac. in all, and a larger bog. Linen is manufactured here.

Aghabulloge, pa. on the Dripsey, a branch of the Lee, East Muskerry bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 7 N.E. of Macroom; ac. 18,733; the soil is mostly bog, but there are lofty hills, and the river flows through a well-wooded glen, over a fall into a lake. St. Olan's Well is in the pa., and in the churchyard is an Ogham stone, square in form, 6 ft. in height, and surmounted by a round stone which is called St. Olan's Cap.

Aghacommon, pl. with school, pa. of Seagoe (q.v.), East O'Neilland bar., N. co. Arm., Ir., 2½ N. of Moira.

Aghacrew, pa., Kilnamanagh bar., N.E. Tip., Ir., 3 E. of Cappagh White; ac. 1,230; soil various.

Aghacross, pa. on the river Funcheon, at the foot of the Galtee Hills, Condons and Clangibbons bars., N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 W. of Mitchelstown; ac. 355; soil chiefly pasture.

Aghada, pa. and vil. on Cork Harbour, near Cove, and opposite Queenstown, Imokilly and Barrymore bars., S.E. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 2,458. The land is partly arable and partly pasture. Building-stone is quarried here, and straw-plaiting is carried on.

Aghadarrock, pl. with school, pa. of Dromore (q.v.), W. co. Tyr., Ir.

Aghade, pa. and vil. at the junction of the Slaney and Derreen, Forth bar., E. co. Carl., Ir., 4 S. of Tullow; ac. 1,697; soil marshy. There is much limestone and fine granite. The pa. has an ancient church upon a hill.

Aghaderg, pa., Upper and Lower Iveagh bars., W. co. Down, Ir., 10 N.N.E. of Newry; ac. 13,916; soil mixture of fertile arable, pasture, and bog. The Newry Canal forms a boundary of the pa., and there are two lakes. *A. Castle* once stood here, and remains of William III.'s camp are still to be seen. Linen-weaving is carried on. In the neighbourhood is a large cairn, and there are 33 stones, supposed to be the remains of a standing circle.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aff-Puddle	Moreton (4)	129	434
Afton Bridgend	New Cumnock (1)	369	384
Agden (1)	Dunham Massey (3)	171	106
Agden (2)	Whitchurch (3)	188	73
Agha	Ragenalstown (3)	67	809
Aghaboe	Mountrath (7¼)	60	2444
Aghabog	Clones (6)	94	2782

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aghabulloge	Macroom (7½)	200	2371
Aghacommon	Moira (2½)	99	184
Aghacrew	Dundrum (2)	100	229
Aghacross	Mitchelstown (4¾)	162	45
Aghada	Queenstown (4)	178	1493
Aghade	Tullow (4)	56	243
Aghaderg	Poyntzpass	77	3530

Aghadoe, pa. and vil. on Upper Lake Killarney, Dunkerrow and Mangrinchy bars., Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 2 N. of Killarney; ac. 16,926; soil rock, gravel,

AGHADOE. (*From a photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.*)

and bog. It was once the seat of a bishopric, and there remain some ruins of the old cathedral by the lake, as well as parts of a round tower, and an ancient castle. *A. House* and *Grena* are seats in the pa.

Aghadowey, pa. and vil. on A. river, falling into the Bann at Garvagh Bridge, Coleraine bar., N. co. Londy., Ir., 7 W. of Coleraine; ac. 16,306; soil mixed bog, barren, fertile, and ironstone. Linen is manufactured here; there is much bleaching, and earthenware and bricks are made. There are several seats in the neighbourhood.

Aghadown, pa. on the Ilen, Carbery West bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.W. of Skibbereen; ac. 8,952; soil mixture of rock, bog, and fertile cultivated land. The islands of East and West Calf, East and West Innisbeg, Hare, and Sceams, are included in the pa. There are ruins of a 15th-cent. castle, and of an abbey. *A. House* is on high ground, and is surrounded by fine woods.

Aghagallon, pa. and ha. at junction of Lagan Canal with Lough Neagh, Upper Massereene bar., S. co. Antr., Ir., 10 W. of Lisburn; ac. 5,571. One-third of the pa. is lough, the rest is of good soil or valuable bog. Spinning and weaving are carried on.

Aghagower, pa. and ha., Burrishoole and Murrish bar., S.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 S.E. of Westport; ac. 12,938; soil chiefly mountain and bog. There was formerly here a monastery of St. Patrick, and there are still the remains of a round tower and the ruins of Doone Castle. Some linen is manufactured.

Aghalee, pa. and ha. on Lough Neagh, Upper Massereene bar., S. co. Antr., Ir., 8 W. of Lisburn; ac. of pa. 2,506; soil good and well cultivated. Limestone abounds. Linen and cotton weaving is carried on. *Portmore House* is the seat of the Marquis of Hertford.

Aghaloo, pa. on the Blackwater, Dungannon bar., S. co. Tyr., Ir.; ac. 19,523; soil fertile and highly cultivated. The pa. is diversified by hills and woods. *Caledon Hill*, the seat of the Earl of Caledon, commands a fine view.

Aghalurcher, pa. on Upper Loch Erne and river Colebrook (which is here navigable, is crossed by two bridges, and contains much fish), Magherastephana bar., co. Ferm., and Clogher bar., S. co. Tyr., Ir.; ac. 45,022; soil one-quarter mountain bog and pasture, rest fertile. Freestone, limestone, and millstone abound. There is a mixed 9th-cent. church of St. Ronan, and the pa. has several old castles. Farming, spinning, and weaving are the industries.

Aghamore (1), pa., Costello bar., E. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 N. of Ballyhaunis; ac. 22,510. There are several lakes in the pa., a large bog, and the rest is cultivated. A black marble is quarried here. There are ruins of an old church.

Aghamore (2), or **Abbey Isle,** a small island off the S.W. coast of Kerry, Ir., between the Kenmare river and Ballinskelligs Bay. It is a fishing station, and contains some remains of an Augustinian abbey.

Aghamore (3), vil., pa. of Lissonuffy (q.v.), E. co. Roscom., Ir., 3 N.E. of Strokestown.

Aghanagh, pa. on Loch Arrow, south of Cesh Carran Hills, S.E. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 N.N.W. of Boyle; ac. 4,747; soil bog and mountain. There is good limestone in the pa. Remains of an ancient abbey are to be seen. *Hollybrook* is a seat with well-wooded grounds by the loch.

Aghancon, pa. and ha., near Slieve Bloom Hills, Ballybritt and Clonlisk bars., K. Co., Ir., 3 N. of Roscrea; ac. 5,543; soil poor, and some bog. The pa. possesses a mineral spring, and there are ruins of Ballybritt Castle.

Aghanloo, pa. on the river Roe and Loch Foyle, at the foot of Ben Evenagh, Keenaght bar., N. co. Londy., Ir., 3 N. of Newtownlimavady; ac. 3,847; soil fertile and cultivated. There is good limestone beneath the basalt. The ruins of Bally Castle, built 1619 by the London Haberdashers' Company to protect their Ulster grant, are still to be seen.

Aghanunshin, pa. at upper end of Lough Swilly, Kilmacrenan bar., N.W. co. Don., Ir., 2 N.E. of Letterkenny; ac. 3,847; soil fertile.

Agharra, pa. through which the Royal Canal runs, Shrule bar., S. co. Longf., Ir., 5 N.E. of Ballymahon; ac. 2,595. There is some bog.

Aghavallen, pa. on the Shannon, Iraghticonnor bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 W.S.W. of Tarbert; ac. 16,743; soil two-thirds arable, rest mountain pasture and bog. The bastions and part of the wall of a castle of the O'Connors remain. The chief productions are potatoes and turf, and the industries are oyster culture and fishing.

Aghavannagh, pl. on the military road between

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Aghadoe	Killarney (2½)	186	2355
Aghadowey	Coleraine (8)	166	3947
Aghadown	Skibbereen (4)	220	2325
Aghagallon	Lurgan (3)	93	2126
Aghagower	Westport (4)	163	4009
Aghalee	Moira (3)	93	857
Aghaloo	Tynan and Caledon	106	3919
Aghalurcher	Maguire Bridge	109	7851
Aghamore (1)	Ballyhaunis (4)	126	6580
Aghanagh	Boyle (5)	108	1173
Aghancon	Roscrea (6¼) [(3)	78	418
Aghanloo	Newtownlimavady	189	891
Aghanunshin	Letterkenny (2)	193	636
Agharra	Edgeworthstown (2)	70	262
Aghavallen	Listowel (8)	180	3268

Rathdangan and Glenmalur, Ballinacor South bar., Mid co. Wick., Ir. It lies 6 N.W. of Aughrim, and has barracks.

Aghavass, tld., pa. of Cleenish (q.v.), Mid co. Ferm., Ir.

Aghavea, pa. on the Colebrook, Magherastephana bar., Mid co. Ferm., Ir.; ac. 17,157; about one-fourth mountain and bog (supplying pasture and fuel), rest cultivated. There is good building-stone, and the pa. possesses several seats.

Aghaviller, pa., Knocktopher bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 S.W. of Knocktopher; ac. 5,670; soil chiefly moorland. There is a freestone quarry. *Castle Morris* is in the pa., and near it is part of a round tower.

Aghavoory, pl. with school, pa. of Aghalurcher (q.v.), S.E. co. Ferm., Ir.

Aghenish, peninsula and island of the Shannon, 16 miles below Lim., pa. of Robertstown (q.v.), co. Lim., Ir.

Agher, pa. near the Royal Canal, Upper and Lower Deece bars., S. co. Meath, Ir., 2 S.S.W. of Summerhill; ac. 1,218; soil hilly and good, with some bog and pasture. Limestone is quarried. In the church is a window painted by Gervaise, a copy of Raffaelle's cartoon "St. Paul at Athens." *A. House* is a seat.

Aghern, pa. on the river Bride, Kinnatalloon bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 E. of Rathcormack; ac. 3,489; soil 400 ac. bog and 200 mountain, but most good and cultivated. The river is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches, and near it are the ruins of a 14th-cent. castle built by the Fitzgeralds to defend the passage of the river. *A. House* is a seat in fine grounds.

Agherton, pa. on the Bann, near the Atlantic coast, Coleraine lib., N.E. co. Londy., Ir., 3 N.N.W. of Coleraine; ac. 4,352; soil mostly fertile, with a rabbit-warren and pasture. There are trap-rock and basalt, with some coal and iron. The linen manufacture employs some of the population, and many are engaged in the Bann salmon fishery. There are the ruins of a castle, an old church, and many caves in the neighbourhood. Dr. Adam Clarke, the Biblical commentator, passed his childhood here. [BALLYAGHRAN.]

Aghery, lake, Mid co. Down, Ir., 5 E. of Dromore.

Aghiart, pa., Killian bar., N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 5 N. of Castle Blakeney; ac. 5,221; soil generally good and well tilled, with some bog. *Mount Bellew* is a seat. [BALLYNAKILL (7).]

Aghinagh, pa. on the Lee, East Muskerry bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 1 S.S.E. of Macroom; ac. 9,420; soil fertile, with some bog. There are stone quarries in the pa. The wild glen Laum is noted for its scenery. In the neighbourhood are remains of ancient forts, many of them Danish.

Aghinish, island, pa. of Kinawley (q.v.), cos. Cav. and Ferm., Ir.

Aghleam, pl. with school, pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), Erris bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Aghavea	Maguires Bridge (2)	109	2970
Aghaviller	Ballyhale (4)	97	712
Agher	Ferns Lock (2½)	23	228
Aghern	Fermoy (8)	162	404
Agherton	Coleraine (3)	166	1547
Aghiart	Woodlawn (2)	104	467
Aghinagh	Macroom (1)	200	1206

Aghmacart, pa., Clarmallagh bar., S. Q. Co., Ir., 3 S.W. of Castle Durrow; ac. 9,600; soil fertile, with some mountain and waste. There are the remains of an Augustinian priory and of a castle. The Fitzpatricks, princes of Ossory, had a burial-place here.

Aghnahoo (1), pl. with school, pa. of Templecarne (q.v.), Lurgh and Tyrhugh bars., cos. Ferm. and Don., Ir. Near are the ruins of a monastery, once much resorted to by pilgrims. The neighbourhood produces iron ore, lime, marble, and millstone.

Aghnahoo (2), pl. with school, pa. of Termonamongan (q.v.), Omagh bar., W. co. Tyr., Ir. The district is mountainous, and there is good pasture, but little cultivation. The river Derg flows near.

Aghnameadle, pa., Upper Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 3 S. of Monygall; ac. 10,322. It is situated at the foot of the Devil's Bit Hills. There are the ruins of the ancient castle of the O'Egans, the remains of Blaine Castle, and those of an ancient church.

Aghnamullen, pa., Cremorne bar., S. co. Monaghan, Ir., 3 S. of Ballybay; ac. 30,701. The pa. is chiefly mountain and bog, and there are many lakes. Lead ore and slate are found in the neighbourhood. Crieve Hill in the pa. is 886 ft. high. There is a considerable linen industry, and flax-mills and bleaching-mills abound. The pa. contains many seats.

Aghoura. [FRESHFORD (2).]

Aghowle, pa. and vil., Shillelagh bar., S.W. co. Wick., Ir., 5 N.W. of Carnew; ac. 8,139. There is much mountain and bog. There are the ruins of a monastery, and some old crosses.

Aghris, prom., N.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 14 W. of Sligo town.

Aghyaran, tld., pa. of Termonamongan (q.v.), W. co. Tyr., Ir., 14 W. of Sligo.

Agivey, pa., Coleraine bar., N.E. co. Londy., Ir., 7 S.S.E. of Coleraine; ac. 1,670. The river A., with a course of 12 miles, flows into the Bann, rising at Cantogher, and is crossed by a light wooden bridge of six arches. A. was once in Aghadowey pa., and belonged to the London Company of Ironmongers. The soil is fertile, but not much cultivated. There are ironstone, and traces of coal and lead. A coarse earthenware is manufactured in the pa.

Aglionby, tp., pa. of Warwick (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3 E. of Carlisle. Arable and pasture land, soil light, chiefly Glacial drifts over New Red Sandstone.

Aglish (1), pa., East Muskerry bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 9 E.S.E. of Macroom; ac. 6,770. The soil generally is good, with some pasture, woodland, and bog.

Aglish (2), pa., Magunihy bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 5 N.W. of Killarney; ac. 4,857; soil good and well tilled. There is some bog, and building-stone is quarried in the pa. There are the ruins of an old church.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Aghmacart	Ballyragget (10)	69	1364
Aghnameadle	Nenagh (8)	97	1516
Aghnamullen	Ballybay (3)	79	7635
Aghowle	Shillelagh (4)	62	1076
Agivey	Coleraine (7)	166	449
Aglish (1)	Crookstown Road (4)	183	940
Aglish (2)	Killarney (5)	186	911

Aglish (3), pa. and vil., Decies-within-Drum bar., W. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 s. of Cappoquin; ac. 6,856. The pa. is bounded by the river Blackwater. The soil is good, but there is some waste and bog. There are the ruins of an old fort, and of Bewley Abbey.

Aglish (4), pa., Carra bar., Mid co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 14,416. The mkt. to. of Castlebar (q.v.) is in the pa., and being the county town gives much importance to the neighbourhood.

Aglish (5), pa. and vil., Iverk bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 N.W. of Waterford; ac. 1,343. The pa. is on the river Suir. *Grandison Castle*, built by the Butlers, is in the pa.

Aglishcloghane, pa. and vil., Lower Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 4 N.E. of Borrisokane; ac. 5,897. There is much bog and waste, but good limestone is found in the pa.

Aglishcormick, pa., Clanwilliam and Coonagh bars., E. co. Lim., Ir., 2 W.S.W. of Pallas Green; ac. 1,715. There are the ruins of an old pa. church.

Aglishdrinagh, pa., Orrery and Kilmore bars., N. co. Cork, Ir., 3 S.W. of Charleville; ac. 3,309. The soil is good, but is mostly upland pasture. There are a few remains of an ancient church.

Agnew's Hill, mountain (1,558 ft.), Glenarm bar., E. co. Antr., Ir., 5 W. of Larne.

Ahack, landing-pl. and bight at the mouth of the river Culdaff, Innishowen bar., N.E. co. Don., Ir.

Ahadda, ancient seat of the Brooke family, pa. of Killeagh (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir.

Ahamlish, pa., Carbery bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir.; ac. 16,413. The pa. is situate near the entrance of Sligo Bay. There is much bog, a good deal of which has been in recent times reclaimed. Limestone is quarried from a hill in the neighbourhood. The fisheries are important, especially that of salmon in the river Bunduff.

Ahaphond, vil., pa. of Killehenny (q.v.), Iraghticonnor bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 S.W. of Ballylongford.

Aharacle, *q.s.* pa., partly in Args. and partly in S.W. Invs., Sc., 7 S.W. of Arisaig. It contains the eastern portion of the civ. pa. of Ardnamurchan.

Aharney, pa. on the Nore, Clarmallagh bar., Q. Co., and Galmoy bar., co. Kilk., Ir., 2 N.W. of Ballyragget; ac. 6,938; soil partly arable and partly pasture, and there is much limestone. There are several cornmills in the pa. *Ballycoara* is a fine ancient seat.

Ahascragh (1), pa. and mkt. to. (F.) on river A., which falls into the Suck, Clonmacknowen, Killian and Kilconnel bars., E. co. Galway, Ir., 6 N.W. of Ballinasloe; ac. 17,341. The soil is fertile cornland, and there is much bog. Good limestone is quarried here. There are several seats in the neighbourhood.

Ahascragh (2), affluent of the Suck, with a course of 16 miles to Galway.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aglish (3)	Cappoquin (5)	151	1712
Aglish (4)	Castlebar	152	5763
Aglish (5)	Waterford (3)	112	309
Aglishcloghane	Parsonstown (8)	89	542
Aglishcormick	Pallas (3½)	115	272
Aglishdrinagh	Charleville (3)	130	406
Ahamlish	Sligo (9)	136	5129
Aharacle	Oban (35)	504	1137

Ahenny, vil., pa. of Newtownlennan (q.v.), S.E. co. Tip., Ir., 4 N.E. of Carrick-on-Suir.

Aherla, ha., pa. of Kilbonane (q.v.), Mid co. Cork (q.v.), Ir., 7 S.W. of Ballincollig.

Aherlow, rivulet of S.W. Tip., Ir., flows from the Galtee mountains 20 miles north and east, through the fine scenery of A. Glen, to the Suir, 2½ miles above Caher.

Aheurich, glen with lake, Sunart dis., N. Args., Sc., near Strontian.

Ahoghill, pa. and vil., Lower Antrim, Kilconway, Upper and Lower Toome bars., W. co. Antr., Ir., 3 W.S.W. of Ballymena; ac. 12,184. The pa. is on the rivers Bann and Maine, and the soil, which is variable, consists of hill, valley, and bog. Many remains have been found of forts, barrows, and bones. Linen-bleaching is carried on here. There are many seats.

Aichiltibuie, ha., pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross., Sc. There is a public school with accommodation for 87 children.

Aigas, island, pa. of Kilmorack (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 5½ S.W. of Beauly. A. island, which is about three-quarters of a mile long and 1¼ miles round, and rises from the water to 100 ft. in height, is oval in form, and is situated in an expansion of the river Beauly. The soil is conglomerate, and is covered with birch and oak. Lord Lovat retreated hither when in difficulties with the Government, 1697, and Sir Robert Peel made it his summer resort. Roe and red deer used to frequent the spot.

Aigburth, ha., sub. of Liverpool, and eccl. pa. formed from the civ. pa. of Childwall (q.v.), S.W. Lancs. The church of St. Anne, built 1837, is in the Norm. style. The church of SS. Matthew and James, built 1875 (eccl. pa. formed 1875), is in the E. Eng. style. Here are some fine mansions and other residences, principally occupied by Liverpool merchants.

Principal Front, Stonyhurst College.

Aighton, Bailey, and Chaigley, tp., pa. of Mitton (q.v.), N.E. Lancs. At A. ha., on the Hodder, are

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aharney	Ballyragget (2)	69	679
Ahascragh, pa.	Ballinasloe (6)	94	2110
Ahascragh, to.	Ballinasloe (6)	94	414
Ahoghill, pa.	Ballymena (3½)	145	7315
Ahoghill, vil.	Ballymena (3½)	145	788
Aigburth	Mersey Road and A.	197	1905
Aighton, B., and C.	Langho (3)	216	1370

the noble buildings, in Elizabethan style, of Stonyhurst Roman Catholic College, where about 900 students are educated. A portion dates from 1596, and was the residence of Sir Nicholas Sherburne, but was afterwards converted into a Jesuit College by Mr. Weld, of Lulworth. The library comprises 30,000 volumes, and in the refectory is a painting by Murillo. The chapel of St. Peter, connected with the College, in Tudor Gothic style, is embellished with fine frescoes and painted ceiling, and has a carved reredos. There are ten almshouses here.

Aikbar. [AKEBAR.]

Aike, small vil. and tp., pas. of Lockington (q.v.) and St. John, Beverley, E.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Beverley; ac. 630.

Aikenway, a lofty rocky peninsula, about a mile long, running into the Spey, pa. of Rothes, S.E. Elgs., Sc. Beneagen Hill, on the top of which was formerly a fortified castle, rises from the land side.

Aikerness, lake, north end of Pomona or Mainland, Orkney. It is opposite Ronsay.

Aikey Brae, pl., pa. of Old Deer (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. A yearly fair, called Aikey Market, is held here in July, and is said to commemorate the defeat of the Comyns by Robert Bruce. Some tumuli are shown as the burial-place of those who fell in the battle.

Aikton, pa. and tp. on the north-east side of the Wampool, E. Cumb., 3 N.E. of Wigton; ac. 6,172; soil loamy, overlying lias and New Red Marl. At Wiggonby is Margaret Hodgson's Grammar School, founded 1792.

Ailby, ha., pa. of Rigsby (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 1 N.W. of Alford.

Aileach, a fortalice, seat of the ancient Irish kings, N.E. Don., Ir., near the head of Lough Swilly.

Ailesworth, ha., pa. of Castor (q.v.), N. Northants, 5 W. of Peterborough.

Ailey, pl., pa. of Kinnersley (q.v.), Herefords., ½ S. of Newchurch.

Ailsa Craig, a lofty islet (1,114 ft.) of grey syenite trap, in the Firth of Clyde, pa. of Dailly, S.W. Ayrs., Sc., 10 N.W. of Girvan. It has columns—like the basaltic columns of Skye—rising in some places to a height of 400 feet. The only landing-place is on the east, where decaying rock has formed a beach leading up about 200 feet to a small ruined building whose nature is unknown. A great feature of the Craig is the multitude of sea-birds, especially of solan geese. In the lower part of the island rabbits abound, and the herbage higher up affords subsistence to herds of goats. During the summer months men live on the isle for the purpose of catching fish and collecting feathers. The Craig forms a notable point in the scenery both from land and sea. Some years ago buildings were commenced which were intended to form the nucleus of a fishing station in connection with the steamers from Glasgow to Liverpool; the scheme, however, fell through, and the buildings were never finished. The Earls of Cassilis take their titles of Baron and Marquis from the Craig.

A lighthouse was erected here (1883–86) which shows a flashing light at 60 ft. above high water, visible for 13 miles.

AILSA CRAIG.

Ailsa Street, pl., pa. of and 1½ N. from Stansted Mountfichet (q.v.), Essex.

Ailsh, a lake fed by a burn from Benmore, and forming the source of the Oikel, S.W. Suths., Sc., 6½ S.E. of Assynt.

Ailstow, ha., pa. of Atherstone-upon-Stour (q.v.), S. Warws., 3 S. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Ainderby-Myers with Holtby, tp., pa. of Hornby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Bedale; ac. 953. *Holtby Hall*, situated in a park of 200 acres, is a seat here.

Ainderby-Quernhow, tp. and vil., pa. of Pickhill (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Ripon; ac. 516.

Ainderby-Steeple, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Northallerton; ac. 4,605; soil alluvial, overlying gravel. The church of St. Helen, restored 1870, is Gothic. The pa. stands on high ground, and takes its second name from the fact that the church-steeple is visible at a great distance.

Ainort, a sea-loch running south-west 3 miles inland from the north-west end of Scalpa Sound, S.E. Skye, Sc.

Ainsdale, ha., chap. of Formby (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3½ S. of Southport.

Ainstable, pa. and tp. on the east bank of the Eden, E. Cumb.; ac. 4,433, water 61; soil light, overlying Upper New Red Sandstone and bunter marl. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The pa. is chiefly celebrated on account of the beautiful rock, woodland, and river scenery of the eastern bank of the Eden, as well as at the lower end of Croglin Water, where are situated the renowned Nunnery Walks. These consist of a succession of waterfalls, river-fonts, and finely-wooded crags, shaped by the forces of Nature out of the hard (New Red) sandstone which forms the western fringe of the pa. The "Walks" have been partly laid out in connection with the "Nunnery" of Armathwaite, said to have been founded in the time of Rufus. The present building is, however, comparatively modern.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Aike	Lockington (2)	207	63
Aikton	Curthwaite (4)	306	753
Ailsa Craig	Girvan (10)	410	27
A.-M. w. Holtby	Ainderby (3)	221	77
Ainderby-Quernhow	Ainderby (1)	219	88
Aind'rby-Steeple, pa.	Ainderby	221	635
Ainderby-Steeple, tp.	Ainderby	221	224
Ainstable	Armathwaite (2)	298	439

Ainsworth, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 1,309; soil light, overlying gravel. Christ Church (1832) is a plain stone building, and stands on the site of a church of the 16th cent. The Wesleyans and Presbyterians have places of worship.

Ainthorpe, ha., pa. of Danby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 S.E. of Guisbrough.

Aintree, tp. and eccl. pa. formed from the civ. pas. of Sefton and Walton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 841, water 9; soil black loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Peter, built 1876–77, is in the E. Eng. style. The Liverpool racecourse is situated in this pa., and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through it.

Aird (1), ha., pa. of Inch (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Stranraer.

Aird (2), a beautiful and fertile tract in the valley of the Beauly, N.E. Invs., Sc.

Aird (3), a large fortified ruin—possibly of a Danish fort—on a rocky headland by the sea, Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 1 N. of Carradale Point, over against Machrie Bay in Arran. Its outer wall was 240 ft. long, and of great thickness, and it was defended by a formidable ditch.

Aird (4), a waterfall on the Shinnel, Tynron pa., W. Dumfs., Sc.

Aird (5), a peninsula, 7 miles long by 2 to 3¼ miles broad, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, pa. of Stornoway, Lewis, Sc. It has an extreme height of 266 ft., and contains six small lochs. It once formed the chapelry of Uy, but the chapel is now in ruins.

Aird (6), ha. and headland, N.E. Skye, Sc., 30 S.W. of Gair Loch mouth, near Trodda island.

Aird (7), ha., pa. of Sleat (q.v.), S.E. Skye, Sc. There is a public school.

Airdit, hill-top (515 ft.) on the borders of Leuchars and Logie pas., N.E. Fifes., Sc. Near are the ruins of *A. House.*

Airdrie, *q.s.* pa., parl. bor. (uniting with Falkirk, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow to send one member), and mun. bor. and mkt. to. (T.), pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 11 E. of Glasgow. From the pa. of A. a *q.s.* pa. of Flowerhill was separated, 1875. A pa. church, called the West Church, was built 1835, and Flowerhill Church 1875. There are also Free, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Congregational, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic places of worship. The to. is well built and paved and lighted, but presents a somewhat straggling appearance. Made a mkt. to. 1695, it remained little more than a large vil. till the 19th cent., during which it has been largely developed by reason of its coal, ironstone, and weaving industries. It was made a mun. bor. 1849, having been created 1832 one of the five Falkirk parl. bors. The Academy (1849) is endowed with £80 a year, and there are some bursaries and college exhibitions. The to. possesses banks, prison, hospital, racecourse, and newspapers; and has among its buildings public and Masonic halls, Mechanics' Institute, School of Art, and a good Free Public Library, having been the first town in Sc. to adopt the Free Library Act. There are over 40 collieries, several ironstone mines, and various blast furnaces, besides brass and iron foundries and engineering shops. Among the other industries are oil and fireclay factories, brick-making, stone-quarrying, paper-making, silk-works, calico-printing, and cotton, flannel, tweed, and hosiery making.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ainsworth	Bradley Fold (1)	196	1821
Aintree, pa.	Aintree	206	2719
Aintree, tp.	Aintree	206	263

Airdrie Hill, a property in the pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Airdrie. The property produces good iron ore, and has a band of ironstone 2 to 4 ft. thick. There is a Board School with accommodation for 365 children.

Airds, a picturesque estate with seat, Appin, N. Args., Sc., ½ S.E. of Port Appin vil., consisting of a peninsula between lochs Linnhe and Creran.

Airds Bay, pa. of Muckairn, N. Args., Sc., on south side of Loch Etive.

Airds Moss, a morass between Ayr and Lugar waters, near Auchinleck vil., dis. of Kyle, E. Ayrs., Sc., about 6 miles long by an average of 1½ miles broad. Richard Cameron here commanded a party of Covenanters on July 20, 1680, against a body of dragoons, and "Cameron's Stone" marks the place where he is said to have fallen. The original monument—its place is now filled by a modern one—was a flat stone engraved with a Bible and a hand holding a sword, and the names of the Covenanters who were slain. "Old Mortality" delighted to attend to this stone.

Aire, affluent of river Ouse, W.R. Yorks., rises at Malham Tarn, and flows 70 S.E. by the side of the Liverpool Canal, past Leeds, then N.E. to the Ouse 3 S.W. of Howden.

Airedale, dale, W.R. Yorks. It takes its name from the Aire, which flows south-east through the cloth district of which Leeds and Bradford are the centre, and falls into the Ouse a short distance above Goole and the estuary of the Humber. The river is navigable for small vessels up to Leeds, and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal—the work of James Brindley—has a course of 130 miles, and unites Liverpool with Hull. At Castleford—which was the old Roman station *Legiolium*—the Aire receives the inky Calder, and this spot is the north-east extremity of the Leeds and Nottingham coal-bed. In the dale are the ruins of the Cistercian Kirkstall Abbey, which are more perfect than any in Yorks., save Fountains Abbey. But the Aire is black, the trees are blackened, and the ruins are blackened, and thus much of the natural beauty is taken away.

Aires, or **Ox Rocks,** islets, pa. of Kirkcolm (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc., near the coast, 1 S.W. of Corsewall Lighthouse.

Airey, rivulet, flows S., and falls into the Ullswater lake, Mid Cumb.; it is 5 miles long, and has a waterfall of about 60 ft., named Airey (or Aira) Force, forming with its surroundings a most charming scene.

Airgoid, a summit of Bengloe mountain range, Blair Athole pa., N. Perths., Sc.

Airhouse, an estate of the Earl of Lauderdale, pa. of Channelkirk (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc., 5¾ N.W. of Lauder.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Airdrie, pa.	Airdrie	395	11924
Airdrie, bor.	Airdrie	395	15133
Airdrie to.	Airdrie	395	19135

Airhouse Law, one of the Lammermuir hills, west border of Berws., Sc., rising to a height of 1,096 ft.

Airi Innis, lake, pa. of Morvern (q.v.), N.W. Args., Sc., about 2 miles long by half a mile broad.

Airlie, pa., W. Forfs., Sc., 5¼ W.S.W. of Kirriemuir; ac. 8,903; soil Devonian rock, sand, gravel, and alluvial loam. Beside the pa. church there is a Free church at a short distance away, and there are two public schools. The pa. is over 6 miles in length, and on one of its borders flows for 1⅝ miles Melgam Water, falling by A. Castle into the Isla. The northern part is hilly, rising to a height of 470 ft., but the southern part—belonging to Strathmore—is comparatively low. *A. Castle*, once considered impregnable, stood upon a promontory by the Melgam and Isla. In 1640 the Duke of Argyle, with a strong body of Covenanters, attacked the Ogilvies and burnt the castle. Only a wall with gateway is left of the ancient castle, and the moat is half filled up. A. gives his title to the Earl of Airlie.

Airmyn, eccl. pa. and pleasant vil. on the bank of the Aire, W.R. Yorks., 2 N. of Goole; ac. 3,560; soil warp, overlying peat. The ancient church of St. David was restored 1885. At the northern end of the vil. is a clock tower, erected by the tenantry of the Earl of Beverley. *Booth Ferry House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Air, Point of, prom. on the west side of the mouth of the Dee, N. Flints., with lighthouse showing a fixed light visible for 10 miles.

Airsholme, ha., tp. of Linthorpe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ E. of Stockton.

Airth, pa. and vil. near the Forth, E. Stirls., Sc., about 8 S.E. of Stirling; ac. 6,388, of which 573 are foreshore and 340 water. Beside the pa. church (1820) there is a Free Church station and a United Presbyterian church, and 1½ N.W. is the Episcopal church of St. Andrew. There is a cross in the vil. dated 1697. The Forth borders the pa. for 6 miles, and receives the Pow Burn, which flows through the middle of the vil. and is crossed by bridges. There is a Lady Well in the pa. The rocks are carboniferous and sandstone; but much of the land is low, and seems once to have been covered by the Forth. There were till recently extensive mosses, most of which, however, have now been drained. Strata of shells are found at a slight depth, and the skeleton of a whale was discovered, 1817, a quarter of a mile from the present shore. A ruined church of the Trans. period, once belonging to Holyrood, stands upon A. Hill. *A. Castle*, upon A. Hill, and *Dunmore*, the seat of the Earl of Dunmore, are in the pa. The older part of A. Castle presents some interesting architectural features.

Airthrey Castle, estate in the pa. of Logie (q.v.), N.E. Stirls., Sc., 2 N. of Stirling. On an ascent from the Bridge of Allan are mineral wells, the waters from which are supplied to a bathhouse fitted up with all kinds of baths for applying them. They are said to be useful in some chronic disorders. There is a mansion in the pa. in a beautiful park with fine views. Two standing stones in the pa. are thought to commemorate an ancient battle.

Airton, tp., pa. of Kirkby-in-Malham Dale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ S.E. of Settle; ac. 2,558.

Airyholme and Howthorpe, tp., pa. of Hovingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7½ N.W. of New Malton; ac. 690.

Aisby (1), ha., pa. of Corringham (q.v.), N. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Gainsborough.

Aisby (2), ha., pa. of Haydor (q.v.), S. Lincs., 5 N.W. of Falkingham.

Aisholt, Asholt, pa. and vil. on the Quantock hills, W. Somerset, 8 W. of Bridgwater; ac. 852; soil red clay, overlying stone. The church of All Saints is Perp. Limestone is found in the pa.

Aiskew, tp. and vil., pa. of Bedale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 E.N.E. of Bedale; ac. 2,035. There are Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist chapels. *A. Old Manor House* and *Leases Hall* are seats.

Aislaby (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Egglescliffe (q.v.), S. Durham, 1¼ W. of Yarm; ac. 1,443.

Aislaby (2), tp., pa. of and a little N.W. from Middleton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 925. *A. Hall* is a seat.

Aislaby (3), tp., vil., and eccl. pa. formed from the civil pa. of and 3 S.W. from Whitby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,072. The church of St. Margaret (1752) consists of a nave only. The stone from the well-known quarries here has been used in building some of the principal churches in England. Here is a spring, called St. Hilda's Well. *Park Hall* and *Woodlands* are seats in the pa.

Aismunderby-with-Bondgate, tp., pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,085. It lies partly within the bor. of Ripon.

Aisthorpe, pa., W. Lincs., 6 N.N.W. of Lincoln; ac. 801; soil stiff clay, overlying variety of strata. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1868, is in E. Eng. style.

Aith (1), bay, headland, and ha., pa. of Aithsting (q.v.), west side of mainland, Shetland, Sc. There is good fishing in the bay, which has the headland—called also *Aithness*—on the north-east side.

Aith (2), or **Skaill,** lake, about 1 mile long, pa. of Sandwick, Ork., Sc.

Aithernie, estate, pa. of Scoonie (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 2 N.W. of Largo. On the top of a hill near was opened (1821) a tumulus, which contained, besides other sepulchral remains, some 20 stone coffins.

Aithova, harbour, Bressay Sound, E. Shetland, Sc., near Lerwick.

Aithsting. [SANDSTING.]

Aithsvoe (fr. Norse = "Isthmus Bay"), a bay north of Mousa island, S.E. Shetland, Sc., 9½ S.W. of Lerwick. Here was found (1872) a Runic stone.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Airlie	Kirriemuir (3)	478	741
Airmyn	Goole (2)	173	1091
Airth, pa.	Airth Road (1½)	413	1325
Airth, vil.	Airth Road (1½)	413	440
Airton [thorpe	Bell Busk (2½)	228	212
Airyholme and How-	Hovingham (1)	217	39
Aisholt	Bridgewater (8)	152	82
Aiskew	Bedale (1)	226	847
Aislaby (1)	Yarm (2)	231	95
Aislaby (2)	Pickering (2)	220	112
Aislaby (3)	Sleights (1)	241	340
Aismunderby-with-Bondgate	Ripon (2)	214	852
Aisthorpe	Morton Road (3)	98	108

Aith Wards, a peninsula in Long Hope Bay, S. Hoy, Ork., Sc.

Aits or **Eyots, The,** sometimes called "The Osier Islands," islets in the river Thames, Middx., near Richmond.

Ait Suidhe Thuin, or **Fingal's Seat,** a mountain (2,000 ft.) at head of Loch Partree, Skye, Invs., Sc., easily sloping in the lower part, but steep at the top, and partly cultivated, partly covered with pasture, and commanding a fine view of Ross. and part of the Hebrides. (The name is derived from a tradition that here Fingal sat to watch the deeds of his warriors.)

Akebar, tp., pa. of Finghall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Bedale; ac. 778.

Akeld, tp., pa. of Kirknewton (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 2,251; soil light, overlying gravels, and noted for large crops of turnips.

Akeley cum Stockholt, pa., N. Bucks., 2½ N. of Buckingham; ac. 1,277; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. James the Apostle, rebuilt 1854, is in the E. Dec. style. *A. Wood,* a half-timbered Elizabethan cottage, stands in a part of A. Wood, left by William of Wykeham to New College, Oxon.

Akeman Street, a Roman road from Bath (called Aceman or Akemancester by the Saxons), Somerset, N.E. by Cirencester, Glouc., through Wychwood Forest and Blenheim (where it can still be traced), Oxon, to Alcester and Watling Street.

Akenham, pa., E. Suff., 3 N. of Ipswich; ac. 998; subsoil clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, repaired 1854, is a small Perp. building.

Akermoor, lake on lofty plateau, pa. of South Yarrow, E. Selks., Sc.

Alan, or **Camel,** river, E. Cornw., rises near Davidstow, and runs south and west, past Camelford, Bodmin, and Wadebridge, to the Bristol Channel, below Padstow. The river is 27 miles long.

Aland's Bay, a small bay, Gualtiere bar., co. Waterf., Ir.

Albaston, pl., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Calstock (q.v.), E. Corn.

Alberbury, pa., tp. **(Alberbury-with-Cardeston),** and vil., S. Salop and Montgoms., 8 W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 9,599, of which 3,128 are in Montgoms.; soil light loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. and Dec. An earlier church stood on the site, and in the aisle (built 1340) are some fine pieces of old glass, and some brasses and mural tablets. There are the remains of an ancient cross in the churchyard. A White Abbey of St. Mary, founded (1225) for monks of the Grandmontine Order, was suppressed (1441) and granted by Henry VI. to All Souls' College, which still retains it. There is a Roman camp on Bauseley Hill, and there are several barrows in the pa. *Loton Park,* in a well-wooded deer-park of 300 ac., and *Rowton Castle,* in a park of 100 ac., are seats.

Albert Village, vil., pa. of and 3 N. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch (q.v.), Leics.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lou. or Dub.		Population.
Akebar	Finghall Lane (1)	231	32
Akeld [holt	Akeld	333	173
Akeley cum Stock-	Buckingham (2½)	60	380
Akenham	Claydon (2)	74	116
Alberbury, pa.	Westbury (3)	173	1567
Alberbury-w.-C., tp.	Westbury (3)	173	832
Albourne	Hassocks (3½)	44	305

Albourne, pa., Mid Sussex, 8 N.W. of Brighton; ac. 1,745; soil clay, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Bartholomew, rebuilt (with the exception of the chancel) 1859, is E. Eng., with some traces of Norm. The chancel retains a piscina, and on the north wall is a brass. Dr. William Juxon (1582–1663), Bishop of London, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who attended Charles I. to the scaffold, lived at *A. Place. Tanehurst* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Albrightlee, tp., pa. of St. Alkmond (q.v.), N. Salop, 3 N.E. of Shrewsbury.

Albrighton (1), pa. and vil., E. Salop, 5 S.E. of Shiffnal; ac. 3,271; soil rich loam, overlying clay, marl, and red sandstone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1853, is Dec. There is a monument (1555) in the chancel, with recumbent figure and armorial shields, and outside the church is a monument (1610) and a stone coffin which was found in the church during the restoration. The pa. possesses charities of about £110 a year, and there is an institute with a reading-room and two recreation-rooms. On a wooded height at Pepperhill there is an old mansion of the Talbots, with a decayed stone fountain in the garden. It has now been turned into tenements.

Albrighton (2), tp. and eccl. pa. formed from the civil pa. of Shrewsbury St. Mary (q.v.), N. Salop, 3 N. of Shrewsbury; ac. 750; soil varied, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. John Baptist is Norm., and has a Norm. font. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Alburgh, pa. and scattered vil., S. Norf., 5 W. of Bungay; ac. 1,515; soil rich loam. The church of All Saints, restored 1876, is E. Eng. and Perp.

Albury (1), pa., E. Herts., 4 N.W. of Bishops Stortford; ac. 3,238, water 10; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and contains brass figures of an armoured knight and his lady, and a tomb with life-size effigies in brass, and quatrefoil panels. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Albury (2), pa., E. Oxon, 4 W. of Thame; ac. 1,100; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Helen is Perp., with a Norm. font, curiously carved and of irregular cylindrical form. The pa. is separated from Bucks by the river Thame.

Albury (3), pa. and vil. situated in a vale, W. Surrey, 5 S.E. of Guildford; ac. 4,920; soil sandy, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, built 1842, is in the Romanesque style. The ruins of the old Norm. church are in the park. The Catholic Apostolic church is in the Dec. style, with a small octagonal chapter-house on the north side. The charities amount to about £240 yearly. Many Roman and British remains have been found in this pa., and on a plain a short distance from the road to Cranley are foundations of a building thought to have been a Roman temple. *A. Park* and *Alderbrook* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Alby-with-Thwaite, pa. and straggling vil., N.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lou. or Dub.		Population.
Albrighton (1)	Albrighton	149	1147
Albrighton (2)	Leaton (1)	175	96
Alburgh	Homersfield (1)	110	556
Albury (1)	Braughin (2½)	31	563
Albury (2)	Tiddington (3)	52	53
Albury (3)	Chilworth & Albury	38	1321
Alby-with-Thwaite	North Walsham (5)	130	375

Norf., about 5 N.E. of Aylsham; ac. 811; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Ethelbert is E. Eng.

Alcaig, ha., pa. of Urquhart and Logie Wester (q.v.), in detached portion of Nairns., 1 S. of Dingwall.

Alcaston, or **Alciston**, tp., pa. of and 2 S. from Acton Scott (q.v.), Salop. It was formerly a Roman settlement.

Alcester (1) (formerly **Alencestre** = "the Camp on the Alne"), pa., mkt. to. (T.), and head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., and polling-place for the S.W. div., at the junction of the Alne and Arrow, S. Warws., 15 S.W. of Warwick; ac. 1,650; soil fertile. The church of St. Nicholas, partly rebuilt 1727–34, and enlarged and restored 1870, is in the Dec. style, with tower three stages in height. The vestry contains an old oak cupboard (dated 1683), with rudely-painted figures on the inside of the folding doors. There is a high 16th-cent. altar-tomb with recumbent effigies; in the south aisle is a cenotaph with life-size recumbent figure in white marble, and under the tower a white marble statue of the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton Seymour. The Town Hall, supported on stone pillars, with the carved date 1641, has a room in which the courts of the manor are held. The manufacture of needles formerly carried on here has been removed principally to Redditch, but needle-stamping and scouring is still extensively done, and there are large implement works. A. was formerly a Rom. station, and Rom. urns, coins, and coffins have been found in the neighbourhood.

ALCESTER. (*From a photograph by R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.*)

Alcester (2), lib., pa. of and near the to. of Shaftesbury (q.v.), N. Dors.

Alciston, pa. at the foot of the South Downs, E. Sussex, 7 S.E. of Lewes; ac. 2,088; soil chalk, marl, and clay, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1883, is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains an ancient octagonal stone font and two piscinæ. In the buildings known as the "Court House Farm" remains of a monastic house may be traced.

Alcombe, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Dunster (q.v.), W. Somerset.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Alcester (1)	Alcester	121	2406
Alciston	Berwick (2)	58	204
Alconbury	Abbotts Ripton (3)	63	654
Alconbury Weston	Abbotts Ripton (3)	63	337
Aldborough (1)	Aylsham (5)	132	323
Aldborough (2), pa.	Boroughbridge (1)	210	2183

Alconbury, pa. and large vil., Mid Hunts, 5 N.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 3,626; soil clay, overlying clay. For eccl. purposes A. Weston is united with this pa., and both constitute the eccl. pa. of A.-cum-Weston. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1877, is E. Eng., built of Barnack rag and rubble. A. brook, tributary of the Ouse, flows through the vil.

Alconbury Weston, pa. and vil., Mid Hunts, 1 N.W. of Alconbury; ac. 1,630; soil clay, overlying clay. It is for eccl. purposes united with Alconbury (q.v.).

Alcott End, ha., pa. of Ampney Crucis, Gloucs., 3 E. of Cirencester.

Alcumlow, ha., pa. of Astbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 2½ S.W. of Congleton.

Aldarder, a burn, 4 miles long, flowing into the Spey, pa. of Knockando, S.E. Elgs., Sc. It is remarkable for having changed its course during a flood in 1829. Before then there was a waterfall of 80 ft., which is now a rapid of 7 ft. In its change of course the burn undermined a hill, and made a long chasm of 60 to 100 ft. deep.

Aldborough (1), pa. and large vil., N. Norf.; ac. 788; soil mixed, overlying brick-earth and gravel. The Early Perp. church of St. Mary, restored 1849, is flint, with stone dressing, and contains brasses of the 15th cent. *New Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Aldborough (2), pa., tp., and vil., on the south bank of the Ure, and partly in the N.R. and W.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Ripon; ac. of pa. 10,098, of tp. 2,241; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1865, is principally Dec.; the chancel is Perp., and in the exterior wall of the church is a figure of Mercury. The church contains an ancient brass with effigy in armour, and a stone monument dated 1475. Here was a Roman settlement, called "Isurium," and some of the materials used in building the church were obtained from it. A number of Roman antiquities have been discovered, as well as remains of aqueducts cut in great stones and covered with Roman tile, specimens of which are in the borough museum. Several mosaic pavements have been found, two of which are in the gardens of the "Aldeburgh Arms"; and there are remains of the Roman wall formerly enclosing the town.

Aldborough Hatch with Little Heath, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Barking (q.v.), Essex, covering a large area (1,680 ac.), with scattered farmhouses. The church of St. Peter is a small building of Kentish rag, in E. Eng. style.

Aldbourn, pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 6 N.E. of Marlborough; ac. 8,495; soil light, on chalky subsoil, The church of St. Michael, restored 1867, is Norm. There are some tombs of the 16th and 17th cents., and several ancient brasses in good condition.

Aldbrough (1), pa., tp., and large vil., E.R. Yorks., 10 N.E. of Hull; ac. of pa. 7,126, of tp. 4,167, foreshore 90; soil mostly sand and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored and partly rebuilt 1871, is Trans. Norm. and Late Dec. A round stone, with Anglo-Saxon inscription, said to

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Aldborough (2), tp.	Boroughbridge (1)	210	507
Aldborough Hatch	Ilford (2)	7	428
Aldbourn	Ogbourne (4)	80	1319
Aldbrough (1), pa.	Burton Constable (4)	205	819
Aldbrough (1), tp.	Burton Constable (4)	205	666

have been a sun-dial belonging to an Anglo-Saxon church which once stood in the pa., is fixed to the wall of the centre aisle. The church formerly contained four chantries, and two remain in a building on the north side of the chancel; one of these was a burial chapel for the Meux family, and contains two altar-tombs; one bears the mutilated recumbent effigy of an armed knight; on the other is the effigy of a lady. Of the ancient castle which stood here nothing is recorded after 1115; it is believed to have been washed away by the sea. Vestiges of a Roman road have been traced in the neighbourhood. There are several charities (the chief being that arising from the rent of land bequeathed 1663) and an endowed school. The pa. contains a brewery and brick and tile works.

Aldbrough (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Stanwick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., about 6 N. of Richmond; ac. 1,807. The tp. contains Wesleyan Methodist and Congregational chapels, and an annual fair is held in August.

Aldbury, pa. and vil., W. Herts., 3 N.E. of Berkhampstead; ac. 2,051; soil chalk and flint, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Baptist (*c.* 1250), restored 1867, is E. Eng. The Verney chapel contains an extremely fine tomb, with figures of Sir Robert Whittingham, killed at Tewkesbury, and his wife. The Bridgewater monument stands on A. Hill, commemorating the completion of the Grand Junction Canal and the enterprise of its originator, the Duke of Bridgewater.

Aldcambus (= "Stream of the Bay"), an ancient pa. near the coast, now part of the pa. of Cockburnspath (q.v.), N. Berws., Sc. There is a ruined Norm. church, a relic of an abbey given 1098, together with Coldingham Priory, to the monks of Durham by King Edgar. The nave only remains, the chancel having been taken away to repair dykes and the like.

Aldcathie, detached part of the pa. of Dalmeny (q.v.), N.E. Linliths., Sc. It lies about ¼ S.W. of the main part of Dalmeny, and was a distinct pa. before the Reformation. The Union Canal passes through the district.

Aldcliffe, picturesque tp. on the east bank of the Lune, pa. of and 1 S.W. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 679. In 1820 an embankment 2,000 yards long was constructed for the purpose of reclaiming 160 ac. from the sea. *A. Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Alde, river in Suff., rises near Haxted, and runs south-east and south-west past Framlingham and the Lantern marshes to Orford Haven, a distance of about 30 miles.

Aldeburgh, pa., seaport, and mun. bor., E. Suff.; ac. 1,782, water 50; chiefly heath, overlying crag. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, partly restored 1881–82, is Perp., and contains some fine monuments, including one to the poet Crabbe, who was born here 1754, and described the town in his poem "The Borough." The Moot or Town Hall, restored 1855, is a good example of Early Tudor architecture. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing, and there is a small trade carried on in boat-building. Slaughden Quay, on the river Alde, is adapted for vessels up to 200 tons. Mr. Sewell built a museum, 1877, which contained specimens of the birds of the neighbourhood; these are now transferred to the Ipswich museum. There is a public subscription library. In the 16th cent. the to. covered a much larger area and was of greater importance than at present. The encroachments of the sea have gradually swept away whole streets. In 1885 a new charter was obtained, bringing the pa. and former borough within the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Acts. A pier was commenced 1875, but never finished. A. Mere is a large sheet of water to the north of the to. *Adair House* and the *Great Casino* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Aldeby, pa. and large vil., S. Norf., 4 N.E. of Beccles; ac. 3,050; soil loam and sand, overlying sand, clay, and in parts chalk. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary has a fine Norm. doorway, a well-preserved early font, a piscina, and sedilia. The ruins of a small priory, founded in the time of Henry I., for Benedictine monks, and dedicated to St. Mary, now form part of the Priory Farm.

Aldenham, pa. and vil., S.W. Herts., 2 N.E. of Watford; ac. 6,033, water 80; soil light, overlying gravel. The Perp. church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1840 and 1882, has a font, supposed to date from 1250. There are sedilia, a piscina, several brasses from the 15th to the 17th cents., and tombs, one of which is double-canopied (*c.* 1475), also a marble sarcophagus. Richard Platt founded here, 1597, a Grammar School and six almshouses. There are several seats in the pa.

Alderbury, pa., tp., and vil., on the Avon, giving name to the U., S. Wilts., 3 S.E. of Salisbury; ac. 4,296, water 23; soil gravel, overlying gravel and sand. A handsome cruciform church in the Dec. style was built on the site of the ancient church of St. Mary, pulled down 1857. *A. House* is a seat in the pa.

Aldercar, pl., pa. of Heanor (q.v.), S.E. Derbys., ½ N. from Langley Mill. *A. Hall* is a seat.

Alderford, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 8 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 4,321; soil mixed, overlying sand and gravel. The E. Eng. church of St. John the Baptist is a small structure.

Alderholt, eccl. dis. formed from the pa. of Cranborne (q.v.), N. Dors. The church of St. James is in the E. Eng. style.

Alderley (1), pa., E. Chesh., 5 W.N.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 6,173; soil loam, overlying sand and marl. The pa. church of St. Mary, situated in Alderley Nether (restored 1877–78), is Perp., and has several stained windows, and in the chancel is a handsome carved monument of Caen stone.

Alderley (2), pa. and vil., W. Glouc., 9 N.E. of Chipping Sodbury; ac. 898; soil loam, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Kenelm (rebuilt

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aldbrough (2)	Pierebridge (3)	238	369
Aldbury	Tring (1)	32	894
Aldcliffe	Lancaster (1)	230	106
Aldeburgh	Aldeburgh	99	2159
Aldeby	Aldeby	112	605
Aldenham	Watford (2½)	17	2085

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Alderbury, pa.	Salisbury (3)	84	1167
Alderbury, tp.	Salisbury (3)	84	678
Alderford	Attlebridge (¾)	141	43
Alderholt	Fordingbridge (2)	96	696
Alderley (1)	Alderley Edge	175	1280
Alderley (2)	Charfield (3½)	203	78

about 1802, in the Renaissance style with the exception of the tower, which is Perp.) contains a monument to Sir Matthew Hale. *A. House* is a seat in the pa.

Alderley Nether, tp. and vil., pa. of Alderley (q.v.), E. Chesh., 6 W. by N. of Macclesfield; ac. 2,755. The tp. has a school, built 1628, endowed with £10 yearly; and the charities amount to about £20 a year. A high ridge of ground, named Alderley Edge, commands extensive and interesting views of the country. *A. Park*, possessing some of the largest beech-trees in the country and a fine sheet of water, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Alderley Over or **Superior,** tp. and small vil., pa. of Alderley (q.v.), E. Chesh., 5 W.N.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 2,146; soil loamy, subsoil sandy. *Hareborrow Hall* and *Hare Hill* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Alderman Haw, formerly a vil., tp. of Woodhouse (q.v.), 2 W. of Mount Sorrel, N. Leics. There is now only a small farmhouse, quite isolated. The place formerly belonged to the Priory of Bermondsey, but no traces of ancient buildings remain.

Alderman's Green, ha., pa. of and ¾ N.E. from Foleshill (q.v.), N. Warws.

Aldermaston, pa. and vil., S. Berks., 10 S.W. of Reading; ac. 3,691, water 510; soil gravel. The church of St. Mary, formerly belonging to the Benedictine priory of SS. Mary and John the Baptist, at West Sherborne, Hants, is Dec. The east window of the chancel is E. Eng., and has 3 lancets under one arch. The south chapel has a Trans. Norm. arch, windows, and a Dec. piscina. There is a good Perp. high tomb of alabaster, with effigies; and amongst other monuments is one to the memory of Richard Congreve, the dramatist. *A. House*, a fine Elizabethan edifice, was formerly the seat of the Congreves, and was rebuilt 1856 after being burnt down. An important trade is done in the neighbourhood in coal and timber, and there is also a large malting and brewing establishment.

Alderminster, pa. and vil., E. Worcs., 4 S.S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 3,167; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, partially restored 1873 and 1884–85, is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains a good piscina. *Goldicote* is a seat in the pa.

Aldermoor, eminence, I. of W., 2 S.W. of Ryde.

Aldernan, or **Altarnan,** rivulet, with a course of 3¾ miles into the Falloch, W. Perths., Sc. Rising on the south of Meall-nan-Caora, it flows south, then east along the edge of Dumbarts.

Alderney, the most northerly of the four Channel islands, about 4 miles by 1¼, and 12 miles round, 10 miles from the coast of Normandy, 55 S.E. of Portland Bill in Dorset, 15 N.E. of Guernsey, and 31 N. of Jersey; ac. 1,962. A strait, called the Race of Alderney, separates the island from Cape La Hogue on the French coast. The Race is dangerous to navigation, by reason of its conflicting currents. The highest point of the island is 280 ft. above sea-level, and in the south the coast is bold and lofty, with fine cliffs to the south and south-east. The land descends gradually towards the north coast, which is indented by several bays, the chief being Braye Bay, to the north of which has been constructed a breakwater at a cost of 1¼ millions sterling, with a view to forming a harbour of refuge. To render this perfect, however, further works are necessary. The rock formation of A. is sandstone, granite, and porphyry,

Old Houses and Breakwater, Alderney.
(*From a photograph by Poulton and Sons, Lee, S.E.*)

and the central and northern parts of the island have a rich and cultivated soil, which, besides providing pasture for the well-known breed of small Alderney cows, produces crops of early vegetables, especially potatoes. The climate is mild and healthy, and there is good water. The town of St. Anne, in a central valley, has a modern (1850) cruciform church, with a tower 104 ft. high. Education is well advanced, and the population of French origin, but, generally understanding English, is for the most part Protestant. Politically, Alderney is a dependency of Guernsey, with which there is steam communication, and is administered by a Crown Judge, 6 jurats elected for life, and 12 douzainiers, who have no vote. In civil cases an appeal lies to Guernsey, to which all criminal cases are remitted. Two companies of infantry and one battery of artillery form the local militia. The island is well fortified, and on the Casket Rocks, which lie 3 miles to the W., are three lighthouses 112 ft. above the sea.

Aldersey, tp. and vil., pa. of Coddington (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7 N.N.W. of Malpas; ac. 784. *A. House*, standing in a well-timbered park, is a seat here.

Aldershot, pa. and to., N. Hants, 3½ N.E. of Farnham; ac. 4,148, water 30; soil peat. The pa. church of St. Michael is E. Eng., and the chancel contains tablets to the Tichborne family. Holy Trinity church is in the E. Eng. style, and is lighted by two large windows at the east and west ends with Geometrical tracery. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, dedicated to St. Joseph; the Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship also. The pa., which had a small population in 1851, owes its rise into a town to the presence of the permanent camp which was established, at the close of the Crimean War, at the suggestion of Lord Hardinge, a former Commander-in-Chief. The locality is well fitted

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Alderley Nether	Chelford (2)	172	517
Alderley Over	Alderley Edge (1)	175	385
Aldermaston	Aldermaston	45	655
Alderminster	Stratf'd.-o.-Avon (5)	101	433
Alderney	Southampton	78	1857
Aldersey	Tattenhall (6)	177	114
Aldershot	Aldershot	35	25595

for the purposes of a camp, being at the junction of the counties of Hants, Berks, and Surrey, and it defends London well in this direction. It is situated on the Bagshot sands, and occupies a plateau on the extensive moorland ridge crossing the country in this district, its openness making it a convenient region for military movements. About three square miles of moorland, named Aldershot Heath, were first acquired by the Government, though its possessions are now much more extended. The Basingstoke Canal separates the North and South Camps,

MARLBOROUGH LINES, ALDERSHOT.
(*From a photograph by Poulton and Sons, Lee, S.E.*)

now known as Marlborough and Stanhope Lines. Brick huts have taken the place of the former wooden ones from the Crimea, and there are fine permanent barracks, a pavilion for the sovereign, a good military library, and places of worship for several denominations. The camp forms a lieutenant-general's command, and the permanent barracks accommodate three battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, there being in summer militia and volunteer contingents also. The drawback to the camp is the mud in wet weather, and the dust in dry weather, which are the unavoidable outcome of the light peat soil. There are brick and tile works, several music halls, and races are held here in the spring. The military are included in the population in the table on p. 31.

Aldersley, pl., pa. of and 1¼ N.W. from Tettenhall (q.v.), S.W. Staffs.

Alderton (1), pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4 N.W. of Winchcomb; ac. 1,750; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Margaret is an ancient Gothic structure.

Alderton (2), pa. and vil., S. Northants, 6 N.W. of Stony Stratford; ac. 854; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Margaret, partly restored 1848, is Perp., and contains a brass, inscribed to Thomas Hasilrige (1655). A castle once stood in the vil., but only the fosse remains, and the site is now covered with trees.

Alderton (3), pa. and vil., E. Suff., 8 S.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 2,575; soil mixed, overlying crag and loam. The church of St. Andrew is Late Dec., with an E. Perp. tower (in ruins). The characteristic fossils of the Red Crag, and coprolites are found in the neighbourhood, and septaria are dredged for along the coast.

Alderton (4), pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 8 S.W. of Malmesbury; ac. 1,587; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles, repaired 1845, is E. Eng.

Alderton (5), tp., pa. of Great Ness (q.v.), W. Salop, 7 W.N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Alderton (6), or **Alderston,** ti., pa. of Whitchurch (q.v.), S.E. Wilts., 7 S.E. of Salisbury.

Alderwasley, tp. and chap., pa. of and 2¼ E. by S. from Wirksworth (q.v.), Mid Derbys.; ac. 3,094. The church, built 1850, is private property, and in the E. Eng. style. The service was formerly conducted in a small chapel (rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII., and restored 1884), now used as a mortuary chapel. There are brick, tile, and drain-pipe works, furnaces for smelting lead ore, and wire mills. *A. Hall* is a seat.

Aldfield, tp. and vil., pa. of and 4 W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,269; soil heavy, subsoil light.

Aldfield-cum-Studley, eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The chapel of St. Lawrence, now only used for burials, was founded in the 13th cent., but the present building dates from the end of the 18th cent. The font was formerly used as a holy-water stoup at Fountains Abbey. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, built 1871–78, in Studley Park, in the pa. of Ripon, is in the E. Dec. style. The sides of the chancel are of Egyptian alabaster, and the roof is ribbed and panelled, and ornamented with paintings. At the west end is a marble font, with the four stages of Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age depicted. The pa. has a sulphur spring.

Aldford, pa. and tp. on the east bank of the Dee, W. Chesh., 6 S. of Chester; ac. 2,633; soil heavy, overlying marl. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1865, dates from the latter end of the 14th cent. There are two schools, built and supported by the Duke of Westminster. A. was a Roman settlement.

Aldgate, ha., pa. of Ketton (q.v.), E. Rutlds., about 3½ W. of Stamford. It is on the south side of the Chater, which flows through the vil. of Ketton.

Aldham (1), pa., E. Essex, 5½ W. by N. of Colchester; ac. 1,841; soil light loam. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng. and Perp.

Aldham (2), pa. and vil., E. Suff., 2 N.E. of Hadleigh; ac. 1,744; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary (*c.* 1350) is of flint, with Norm. round tower and fine specimens of carved oak work of the 15th cent. On A. Common is a monument to Dr. Rowland Taylor, who suffered for his religious opinions in Queen Mary's reign.

Aldie Wester, ha., pa. of Fossaway (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 2 S.E. of Rumbling Bridge station. Near are the well-preserved ruins of the 16th-cent. *A. Castle*, once the seat of the Mercers of Aldie.

Aldingbourn, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 5 E. of Chichester; ac. 3,098; soil loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary, restored 1889, is E. Eng. and Norm. In the north wall are three Saxon arches, the remains of an older church.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Alderton (1)	Beckford (1½)	170	472
Alderton (2)	Roade (1)	60	123
Alderton (3)	Woodbridge (8)	79	527
Alderton (4)	Chippenham (9)	94	136
Alderwasley	WhatstandwellB.(1)	140	337
Aldfield	Ripon (3½)	214	116
Aldfield-cum-Studley	Ripon (3½)	214	381
Aldford, pa.	Chester (5½)	179	713
Aldford, tp.	Chester (5½)	179	457
Aldham (1)	Marks Tey (2)	47	449
Aldham (2)	Hadleigh (1½)	71	228
Aldingbourn	Barnham Junc. (3)	63	798

About a quarter of a mile south of the church, traces of a moat exist, once belonging to the palace of the Bishops of Chichester, which was destroyed, 1642, by Parliamentary forces.

Aldingham, large pa., N. Lancs., 4 S. of Ulverston; ac. 4,389, water 14; soil clay, peat, and stone, overlying limestone. The church of St. Cuthbert is Norm., and has a Perp. tower. There is a squint, also a piscina, a small stained window with a shield of the Harrington family, a stone coffin-lid with inscription of the 12th cent., and a cross; some of the windows have curious tracery work. At a short distance to the south of the church are the remains of an ancient coast defence. Stone-quarrying is carried on in the neighbourhood. *A. Hall* is a seat.

Aldington (1), pa. and vil., E. Kent, 6 W. of Hythe; ac. 3,490; soil various, overlying rock. The church of St. Martin, restored 1875, is chiefly Perp., and has some fragments of a Saxon tower and fine specimens of carved oak, including six stalls with misereres, besides 15th- and 16th-cent. monuments and brasses. A. Knoll was a Roman beacon, and between it and the church stood a Roman station. Near the church are remains of a manor-house of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Aldington (2), vil. and ha., pa. of Badsey (q.v.), E. Worcs., 2 E. of Evesham. *A. Manor House* is a seat in the vil.

Aldon (1), ha. partly in the pa. of Addington and partly in Ryarsh (q.v.), Mid Kent, 6½ N.W. of Maidstone.

Aldon (2), tp., pa. of Stokesay (q.v.), S. Salop, 6 N.W. of Ludlow.

Aldoth, vil., pa. of Holme Cultram (q.v.), W. Cumb., 2½ S.W. from Abbey Town.

Aldreguie, a burn falling into the Levet, pa. of Inveraven (q.v.), S. Banffs., Sc.

Aldreth, ha., pa. of Haddenham (q.v.), E. Cambs., 7 S.E. of Ely.

Aldridge, pa., tp., and vil., on a branch of the Birmingham Canal, E. Staffs., 3½ N.E. of Walsall; ac. 2,748; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, enlarged 1853, is Perp., and in the chancel is an ancient recumbent stone effigy, said to be that of Robert Stapleton, the founder of the church; while at the west entrance, under the tower, there is another in chain armour.

Aldringham, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 4½ S.E. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,703, water 80; soil mixed, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. At *A. Green* there is a barrow. *A. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Aldrington, coast pa., W. Sussex, 2 W. of Brighton; ac. 776; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church, originally dedicated to St. Leonard, rebuilt 1878 after being in ruins 800 years, is a flint structure with Caen stone dressings, and has portions of the older church. A canal and floating basin here afford convenience for the trade of Brighton, and yachts can be anchored in it within a mile of that place.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aldingham	Dalton (4)	260	1151
Aldington (1)	Smeeth (2)	59	658
Aldridge, pa.	Aldridge (3)	134	3594
Aldridge, tp.	Aldridge (3)	134	2206
Aldringham	Aldeburgh (3)	99	577
Aldrington	Portslade (½)	52	2238

Aldsworth (1), pa. and vil., E. Glouc., 4 S.E. of Northleach; ac. 3,460; soil stone-brash, overlying lime and freestone. The small church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1877, is Trans. and Dec., with a holy-water stoup in the north porch.

Aldsworth (2), ti., pa. of Westbourne (q.v.), W. Sussex, 6 N.W. of Chichester.

Aldwark (1), tp., pa. of Bradbourne (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 945.

Aldwark (2), tp. and vil. on the Ouse, pa. of Alne (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,236, including 23 water; soil light, sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Stephen (1846) is in Perp. style. The Ouse is navigable at this point; it is crossed by a bridge one mile from the vil., and, before the construction of the railway, served for the transit of coal and lime.

Aldwark (3), ha. on the Don, pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Rotherham.

Aldwick, ti., pa. of Pagham (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, 3 W. of Bognor. It was at one time a place of importance.

Aldwinkle St. Peter and **Aldwinkle All Saints,** at one time separate pas., but amalgamated 1885, N. Northants, 3 N. of Thrapstone; ac. 2,700; soil gravel and clay, overlying gravel, rock, and clay. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. styles. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., with a figure of William Aldwyncle, a brass, a piscina, and an ogee-headed window and niche. Thomas Fuller and John Dryden were born here.

Aldworth (in Domesday "Ellearde"), pa. and vil., Mid Berks., 12 N.W. of Reading; ac. 1,690; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, partially restored between 1845 and 1878, is mostly Dec., and is celebrated for the number of very rich tombs of the De la Beches, the effigies of which are curious and valuable. Queen Elizabeth came from Ewelme to see them. Beche Castle originally stood near the church; its site is now occupied by a farm, and numbers of encaustic tiles have been found there.

Aldyonlie, or **Allt Cheallaidh,** burn rising among the hills of the pa. of Knockando, S.E. Elgs., Sc. It flows 6¾ miles south-east and east along the edge of the pa. to the Spey. Its name ("Burn of the Covenant") is thought to commemorate a peace or truce made between two rival clans.

Aled, affluent of the Elwy, S.W. Denbighs., rises at Llyn Aled, and runs north to the Elwy, 2 N.E. of Llanfair, and is 10 miles long.

Alemuir, loch, pa. of Roberton, Selks., Sc., 6½ S.W. of Ashkirk. It is round, a quarter of a mile in diameter, and in parts 180 ft. deep. There is a legend of a water-kelpie.

Alethorpe, small pa. (formerly extra-parochial), W. Norf., 1½ N.E. of Fakenham; ac. 239, consisting of a single farm; soil various, overlying principally loam.

Ale Water (1), affluent of river Eye, rises in the pa. of Coldingham, N.E. Berws., and runs south-east 6 miles to the Eye, near Eyemouth.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aldsworth	Cirencester (10)	93	372
Aldwark (1)	Cromford (4)	143	40
Aldwark (2)	Alne (3)	199	215
Aldwinkle St. Peter	Thrapston (4)	79	455
Aldworth	Compton (2)	61	266
Alethorpe	Fakenham (1½)	119	9

Ale Water (2), river, rises in Henwoodie Hill, pa. of Robertson, S.E. Selks., Sc., and, flowing 24 miles, falls into the Teviot, near Ancrum. For five miles to Alemuir Loch the course is broken by falls, and for the greater part of its length it flows among hills 800 to 1,200 ft. high. Its lower course is through a level grassy plain much loved of anglers. It abounds in trout, as do also many of its tributaries.

Alexandria, *q.s.* pa. and to. on the Leven, pa. of Bonhill (q.v.), Dumbarts., Sc. Besides the pa. church there are Free, United Presbyterian, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship. A. owes its rise to the introduction (1768) of bleaching, printing, and dyeing works in the neighbourhood. It now has a public hall, Mechanics' Institute with good library and lecture-hall, banks, and other important buildings. There are calico-printing and dye-works, and a clog and block factory. An iron suspension bridge joins A. to Bonhill (q.v.).

Alexton, pa. and small vil. on the Eye, S. Leics., 3½ W. of Uppingham; ac. 1,000; soil chiefly clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, restored 1863, is chiefly Norm. and E. Eng. In the chancel is a piscina; the church plate was given 1652, but the chalice is much older.

Alfington, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Ottery St. Mary (q.v.), E. Devon. The church of SS. James and Anne, consecrated 1882, is in E. Eng. style, and contains a monument to Dr. Patteson, Bishop of Melanesia, murdered by the natives of Santa Cruz 1871.

Alfold, pa. and vil., partly in Sussex, partly in S. Surrey, 9 S.E. of Godalming; ac. 2,960 in Surrey, and 290 in Sussex; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng.; the chancel, separated from the nave by an oak screen, contains a piscina and a 17th-cent. monument. There is an oak chest bearing the date 1687 with the names of the churchwardens of that time.

Alford (1), pa., mkt. to. (T.), and polling-place for South Lindsey div., Mid Lincs., 8 N.N.E. of Spilsby; ac. 1,079; soil varied, mostly overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Wilfrid, restored 1869, is Dec., and contains a fine oak screen, Jacobean pulpit, an altar-tomb of the 17th cent., and sedilia of the 14th cent. The to. gives title of Baron to Earl Brownlow. The chief trades are iron-founding, brewing, tanning, and rope- and brick-making. There are several charities, almshouses for six poor women, and the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, founded 1565. The Mechanics' Institute, founded 1854, has a fine lecture-room and a library. Near the to. is a barrow, and within a quarter of a mile Holywell, a medicinal spring with anti-scorbutic properties.

Alford (2), pa., Mid Somerset, 8 N.W. of Wincanton; ac. 698; soil rich loam and strong clay, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is Perp. A. Well, a mineral spring, was formerly much resorted to.

Alford (3), pa. and vil., Mid Abers., Sc.; ac. 9,102; soil light loam to strong clay. The pa. church is a plain modern building; there are also Free and Episcopal churches. The to. dates its importance from the opening of the Vale of Alford Railway (1859), and it has now many fine buildings, including a good library. For 6½ miles along the northern boundary flows the good trout and salmon river Don, crossed near the vil. by a bridge of three arches. From 420 ft. the pa. rises to heights varying from 1,000 ft. to over 1,700 ft., and is cultivated up to 1,160 ft. Among the objects of antiquarian interest are two ancient camps, a cairn, a gallows-hill, and the ruins of an old castle. Between the vil. and the bridge Montrose (1645) gained his last victory over the Covenanters. In a neighbouring moss—now drained—a horse and armoured rider were found in the peat, and bullets and coins are sometimes turned up.

Alford Howe or **Vale**, part of the Don valley, 9 miles long by 5 to 7⅓ miles broad, Abers., Sc., stretches from Kirkton of Forbes to Bridge of Keig, and includes part of Keig and Tullynessle pas. north of the Don, and of Alford, Leochel, and Tough south of it. It is bounded by lofty hills varying from 1,450 to 1,750 ft. in height.

Alfreton, large pa., mkt. to. (F.), and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., S. Derbys., 14 N.N.E. of Derby; ac. 4,626; soil and subsoil chiefly clay and loam. The church of St. Martin, restored 1869, is partly in the E. Eng. and partly in the Dec. and later Perp. styles; in the chancel is a brass bearing the date 1503, and in the north aisle are monuments of the 17th cent. There is a handsome Derbyshire alabaster reredos. A Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists are in the to. Potteries, collieries, stone quarries, and iron-works are in the neighbourhood. The Market Hall, a plain brick building, is in the centre of the to. *A. Park* is a seat in the pa.

Alfrick, tp. and chap., pa. of Suckley (q.v.), W. Worcs., 7 E. of Bromyard; ac. 1,541. The small church of St. Mary, restored 1885, is E. Eng.; in the chancel is a piscina. Old Storage Hill is 732 ft. above sea-level.

Alfriston (in Domesday Book "Elfricesh-tun"), pa. and vil. on the Cuckmere, E. Sussex, 4 N. of Seaford; ac. 2,453, soil chalk and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is Dec. and Perp.; there are piscinæ. Near the church stands a 15th-cent. half-timbered cottage; and the "Star" Inn, another ancient house, contains some coloured wood carvings. A market cross stands in the centre of the vil.

Algarkirk, pa., S. Lincs., 6 S. by W. of Boston; ac. 2,626; soil clay, overlying clay and loam. The cruciform church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1850–51, is E. Eng. and Dec. In the vestry are fragments of the earlier Norm. church, and there are some remains of ancient glass. The chancel has an E. Eng. double piscina, and a locker on the opposite side. The south transept retains a fine

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Alexandria, pa.	Alexandria	421	8260
Alexandria, to.	Alexandria	421	7796
Alexton	North Easton (2)	93	64
Alfington	Ottery St. Mary (1½)	162	155
Alfold	Baynards	3	540
Alford (1)	Alford	130	2843
Alford (2)	Castle Cary (1¼)	121	95
Alford (3), pa.	Alford	557	1402
Alford (3), vil.	Alford	557	535
Alfreton, pa.	Alfreton	136	15355
Alfreton, to.	Alfreton	136	
Alfrick	Leigh Court (2)	126	375
Alfriston	Berwick (2½) [ton	58	585
Algarkirk	Algarkirk & Salter-	101	469

canopied piscina, and in the tower are three grey marble slabs with effigies and brasses. The churchyard contains an effigy of a civilian of the 14th cent., and near it is the effigy of a priest. The charities amount to about £56 yearly, and the almshouses at Fosdyke are for the poor of this pa. as well as of Fosdyke.

Alham, pl. partly in the pas. of Batcombe (q.v.), Cranmore, and Evercreech, E. Somerset, 5 N.N.W. of Bruton. Here rises the stream called in a Saxon perambulation the "Al," which is a tributary of the Brue, and gives its name to Alham.

Alhampton, ha., pa. of Ditcheat (q.v.), E. Somerset, 2 N.N.W. of Castle Cary.

Alice Holt Forest (formerly called "Aisholt"), a royal forest, N.E. Hants, between Binstead and Farnham. It covers about four square miles, and has some large oaks.

Aline, ha. and sea-loch, pa. of Morvern (q.v.), Args., Sc., 4 S.E. of Morvern. The loch, which has a length of 2½ miles, with a width of half a mile, has a very narrow entrance from the Sound of Mull. It receives two streams. On a rock near is the old square tower of Kinlochaline Castle. *L. A. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Alkborough, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 5 N.W. of Winterton; ac. 2,540, water 335; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1887, is of mixed periods, and has a Norm. font. The tithes of A. were amongst the earliest endowments of the Spalding monastery, founded 1052. Near the vil. are the remains of a Roman camp, and in a field called the "Countess Close" are the foundations of a monastic house, once a cell to the monastery of Spalding.

Alkerton (1), pa. and vil. on the borders of Warws., N. Oxon., 6 W.N.W. of Banbury; ac. 704; soil light, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Michael, partially restored 1890, is chiefly E. Eng. and Dec. The cornice of the parapet of the tower is sculptured with animals and with figures, said to represent scenes in the life of the Black Prince. There is an E. Eng. doorway with stoup, and the south arcade is Trans. Norm.

Alkerton (2), ti. and vil., pa. of Eastington (q.v.), W. Glouc., 4 W. of Stroud.

Alkham, pa., E. Kent, 5 N.E. of Folkestone; ac. 3,211; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Anthony the Martyr, chiefly E. Eng., is of rough flint. There are remains of stalls in the chancel, and in its south wall sedilia and a piscina, also a tomb, covered with a marble slab, supposed to be of the 14th cent. In the pa. is an intermittent spring, throwing out a large amount of water about once in four years.

Alkington (1), tp., pa. of Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Salop, 1 S.S.W. of Whitchurch.

Alkington (2), tp., pa. of and 1 E. from Berkeley (q.v.), W. Glouc.

Alkmond Park, ha., pa. of St. Mary, Shrewsbury (q.v.), Mid Salop.

Alkmonton, tp., eccl. pa., and picturesque vil., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Longford, S. Derbys.; ac. 1,790; soil mixed, overlying marl, clay, gravel, and loam. The church of St. John, restored 1878, is in the E. Eng. style, and has a circular Norm. font; dug up on a farm in this pa.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Alkborough	Frodingham (7)	169	427
Alkerton (1)	Banbury (6)	77	119
Alkham	Kearsney (2)	76	593
Alkmonton, eccl. pa.	Ashbourne (4)	152	142

Alkrington, tp., pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 5 N. of Manchester; ac. 798. *A. Hall* is a fine structure of the 18th cent., in Italian style, standing in a spacious park, and commanding an extensive view. A museum of some value was formed here by Sir Ashton Lever, but was disposed of by lottery 1785.

Alladale Glen, deer forest, Ross., Sc., 12 W. of Ardgay.

Allaleigh, ha., pa. of Cornworthy (q.v.), E. Dev., 4½ S.E. of Totnes.

Allan (1), affluent of the Forth, Perths. and Stirls., Sc. It rises in the pa. of Blackford, in the Ochil Hills, Perths., and enters the Forth, after a course of 20 miles, 1½ miles above Stirling. There is good trout-fishing.

Allan (2), a tributary of the Teviot, S.W. Roxbs., Sc., 4½ S.W. of Hawick. It flows 5 miles north-west to the Teviot. The river abounds in trout.

Allan (3), or **Allen,** rivulet, flowing, after a course of 7 miles, into the Tweed. It rises in the pa. of Melrose, S. Roxbs., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Melrose. The glen through which it flows is the scene of much of Scott's "Monastery."

Allanbank, estate in the pa. of Edrom (q.v.), Berws., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Edrom station, on the south bank of the Whitadder. Near it is the old mansion of the Stuarts of Nova Scotia, said to be haunted, and here 3,200 Covenanters communicated in 1674.

Allan, Bridge of. [Bridge of Allan.]

Allander, a tributary of the Kelvin, Dumbarts. and Stirls., Sc. Rising in the Kirkpatrick Hill Moors, 5½ N.W. of New Kilpatrick, it flows 9 miles south-east into the Kelvin, 2½ S.E. of Milngavie. In summer it brings water from the hills to the Kelvin, and itself works many mills.

Allan, Port of, harbour, pa. of Sorbie, S.E. Wigs., Sc.

Allanton (1), coal-mining vil., pa. of Hamilton (q.v.), Lanarks., Sc., 1¾ S.E. of Hamilton.

Allanton (2), ha., pa. of Galston (q.v.), N.E. Ayrs., Sc., 5¾ E. of Newmilns station. It has a public school with accommodation for 50 children.

Allanton (3), vil. at junction of Blackadder and Whitadder, pa. of Edrom (q.v.), Berws., Sc., 2¼ E. of Edrom station. Bridges cross the two rivers. There is a school for about 100 children, and a Free church. In the neighbourhood are paper-mills, which employ many of the population.

Allan Water, pl. with public school, on river Allan, pa. of Teviothead (q.v.), Roxbs., Sc., 8 S.W. of Hawick.

Allbrook, ha., pa. of Otterbourne (q.v.), Mid Hants, 6 S.S.W. of Winchester. There are sawmills here. One house belonging to this ha. stands in the pa. of Twyford.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Alkmonton, tp.	Ashbourne (4)	152	60
Alkrington	Middleton (1)	190	446
Allanton (1)	Allanton	391	438

All Cannings, pa., tp., and vil., N. Wilts., 5 E. of Devizes; ac. 5,483; soil loam, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Anne is E. Eng.; in the chancel is a reredos of carved alabaster.

Allen (1), stream, 6 miles long, Cornw., uniting with the Kenwyn, near Truro.

Allen (2), tributary to the Dorsetshire Stour, into which it flows near Wimborne Minster.

Allen (3), tributary of the Dee, Flints.

Allen (4), tributary of South Tyne, Northumb. It rises at Allenheads, and flows north about 12 miles past Allendale to the South Tyne, 3 miles above Haydon Bridge.

Allen, Bog of, a series of swamps extending from Kildare through K. and Q. Cos. to West Meath, Ir. It is bounded by the Shannon, has a length of 50 miles with 25 miles width, contains 240,000 ac., is 250 ft. above sea-level, and is divided into parts by ridges here and there. The peat is about 25 ft. thick, and is in layers first of moss, then of dark peat, and then of black hard peat, the whole overlying clay and limestone gravel. The Royal and Grand Canals pass through the bog. Most of the bog is a heather-covered waste, but much has been done of late towards reclaiming it. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall give a graphic and elaborate account of the appearance presented some years ago by the bog, with its turf-cutters' huts, and describe at some length the operations of cutting and drying the turf.

Allendale, large pa. and formerly mkt. to., S. Northumb., 10 S.W. of Hexham; ac. 37,250, water 219; soil fertile, overlying minerals in many places. The church of St. Cuthbert, rebuilt 1807 and 1873, is in the Geometrical Pointed style. The Methodists and Friends have places of worship here.

ALLENDALE COMMON.
(From a photograph by J. P. Gibson, Hexham.)

There are numerous charities; and fairs and hirings are held periodically. Sheep-farming and general agriculture are carried on, and there are several rich lead mines, and works for grinding and washing the lead, and detaching it from the spar. One of the smelting-houses is furnished with a flue of 2½ miles, by which a considerable amount of lead deposited by the fumes is preserved. In 1889 the to. was lighted by electricity. At *Old Town* (2⅖ N.W.) are remains, said to be those of a Roman station.

Allen End, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. by W. from Middleton (q.v.), Warws.

Allenford. [TOYD FARM-WITH-ALLENFORD.]

Allenheads, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 7 S.W. from Allendale (q.v.), S.W. Northumb. The church of St. Peter, an ancient building, is 2 N. of the vil.; the district assigned to it is not strictly defined.

Allen, Isle of, a small cultivated tract in the middle of the Bog of Allen, co. Kildare, Ir.

Allen, Lough, lake on the Shannon, cos. Leit. and Roscom., Ir. It is 10 miles long, by 1 to 4 miles broad. On one of its islands are the ruins of an ancient monastery. The lough is in the upper course of the Shannon, and is deeply imbedded in lofty hills, which are rich in coal and iron. Above the lough the river is 50 or 60 yards wide, but below its course is shallow, narrow, and impeded.

Allen's Green (1), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Sawbridgeworth (q.v.), S.E. Herts. There is a mission church here.

Allen's Green (2), ha., pa. of Haltwhistle (q.v.), S.W. Northumb.

Allensmore, large pa., Herefords., 4 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 2,007; soil gravel, overlying marl. The church of St. Andrew is an ancient Gothic structure restored 1880. *A. Court* is a seat.

Allenstown, vil., pa. of Martry (q.v.), Lower Navan bar., co. Meath, Ir., 3 S. of Kells. *A. Hill* is a seat near the vil.

Allenton. [ALWINTON.]

Allentown, pl., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Alvaston (q.v.), Derbys.

Allenwood, pl., pa. of Kilmeage (q.v.), co. Kildare, Ir., 4 miles from Robertstown. The Grand Canal passes near.

Aller (1), pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, about 3 N.W. of Langport; ac. 3,651; soil clayey, overlying blue lias. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1861, is Dec. There is an ancient font, at which Guthrum the Dane is said to have been baptised.

Aller (2), pl., pa. of and 2 E. from Abbots Kerswell (q.v.), E. Dev. There are fine-art pottery works here.

Aller (3), ha., pa. of Hilton (q.v.), Mid Dorset, 8 S.W. of Blandford.

Allerby, ha., pa. of Aspatria, W. Cumb., 3½ N.E. of Maryport.

Allerford, ha., pa. of Selworthy (q.v.), W. Somerset 4 W. of Minehead.

Allermuir, one of the Pentland Hills (1,617 ft high), pas. of Colinton and Lassowade, Edins., Sc.

Allerston, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks.; ac. 10,043; soil and subsoil loam, sand, limestone, marsh, and moorland. The church of St. John, restored 1882, is Norman.

Allerthorp, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Pocklington; ac. of pa. 2,391, of tp. 1,578; soil

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
All Cannings, pa.	Devizes (5)	86	777
All Cannings, tp.	Devizes (5)	86	509
Allendale, pa.	Catton Road (1)	302	3009
Allenheads	Catton Road (8)	302	1085
Allensmore	Tram Inn (1)	148	520
Aller (1)	Langport (2½)	145	444
Allerston	Wilton (¼)	225	373
Allerthorp, pa.	Pocklington (2)	198	198
Allerthorp, tp.	Pocklington (2)	198	139

clay, gravel, and sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Botolph was rebuilt 1876. There is a common of nearly 500 acres.

Allerton (1), tp., pa. of Childwall (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 1,586.

Allerton (2), eccl. pa., pa. of and 3 W. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,849. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style, the base of the tower forming a baptistery. The Bradford Water Works have reservoirs here. There are several stone quarries and coal mines, and the manufacture of worsted is carried on.

Allerton Bywater, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the north bank of the Aire, pa. of Kippax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Pontefract; ac. 904; soil clay and alluvial, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary-the-Less is in the E. Eng. style. In the pa. are some excellent beds of coal, and a bed of pottery clay. There is some shipbuilding carried on here, and also some malting.

Allerton Chapel. [CHAPEL ALLERTON.]

Allerton Gledhew, ha., pa. of Leeds St. Peter (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ N.E. of Leeds.

Allerton Mauleverer, pa., tp., and small vil., W.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 2,876, of tp. (**A. M.-with-Hopperton**) 2,460; soil loamy, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Martin is Norm., and contains a small brass on a slab of blue marble, with an effigy in plate armour, another of a lady, and at their feet two dogs; and two cross-legged wooden effigies. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. John of Beverley; it is a plain cruciform structure, and has some stained glass. In the reign of Henry II. a priory of Benedictines was founded in this pa., but there are no remains of the house. *Stourton Castle*, formerly named Allerton Hall, standing in a deer-park of about 450 acres, containing 3 lakes, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Allerton Moor. [MOOR ALLERTON.]

Allerwash, ha., chap. of Newbrough (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Hexham.

Allesley, pa. and vil., N. Warws., 2 N.W. of Coventry; ac. 4,225; soil and subsoil mixed. The church of All Saints, restored 1863, was formerly a chapel belonging to the Priory of Coventry, and is in the E. Eng. style. The eccl. pa. of St. Andrew, Eastern Green, has been formed from A. pa. The church of St. Andrew is in E. Eng. style. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Allestree, pa. on the Derwent, S. Derbys., 2 N. of Derby; ac. 1,163; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1866–67, was of the E. Eng. period; the south doorway is a good specimen of Late Norm. work; under a sepulchral arch in the north wall of the chancel is a floriated incised cross, discovered in the old church; there is a piscina with trefoiled head in the south chancel wall. The chancel contains several monuments. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Allerton (1)	Allerton	195	914
Allerton (2)	Bradford (3)	192	3834
Allerton Bywater, pa.	Methley (1½)	177	2919
Allerton Bywater, tp.	Methley (1½)	177	2305
A. Mauleverer, pa.	Allerton (1½)	200	237
A. M.-w-H'ton, tp.	Allerton (1½)	200	222
Allesley	Coventry (2)	94	910
Allestree	Derby (2½)	128	571

Allexton. [ALEXTON.]

Allhallows (1), pa. on river Ellen, situated on the northern border of the Cumberland coalfield, W. Cumb., 7 S.W. of Wigton; ac. 1,692.

Allhallows (2). [HOO, ALLHALLOWS.]

Allicombe, ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from the vil. of Rockbeare (q.v.), E. Dev.

Alligin, ha. with pier, pa. of Applecross (q.v.), W. Ross., Sc., 4 W. of Torridon.

Allihies, vil. on Ballydonagan Bay, Bear bar., co. Cork, Ir., 6 W. of Castletown Bearhaven. There is a fine copper mine in the neighbourhood; as many as 6,000 tons have been taken from it in one year, and many hands are employed.

Allington (1), pa. forming part of the borough of Bridport (q.v.), S.W. Dors.; ac. 594. The church of St. Swithin, erected 1827, is in the Greek style. St. Andrew's, a chapel-of-ease to Bradpole, built 1860, is in the E. Eng. style. At North A. there are endowed almshouses, a dispensary, and a Cottage Hospital.

Allington (2), pa. on the Medway, Mid Kent, 1½ N. of Maidstone; ac. 601; soil loam, overlying ragstone. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng. *A. Castle*, now in ruins, was the birthplace of the poet Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503–42).

Allington (3), pa. and vil., S.E. Wilts., 4 E.S.E. of Amesbury; ac. 955; soil loam on chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Baptist, rebuilt about the middle of the 19th cent., is a combination of Norm., E. Eng., and Perp. styles.

Allington (4), tp., pa. of Gresford (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 3 N. of Wrexham; ac. 3,617, water 62.

Allington (5), tp. and ti., pa. of All Cannings (q.v.), N. Wilts., 4 N.E. of Devizes. The Downs surrounding the ti. contain several barrows, and Rybury Camp on Clifford's Hill (1½ N.E.) is said to date from early Saxon times.

Allington (6), ti., pa. of S. Stoneham (q.v.), S. Hants, 5½ N.E. of Southampton.

Allington (7), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from the to. of Chippenham (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Allington, East, pa. and straggling vil., S. Dev., 4 N.E. of Kingsbridge; ac. 3,607; soil clay and loam. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1875, is Perp., and contains a good effigial brass, a richly-carved pulpit and screen (both of 16th-cent. work), and some fine monuments. *Fallapit* is a seat in the pa.

Allington, East and **West,** pa. and vil., S. Lincs. (united for civil but separated for eccl. purposes), 5 N.W. of Grantham; ac. 1,980; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, E. A., is a small building with E. Eng. and Perp. features. The church of Holy Trinity, W. A., is Trans. Norm., with some Perp. windows. The pa. contains a chalybeate spring named "Saltwell." *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Allhallows	Mealsgate (3)	316	832
Allington (1)	Bridport (½)	154	1771
Allington (2)	Aylesford (2½)	38	157
Allington (3)	Porton (2)	78	70
Allington (4)	Rossett (1)	206	940
Allington (5)	Devizes (5)	86	96
Allington, East	Kingsbridge Rd. (12)	227	469
Allington, E. and W.	Sedgebrook (1)	40	291

Allington, South, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Chivelstone (q.v.), S. Dev.

Allington, West. [ALVINGTON, WEST.]

Allithwaite, eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs. The church of St. Mary, consecrated 1865, is in the Gothic style. There is an endowed school.

Allithwaite, Lower, tp., pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 3,211; soil loamy, overlying gravel.

Allithwaite, Upper, tp., pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 2,677, water 5; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The charities amount to about £90 annually.

Allnach, rivulet of Invs. and Banffs., Sc. It rises in the Cairngorm Mountains, flows north-east 13 miles, partly forming the county boundary, and falls into the Aven, 1 S. of Tomintoul. The Caiplich Mountain gives its name to the upper part of the river.

Alloa, pa., seaport, mkt. to. (W. and S.), and chief to. of Clacks., Sc., on the north bank of the Forth, which is here a quarter of a mile wide; ac. 5,502; soil rich, overlying strong clay. The pa. church is modern, taking the place of an ancient church of which only the tower remains. There are also two Free churches, two United Presbyterian churches, a Roman Catholic, and an Episcopal church. The chief public buildings are the Town Hall (1887), the Municipal and County Court Offices, the Corn Exchange, the Custom House, the Hospital, and the Museum of the Natural Science and Archæological Society. There is steam communication with Edinburgh and Stirling, and a ferry to South A. in connection with the railways with which the town is well served. A. has a good harbour and wet and dry docks. Besides a considerable export and import trade, the industries are important, among them being wool spinning and manufacture, extensive breweries and distilleries, glass-works, saw-mills, iron and engineering works, and pottery; and in the neighbourhood are coal-pits, while sandstone and ironstone are also worked. The to. is pleasantly situated, and the New Town is well built, with the Ochil Hills for a background. The Lime Walk makes a pretty promenade from the harbour, and there is a public park. Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood. *A. Park* is a seat belonging to the Earl of Mar and Kellie. Within the policies is A. Tower, 89 ft. high, a relic of a seat of the Earls of Mar, where Queen Mary dwelt in her childhood; the rest of the 13th-cent. building was burnt in 1800.

Alloa Inch, island of the Forth, forming a farm of 80 ac., on the south border of the pa. of Alloa, Clacks., Sc.

Alloa, South, ha., pa. of Airth (q.v.), Stirls., Sc., 6 S.E. of Stirling. It is on the Forth, near Alloa Ferry.

Allonby, eccl. dis. and maritime vil. on Allonby Bay, pa. of Bromfield (q.v.), W. Cumb. There are a free school and almshouses. Capt. Huddart, the hydrographer, was born here 1741. It is a favourite resort for sea-bathing. [NEWTON, WEST, AND ALLONBY.]

Allostock, tp. on a branch of the Weaver, pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 4 N.E. of Middlewich; ac. 3,017.

Allow (1), affluent of the Tyne, near Swalwell, Dur.

Allow (2), river, rises near Llanerchymedd, Mid Anglesey, and runs west about 10 miles into Holyhead Bay.

Alloway, *q.s.* pa. and ha., S. Ayrs., Sc., 2½ S. of Ayr. There is a school for 150 children. A. is situated on the lower course of the Doon, and just below the "Brig of Doon" lies the old ruined church made famous by Burns's "Tam o' Shanter." This ancient bridge, now supplemented by a newer one lower down the river, is also memorable as the scene of a fight (1601) between Cassilis and Bargeny. The grave of Burns's father was marked by a simple stone, but this was carried away by relic-hunters, who have also carried off a great portion of the old church. There is a cenotaph to Burns in the pa., surrounded by a plot of ground containing a grotto in which are statues of "Tam o' Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie," and the cottage in which he was born now belongs to the trustees of the Monument and forms a kind of Burns Museum. There is an ancient mound in the pa., once used as a seat of justice, and now called *A. Moat.*

INTERIOR OF BURNS'S COTTAGE, ALLOWAY.
(From a photograph by Geo. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

Allowenshay, ha., pa. of Kingston (q.v.), near Ilminster, Mid Somerset, 2 N.W. of Ilchester.

All Saints (1), pa., Raphoe bar., E. co. Don., Ir., between river Foyle and Lough Swilly, and 7½ W. of Londonderry; ac. 10,431. The soil is fertile, and stone is quarried.

All Saints (2), islet of Lough Ree, co. Longf., Ir.

All Saints and St. Nicholas, South Elmham. [ELMHAM, SOUTH.]

All Saints' Green, ha., pa. of South Elmham (q.v.), Suff., 5 N.W. of Halesworth.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Allithwaite	Kent's Bank (1)	247	631
Allithwaite, Lower	Grange (1½)	246	967
Allithwaite, Upper	Grange (3½)	246	823
Alloa, pa.	Alloa North	419	15862
Alloa, to.	Alloa North	419	12643
Alloa Inch	Alloa North (½)	419	6
Allostock	Holmes Chapel (4)	166	501
Alloway	Ayr (2)	392	965
All Saints (1)	Londonderry (7½)	177	1958

Allscot, tp., pa. of Wrockwardine (q.v.), Salop, 3 N.W. of Wellington.

Allscote, tp., pa. of Worfield (q.v.), S. Salop, 2 N.E. of Bridgnorth.

All Stretton, tp., pa. of and 1½ N. from Church Stretton (q.v.), S. Salop.

Allt, tp., pa. of Berriew (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 3 N.W. of Montgomery.

Alltacoileachan, rivulet, pa. of Inveraven, Banffs., Sc. It rises in the Carn a Bhodaich (2,149 ft.), and falls, after a north-westerly course of 4½ miles, into the Tervie.

Alltgoch, hill with standing stones, S.W. Cardigs., 6 N. of Aberystwith.

Alltgreig, ha., pa. of Llanguick, Glamorgs., 5 N.W. of Neath.

Alltgymbyd, ha., pa. of Llanarmon, E. Denbighs., 9 N.W. of Wrexham.

Alltmawr, pa., N. Brecons., 3 S.E. of Builth; ac. 499; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mauritius is E. Eng., and noted as being one of the smallest churches in the kingdom; its entire length is less than 35 ft. A. is pleasantly situated on the river Wye, and commands some of the finest views in South Wales.

Alltwen, ha., pa. of Killybebill (q.v.), Glamorgs., 1 S. of Pontardawe. There are chemical works here, and large collieries in the neighbourhood.

Alltygar, ha., pa. of Llangathen (q.v.), Carmarths., 3 W. of Llandilofawr.

Allua (1), affluent of the Blackwater, cos. Lim. and Cork, Ir.

Allua (2), or **Lea**, lake, near the source of the Lea, co. Cork, Ir. It is 3½ miles long.

Alluyn, small lake with outlet to the Suck, co. Roscom., Ir.

Allweston, ha., pa. of Folke (q.v.), N. Dors., 2 S.E. of Sherborne.

Allymoor Green, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bradley (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Almagill, hill, pa. of Dalton, S. Dumfs., Sc., 7 E. of Dumfries. Rising to a height of 720 ft., the hill commands a fine view of the neighbouring country. On the slope of the hill are well-preserved remains of an ancient Roman camp.

Almeley, pa. and vil., N.W. Herefords., 4½ W. of Weobley. Soil clayey, overlying marl, with gravel in some parts. The church of St. Mary is an ancient Gothic structure. There are some traces of a camp and a barrow near the church. *Newport House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Almer, pa. and vil. on the Winterbourne, E. Dors., 6 W. of Wimborne; ac. 1,161; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The ancient church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Almholme, ha., pa. of Arksey (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Doncaster.

Almington, tp., pa. of Drayton-in-Hales (q.v.), N. Staffs., 1 E. of Market Drayton.

Almington and Stonydelph. [AMINGTON AND STONYDELPH.]

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Alltmawr	Builth Road (4)	188	28
Almeley	Almeley	172	527
Almer	Spettisbury (2½)	118	133
Almond Bank	Almond Bank	449	289
Almondbury, pa.	Huddersfield (1)	188	56972

Alminstone, ha., pa. of Woolfardisworthy West (q.v.), N. Dev., 1¼ S.E. of Woolfardisworthy.

Almodington, ti., pa. of Earnley (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4 S.W. of Chichester.

Almond (1), river, rises near Shotts, N. Lanarks., Sc., with an eastward course for 14 miles past Blackburn and Livingstone, to near Midcalder, thence in a north-easterly direction past Almondell, Carlowrie, and Craigiehall, to the Firth of Forth at Cramond. Its length is about 24 miles.

Almond (2), river of Perths., Sc. It rises in the pa. of Killin, is nearly 3 miles from Loch Tay, and flows 30 miles in a south-easterly direction to the Tay, 2¼ miles above Perth, and nearly opposite Scone.

Almond Bank, vil., pa. of Methven (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 4 W. of Perth. The vil. is on the Almond, and has a public school for 150 children. There are bleachfields, and a station on the Caledonian railway.

Almondbury, extensive pa., tp., and ward of the bor. of Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 30,584, of tp. 2,636; soil clayey, overlying stone. The church of All Saints has an E. Eng. chancel, but the chantries are Perp. Immediately below the roof, within the church, are inscribed a number of rhyming verses on the Passion of Our Lord, composed by Gaffer Dyson in 1522. There are several ancient brasses, an incised slab bearing the date 1574, and a font with a splendid cover. The charities amount to about £300 a year. Woollen manufacture, and that of mohair, sealskin, and fancy vestings, are carried on in the tp. On the summit of Castle Hill, 900 ft. above the level of the sea, are remains of an earthwork, comprising a mound surrounding the area, with a fosse and mound crossing it. *Fenay Hall*, an ancient building with extensive grounds, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Almondsbury, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 8 N. of Bristol; ac. 6,927; soil clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary is a cruciform building, principally E. Eng. *Knole Park* and *Over Court* are seats in the pa. Near the latter was a Roman encampment.

Almsford, or **Ansford**, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, adjacent to Castlecary; ac. 844; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, restored and enlarged 1861, is an ancient building of stone.

Almshoe, Little, ha., pa. of Ippollitts (q.v.), N.W. Herts., 2½ S. from Hitchin. *Almshoebury* (perhaps an old manor house), now occupied as a farmhouse, is about ¼ S.

Aln, river, rises to the west of Alnham, Mid Northumb., and flows east and south-east past Alnwick to the sea at Alnmouth, and is 16 miles long.

Alnapest, mountain range, Raphoe bar., Mid. co. Don., Ir.

Alne (1), pa., tp., and vil., polling-place for Thirsk and Malton div., N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Easingwold;

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Almondbury, tp.	Huddersfield (1)	188	14855
Almondsbury	Patchway (2)	123	2047
Almsford	Castle Cary (½)	121	309
Alne, pa.	Alne	199	1449
Alne, tp.	Alne	199	439

ac. of pa., 9,947, of tp. 2,100; soil partly light and sandy, partly strong clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1854 and 1884, is Norm., and has a north aisle and tower with upper stage of brick. The church contains a Norm. font and a richly-ornamented Norm. south doorway; the pulpit is of black oak, and has on it the date 1626. There are some charities. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Alne (2), affluent of the Avon, S.W. Warws. It is 15 miles long.

Alne, Great, pa. on the Alne, S. Warws., 2 N.E. of Alcester; ac. 1,694; soil sand and marl, overlying sand and clay. The chapel of St. Mary Magdalen is a plain building of stone.

Alne, Little, ha. on the north bank of the Alne, pa. of Aston Cantlow (q.v.), S. Warws., 2 N.E. of Alcester.

Alnesbourn Priory, pa., E. Suff., 4 S.E. of Ipswich. It consists of a few scattered houses. The area is included with Nacton (q.v.).

Alness, pa. and vil., E. Ross., Sc., 10 N.N.E. of Dingwall; ac. 44,041; soil fertile near the shore. Situated on a river of the same name, it extends from the mountains in which the river rises to the Cromarty Firth, into which it falls. The scenery is picturesque, and the river abounds in trout. Beside the pa. church, which is modern, there is a Free church, and there are two public schools. The pa. contains some distilleries. The land in the neighbourhood is rocky, wild, and waste, but much has been done of late towards reclaiming it. The river rises 4 miles north, in Loch Moir, and has an easterly course of 18 miles to Cromarty Firth. In 1878 some prehistoric graves were discovered containing urns and flint and bronze implements.

Alney, island in the Severn, near Gloucester, Mid Glouc. It was here that Edmund Ironside and Canute agreed to divide the kingdom after single combat in 1016.

Alnham, pa. and tp., N. Northumb.; ac. of pa. 12,055, of tp. 9,403; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael dates from the middle of the 12th cent., and has an octagonal font of 1664, and several ancient tombs. The old vicarage (*temp.* Edward III.), restored 1844, has a battlemented upper storey, which is called the Peel Tower; and near the vicarage are remains of fortifications, and a portion of an ancient road two feet below the present surface. A camp, in a good state of preservation, is situated about half a mile north.

Alnmouth, tp., vil. at the mouth of the river Alne, and eccl. pa. formed (1877) from the pa. of Lesbury (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 546, of which 250 are water and foreshore. The church of St. John the Baptist dates from 1876. On Church Hill, now nearly washed away by the tide of the Alne, but still connected with the town by the Chesil isthmus, there stood a large ancient church dedicated to St. John. The Synod of Twyford-on-Alne was held here in 684, when the election of St. Cuthbert to the bishopric took place. In 1784 a Saxon cross, part of which is preserved in Alnwick Castle, was dug up. There are remains of a camp on the common. The Board School has a small endowment, and in the vil. there is a reading-room and library, also a coastguard and a lifeboat station. In the vicinity is an oyster-bed, formed on the French system. The river is crossed by a bridge of four arches, constructed 1864.

Alnwick, pa., mkt. to. (s.), and head of U. and Co. Co. dis., N. Northumb.; ac. 4,604; soil chiefly clayey and strong loam. The church of SS. Mary and Michael, restored 1863, is chiefly Perp. and Dec. The pillars of the chancel have cable mouldings on the capitals, some bearing the crescent, badges, and fetterlock of the Percys. There are several stone effigies, two canopied. Two figures were discovered under the north aisle in 1818, one of which appears to represent Henry VI., and the other St. Sebastian. Amongst other remains of the original Norm. church are coffin slabs with indented crosses. The chancel is fitted with stalls, and retains a piscina; there is an ancient carved oak chest in the vestry, supposed to be of Flemish workmanship. The church of St Paul is a large modern edifice (1846) in Dec. style. A large altar-tomb, with robed and coroneted effigy in marble, stands in the north aisle. The Grammar School is endowed with £500 per annum from the Corporation funds, and there are some small charities. The Scientific and Mechanical Institution has a newsroom and library of about 8,000 volumes; and the Town Hall stands on the site of the ancient "Tolbooth." Two newspapers are published here, and there are tobacco and snuff factories, and several brewers, maltsters, and corn millers. *A. Castle*, on the south bank of the Alne, is rich with historical associations. At the Norm. Conquest it was the property of Gilbert Tyson, who fell with Harold at the battle of Hastings. The castle was enlarged and altered from time to time, and during the years 1854–57 it underwent considerable repair. The castle is surrounded by a curtain wall, with square and round towers. A. Abbey (1 w.) (Premonstratensian), dedicated to the Virgin, was founded (1147) by Eustace Fitz John; but only the gate-tower remains. In 1884 the site was excavated, when a ground plan came to light (now outlined on the surface with concrete). The remains of St. Leonard's Hospital, also founded by Eustace Fitz John, occupy the summit of a hill in the neighbourhood, and include parts of a Norm. chapel. In the same locality is a cross, erected 1774, and since restored. Near the station is a fine fluted pillar, 100 ft. high, surmounted by the Percy lion.

Alnwick (or **Annick**) **Lodge,** a colliery vil., pa. of Irvine (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Irvine town. There is a public school with accommodation for about 130 children.

Alperton, ha., pa. of Harrow (q.v.), Mid Middx., 8 N.W. of St. Paul's, London.

Alphamstone, pa., E. Essex, 5 S. of Sudbury; ac. 1,671; soil clay, loam, and gravel; subsoil

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Alne, Great	Great Alne	119	358
Alnesbourn Priory	Woodbridge (3)	79	52
Alness, pa.	Alness	618	1039
Alness, vil.	Alness	618	1014
Alnham, pa.	Rothbury (10)	312	205
Alnham, tp.	Rothbury (10)	312	105
Alnmouth, eccl. pa.	Bilton (3)	306	607
Alnmouth, tp.	Bilton (3)	306	593
Alnwick, pa.	Alnwick	309	7428
Alnwick, to.	Alnwick	309	6746
Alphamstone	Bures (3)	54	231

various. The church (dedication unknown) is a building of flint and stone, covered with plaster; it is chiefly E. Eng. The font is said to date from the 13th cent., and the chancel contains a low side window and a piscina.

Alpheton, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 7 N.W. of Sudbury; ac. 1,202; soil clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng., with sedilia and piscinæ.

Alphington, pa. and vil. on the Exe, E. Dev., 1¼ S. of Exeter; ac. 2,741; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael, restored 1879, is Perp.; the font is Norman.

Alpington, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 6 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 523; soil sand and loamy, subsoil various. All traces of the church have disappeared.

Alpitty, or **Alpety,** pl., pa. of Arbuthnot (q.v.), S.E. Kincs., Sc., 4 N.W. of Bervie.

Alport, ha., pa. of Great Rowsley (q.v.), N.W. Derbys., 5 N.W. of Castleton.

Alpraham, tp., eccl. pa. of Tilstone Fearnall (q.v.), W. Chesh., 6½ N.W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,596.

Alpraham Green, ha., tp. of and ½ N.E. from Alpraham (q.v.), W. Chesh.

Alresford (1), pa. and ancient vil., E. Essex, 6 S.E. of Colchester; ac. 1,436, water and foreshore 81; soil sandy loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter is a stone structure, erected by Anfrid or Anfre de Staunton at the beginning of the 14th cent. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Alresford (2), small mkt. to. (TH.), conterminous with the pa. of Alresford New (q.v.), Mid Hants, 6½ N.E. of Winchester. A. was incorporated at an early period, but the corporation ceased to exist in 1886.

Alresford, New, pa., Mid Hants, 6½ N.E. of Winchester; ac. 686; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Baptist is a plain building of rubble, with a handsome carved oak reredos, and in the basement of the tower an ancient stone crucifix. *Arlebury* and *Langtons* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Alresford, Old, pa. separated from New A. by a tributary of the Itchen, Mid Hants; ac. 3,639, water 32; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Mary, a brick and flint structure, with transept in E. Eng. style, replaces an older fabric destroyed by fire about 1689. Admiral Lord Rodney (1718–92) is buried here. *Old A. House, Armsworth House,* and *Upton House* are seats in the pa.

Alrewas, pa., tp., and vil., on the Grand Trunk Canal, E. Staffs., 5 N.E. of Lichfield; ac. 4,329; soil various, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints, founded 820, partially restored 1854 and 1877, is Dec. and Perp.; there are traces of 15th-cent. mural painting, some very ancient oak carving, a Norm. doorway, and a Perp. font. The chancel contains sedilia and a piscina. Basket-making is the chief industry. *Orgreave Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Alpheton	Lavenham (3)	67	234
Alphington	Exeter (1½)	172	1064
Alpington	Norwich (5½)	114	177
Alpraham	Calveley (1½)	166	404
Alresford (1)	Alresford	58	245
Alresford, New	Alresford (1)	57	1464
Alresford, Old	Alresford (1)	57	469
Alrewas, pa.	Alrewas	121	1512

Alrewas Hays, formerly a pa., E. Staffs., 5 N.E. of Lichfield, now included in Alrewas (q.v.).

Alsager, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., W. Chesh., 5 S. of Sandbach; ac. 2,184; soil sandy, overlying sand and clay. Christ Church, erected 1789, is in the Palladian style. There is a free school with a small endowment, and the charities amount to about £30 yearly. A. Mere is a fine piece of water.

Alsager's Bank, vil., tp. of Halmer End (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 N.W. of Newcastle.

Alscott. [ALVERDISCOTT.]

Alsh, Loch, sea inlet or strait, 8 by 3 miles, S.W. Ross., Sc., 3 S.W. of Ross.

Alson, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Chardstock (q.v.), W Dors.

Alsop-en-le-Dale, eccl. pa. and small vil., pa. of and 6 N. from Ashborne (q.v.), N. Derbys. The small chapel of St. Michael, formerly a dependency of Ashborne (q.v.), was restored 1883, and is of E. Norm. foundation, with massive walls. In the chancel is a piscina beneath a rude niche.

Alston (1), pa., lead-mining centre, and mkt. to. (S.), E. Cumb., 21 E.S.E. of Carlisle; ac. 36,968, water 248; soil boulder-clay and peat, overlying carboniferous rocks. It is situated on the east side of the Pennine Watershed, at the confluence of the river Nent with the river South Tyne, and is therefore, by geographical position, within the co. of Northumb. A. was joined to Cumb. in the 18th cent. in order that the dues from its lead mines might be collected along with those from Cumb. proper. The church (1770) is dedicated to St. Augustine. Large quantities of lead have been obtained from the numerous mines around, and there are cotton and thread mills. A large part of the pa. consists of wild moory uplands lying at an elevation of more than 1,800 feet above the sea, and the district therefore contains very little arable land.

Alston (2), tp., pa. of Ribchester (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 7 N.E. of Preston; ac. 1,989.

Alstone (1), tp. in the Gloucestershire portion of the pa. of Overbury, 4½ N.W. of Winchcomb. The church of St. Mary, chapel-of-ease to Overbury, was restored 1880, and is 14th-cent. Gothic.

Alstone (2), ha., pa. of Bradley (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 5½ S.W. of Stafford.

Alstone (3), ti., pa. of Cheltenham (q.v.), Mid Glouc., near Cheltenham.

Alstonefield, pa., tp., and picturesque vil., N.E. Staffs.; ac. of pa. 23,194, water 56; of tp. 2,871, water 12; soil loam, overlying limestone, gritstone, and clay. The church of St. Peter, restored 1875–86, is Late Perp., with some Norm. remains; the pulpit and reading-desk are of finely-carved oak, bearing the date 1637. The churchyard contains an ancient stone font and coffin, and portions of early crosses discovered during the restoration. There is excellent fishing in the neighbourhood. A. manor house, dated 1587, is near the church.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Alsager	Alsager	154	1912
Alsop-en-le-Dale	Ashbourne (8)	152	66
Alston (1)	Alston	318	3384
Alston (2)	Longridge (2)	216	1816
Alstone (1)	Beckford (2)	170	62
Alstonefield, pa.	Ashbourne (7)	152	3070
Alstonefield, tp.	Ashbourne (7)	152	476

Alston Sutton, ha., pa. of Weare (q.v.), N. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Axbridge.

Alswere, ha., pa. of and 1¼ S. from Mariansleigh (q.v.), N. Dev.

Alt (1), river, rises near Knowsley Park, S.W. Lancs., and flows 12 N.W. to the Irish Sea near Formby.

Alt (2), ha., pa. of and 2½ N. from Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Altacarry Head, the north-east point of Rathlin island, N. co. Antr., Ir. There is a lighthouse here with two lights; one is fixed, the other intermittent. A gun is fired at intervals of 15 minutes during fogs.

Altahoney, mountain, S. co. Londy., Ir. The neighbourhood abounds in calcareous spar.

Altamooskan, tld., pa. of Errigal Keerogue (q.v.), S. Tyr., Ir.; ac. 1,165.

Altando, ha. on coast, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), Ross., Sc., 32 N.W. of Ullapool. There is a public school with accommodation for 65 children.

Altarnon, large pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Inny, E. Cornw.; ac. 13,840; soil schist, overlying slate. The church of St. Nunn, restored 1867, is Perp.; the roof is of oak, and there is a handsome panelled rood-screen; the carved seats bear the date 1500. A piscina and bracket remain in the south aisle, and an aumbry and two curious paintings in the chancel.

Altass, ha., pa. of Creich (q.v.), S. Suths., Sc., 7 N.W. of Invershin railway station.

Altavaig, one of a group of islets all called after it, on the north-east coast of Skye, Sc., 2½ S.E. of Aird Point. There are on it the remains of the small ancient chapel of St. Turos.

Altbach, tp., pa. of Hentland (q.v.), Herefords., 4 N.W. of Ross.

Altbough, tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Hentland (q.v.), Herefords.

Altcar, pa. and vil., S.W. Lancs., 7 S.E. of Southport; ac. 4,079; soil sand and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1879, is in Late Perp. style. The mouth of the Mersey is here protected by a 12-gun battery. *A. Hall* is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Altcar, Little, ha., pa. of and 1¼ S.W. from Altcar (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Alt Edge, ha., pa. of and 3 N. from Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Altens, ha. on coast, pa. of Nigg (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 2¼ S.E. of Aberdeen. Once an important fishing station, it is now of little account by reason of its poor harbour.

Altham, eccl. pa. and tp. in the pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs.; ac. 1,439; soil heavy. The church of St. James (built 1140), restored 1859, is E. Eng. and Dec. There are brasses of 1638 and 1761, and a memorial window to J. Hacking, inventor of the carding machine. The National School has a small endowment. Coal-mining is carried on in the neighbourhood. *A. Hall,* formerly fortified, is now a farmhouse.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place. (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Altamooskan	Six Mile Cross (3)	121	159
Altarnon	Launceston (8)	223	1078
Altcar	Altcar & Hillhouse	212	599
Altham	Huncoat (1½)	210	427

Alt Hill, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Althorne, pa. and vil., E. Essex; ac. 1,738, water 757; soil clayey loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is in the Perp. style of Henry VII., and erected on the site of the former church. *A. Lodge* is a seat in the pa. *Bridgemarsh Island,* in the river Crouch, is partly in this pa. and partly in Latchington.

Althorp, pa., Mid Northants, 7 N.W. of Northampton; ac. 790; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. Earl Spencer's seat is in the park, and till recently contained the great Spencer library, collected by the second earl, and a valuable collection of pictures. A. (in Domesday "Olletorp" and "Alidetorp") passed into the family *c.* 1510; and the church of Great Brington (q.v.), outside the park, is rich with monuments of the Spencers.

Althorpe, pa., tp., and vil., on the west bank of the Trent, N. Lincs.; ac. 5,460; soil warp, overlying peat. The church of St. Oswald dates from

Althorpe.

1483 (restored 1868), has a fine chancel, and contains sedilia and a small effigy of a former rector in eucharistic vestments. The Hull and Gainsborough steamers pass the village daily, and the Trent is crossed by ferry-boats. *Lansdowne House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Altimarlach, burn, pa. of Wick, E. Caith., Sc. It flows through Winless Loch, and falls into Wick Water, 4 W. of Wick. In July, 1680, a clan feud was fought out here between the Campbells, headed by Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy, and the Sinclairs, under George Sinclair, of Keiss. The subject of dispute was the earldom of Caithness. The Sinclairs lost so many men that the victors passed the burn dry-shod over their bodies, but Parliament awarded the earldom to the Sinclair claimant. The well-known air "The Campbells are Coming" is founded upon this incident.

Altin, glen, pa. of Snizort (q.v.), I. of Skye, W. Invs., Sc.

Altirlie, headland, pa. of Petty (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Inverness.

Altmore, rivulet, pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N.W. Banffs., Sc. It runs south 5½ miles between pas. of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Althorne	Althorne	40½	313
Althorp	Weedon (1½)	70	110
Althorpe, pa.	Althorpe	173	1391
Althorpe, tp.	Althorpe	173	467

Keith and Grange, and falls into the Isla, 2 N.E. of Keith.

Altmover, pl., pa. of Bovevagh (q.v.), Mid. co. Londy., Ir., 4 N.W. of Dungiven. Freestone is quarried in the neighbourhood.

Altna Giuthasach, lodge in Balmoral forest, near Loch Muick, Abers., Sc., 9 S.E. of Balmoral Castle. Queen Victoria used to stay here, and here it was that in 1852 she received the news of the death of the Duke of Wellington.

Altnaharra (="Stream of the Stone Pillar"), ha., near Loch Naver, pa. of Farr (q.v.), Mid Suths., Sc., 17 S. of Tongue. There is a Free church, and a cattle and horse fair takes place in September.

Altnamackan, tld., pa. of and 3 miles from Newtown Hamilton (q.v.), S. co. Arm., Ir.

Altnarie, stream, pa. of Ardclach (q.v.), Nairns., Sc. It flows with a southerly course to the Findhorn.

Altofts, tp., pleasant vil. on the south of the Calder, and eccl. pa. formed from the civil pa. of Normanton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Wakefield; ac. 1,837; soil strong, overlying gravel, clay, slate, and coal. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is in the Gothic style of the 14th cent. The pulpit, font, and reredos are of Caen stone. The centre compartments of the reredos, immediately over the altar, have a representation of the Crucifixion with figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. John executed in mosaics by Salvator, from the picture by Perugino. There are extensive collieries, and some malting is carried on here.

Alton (1), pa., mkt. to. (T.), head of U. and Co. Co. dis., N. Hants, 11 S. by E. of Basingstoke; ac. 3,925; soil clay, overlying chalk. The ancient church of St. Lawrence, restored 1867, is supported by columns of the Perp. period, and has a Norm. tower, surmounted by a spire. The church of All Saints, erected 1874, is in E. Eng. style. The Royal forces were defeated here by the Parliamentarians, 1643. In the town are two breweries, a paper factory, and an iron foundry. The Curtis Museum contains a good collection of local geological specimens and birds. The Mechanics' Institution has a reading-room, and a library of 2,000 volumes. *Theddon Grange* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Alton (2), pa., tp., and large vil., N. Staffs.; ac. of pa. 7,534, of tp. 2,243; soil marl, overlying New Red Sandstone. The church of St. Peter, partly rebuilt 1830, and restored 1862, was originally Norm. with later additions. On an eminence stand the remains of a castle built in the 12th cent. A Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. John, is on the opposite side of the moat, together with a convent, school, and presbytery. The chapel is beautifully decorated, and contains an alabaster altar and reredos, and a rich chancel screen. These buildings are all from the designs of the elder Pugin. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. [For *A. Towers*, see FARLEY.]

Alton (3), vil., pa. of Loudoun (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 1½ N. of Galston (formerly Auldtown), south-east part of Cunningham.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Altofts	Altofts & Whitwood	186	3791
Alton (1)	Alton	47	4671
Alton (2), pa.	Alton	148	2757
Alton (2), tp.	Alton	148	1089

Alton (4), tp., pa. of Idridgehay (q.v.), N. Derbys., 3 S. of Wirksworth. *A. Manor* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Alton (5), ha., pa. of Ashover (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 6 S.W. of Chesterfield.

Alton (6), pl. on the Avon, pa. of Figheldean (q.v.), E. Wilts., 4 N.W. of Ludgershall.

Alton (7), ha., pa. of Rock (q.v.), N.W. Worcs., 4 W. of Bewdley.

Alton Barnes, pa. and small vil., N. Wilts., 6 E. of Devizes; ac. 1,053; soil sand and clay, overlying chalk. The ancient church of St. Mary is of stone and plaster; a mural tablet bears the date 1685. A gigantic figure of a horse is cut in the side of one of the downs, and forms a conspicuous object for miles.

Alton Grange, ha., pa. of Ravenstone (q.v.), N.W. Leics., 2 S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Alton Pancras, pa. and small vil., Mid Dors., 2 E.N.E. of Cerne Abbas; ac. 2,243; soil chalky, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Pancras, rebuilt 1875, is in E. Eng. style.

Alton Priors, tp., chap., and small vil., pa. of Overton (q.v.), N. Wilts., 7 E. of Devizes; ac. 1,908; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is Norm.; the chancel contains a marble tomb, with a brass dated 1590, the nave a brass dated 1528.

Altrincham, tp., mkt. to. (T.), head of U., and polling-place for Mid Chesh., in the civil pa. of Bowdon (q.v.); ac. 662. The church of St. George, built 1799, is a brick structure; the church of St. John the Evangelist is Gothic. The Catholics, Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. The Market Hall and Town Hall, built 1849, is brick with stone facings, and the New Market Hall is a fine building. The Literary Institution, established 1847, is in Elizabethan style, with large reading-room and a library containing upwards of 2,000 volumes. There is a hospital and dispensary, and the charities amount to about £40 yearly. Cabinet-making is carried on here, and there are iron foundries, saw-mills, timber yards, and some large nurseries. *Oldfield Hall* is a seat, and the neighbourhood contains many handsome villas.

Altrincham Division, parl. div., one of the eight divisions of the co. of Chesh. It returns one member.

Altrive, stream, pa. of Yarrow, Mid Selks., Sc., formed by two streams rising from the Wiss Hill (1,932 ft.) and Peat Law (1,737 ft.), and flowing for 3½ miles to the Yarrow, 2 N.E. of St. Mary's Loch. On the left bank is the farm of A., once the residence of the Ettrick shepherd, James Hogg (1772–1835).

Altymass. [ATTYMASS.]

Altyre, once a pa., now united to pa. of Rafford (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 2 S.E. of Forres. The ancient church contains monuments to the Earls of Badenoch. *A. House*, on the banks of A. burn, has an estate chiefly of hilly woodland and pasture. A. burn, rising in the pa. of Edinkillie, flows 10 miles

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Alton Barnes	Woodborough (2)	79	143
Alton Pancras	Dorchester (10)	135	229
Alton Priors	Woodborough (2¼)	79	178
Altrincham, tp.	Altrincham	185	12440
Altrincham Division	.....	.....	63392

north, past A. House, and under the name of Forres Water flows into Findhorn Bay.

Alum Bay, on the north side of the west extremity of the I. of W., near the Needles. The chalk cliffs rise to 300 ft., and are streaked with numberless

Alum Bay.

parti-coloured clays, sands, and marls, presenting a curious and beautiful spectacle. Sand is obtained here for making glass and porcelain, and alum is found. At Headon Hill a marine deposit is situated between two freshwater deposits.

Alum Green, formerly extra-parochial, but now annexed to the pa. of Minstead (q.v.), S. Hants, 8 N.W. of Lymington.

Alum Well, mineral spring, pa. of Dysart (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., a little west of the town of Dysart. The spring has a considerable local reputation, and the water is also bottled for use at a distance.

Alva, to. and detached pa. of Stirls., forming part politically of Clacks., Sc.; ac. 5,458, water 15½; soil partly carboniferous, partly eruptive, with alluvium, clay, and hazel-mould. Besides the church of St. Serf, formerly an appanage of Cambuskenneth Abbey, there are Free and United Presbyterian churches, and three schools with accommodation for over 900 children. The to. is situated at the base of the Ochil Hills, 3¼ N. of Alloa, at the mouth of Glen A., and the A. burn flows by it, forming three cascades in the romantic glen named after it. Formerly a ha., the to. owes its rise to its woollen manufacture, which includes blankets, serges, shawls, tartans, tweeds, and shirtings. There are also numerous spinning-mills, a brickfield, and an engine factory. The pa., which is bounded on the south by the Devon, used to produce good coal, and in the hills are found cobalt, copper, iron, lead, and some silver. The Ochils here rise to a height of over 2,000 ft. *A. House* is a seat upon a hill commanding fine views.

Alvah, pa., N.E. Banffs., Sc.; ac. 11,888; soil greywacke and clay, slate and diluvium. The church is modern, and there are schools with accommodation for 220 children. A. lies in the valley of the Deveron, and the river forms part of the east boundary. There are several heights, among them A. Hill (578 ft.), which forms a seamark. A. Craigs is a chasm 27 ft. wide, causing a pool 56 ft. deep, and by retaining the water during spates gives rise to floods. Over it is a fine single-span bridge. Besides St. Colme's Well, there are several springs and some chalybeate wells.

Alvanley, pa., tp., and small vil., W. Chesh., 2 S.S.W. of Frodsham; ac. 1,532; soil sandy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. John the Evangelist, erected 1859, stands on the site of a former edifice. Close by is the site of an oratory founded in the reign of Henry VI. *A. Castle* has long since disappeared, but traces of the moat still remain.

Alvaston (1), tp., pa. of and near the town of Nantwich (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 621.

Alvaston (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Alvaston and Boulton (q.v.), S.E. Derbys., 3 E.S.E. of Derby. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1865, is in the E. Eng. style, with a Perp. tower; in the porch are two remarkable sepulchral slabs, found under the foundations of the old tower. The monuments and a piscina were removed from the old church. *Nunsfield House* is a seat.

Alvaston and Boulton, pa., S.E. Derbys., 3 S.E. from Derby; ac. 2,056; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church is an ancient building, with remains of Norman work.

Alvechurch, pa. and ancient vil. (formerly a borough), E. Worcs., 4 E.N.E. of Bromsgrove; ac. 6,747; soil clay, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Lawrence was partially rebuilt 1861, but has a Norm. arcade and doorway, and the chancel is E. Eng. A low chancel-screen has been made out of the ancient rood-screen; in the north wall is a recumbent cross-legged effigy of a knight of the 14th cent. The church also contains a fine brass and several monuments, a reredos, and a beautiful font. There is an old cross (recently restored) in the churchyard.

Alvecote, ha. on the Anker, pa. of Shuttington (q.v.), N. Warws., 3 E. of Tamworth. Tamworth colliery is situated here, and many ancient coins have been found in the district. *A. Priory*, now occupied as a farmhouse, was formerly a mansion, once constituting part of a Benedictine priory; and there are remains of a chapel adjoining the house.

Alveley, pa., tp., and large vil., S. Salop, 6 S.E. of Bridgnorth; ac. 6,788; soil varied, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1879, is Norm., E. Eng., and Late Dec. The chancel has piscina and triple sedilia, and in the south chapel is an ancient altar-slab, found during the restoration. This chapel has on its walls the remains of four frescoes on the Fall and the Redemption. In 1865 an altar frontal (*c.* 1470) was found in an old chest, and has been placed against the wall in the south aisle. A stone (1616) has arms and a brass effigy. There are charities to the amount of £141 a year.

Alverdiscott, or **Alscott**, pa. and vil., Fremington hund., N. Devon, 4 N.N.E. of Torrington; ac. 2,273; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is in the Gothic style. *Webbery House* and *Woodtown* are seats in the pa.

Alverstoke, pa. and vil., S. Hants, 2 W.S.W. of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Alva, pa.	Alva	424	6366
Alva, to.	Alva	424	5225
Alvah	Banff (3)	592	1435
Alvanley	Helsby & Alvanley	183	328
Alvaston (1)	Nantwich (3) [(1½)	162	30
Alvaston (2)	Derby (2)	128	2144
Alvaston and Boulton	Derby (2)	128	3116
Alvechurch [ton	Alvechurch	143	1774
Alveley, pa.	Highley (3)	143	940
Alveley, tp.	Highley (3)	143	848
Alverdiscott	Bideford (4)	220	269
Alverstoke	Stokes Bay (¾)	82	25452

Portsmouth; ac. 3,812, water 1,223; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, enlarged 1865, is E. Eng., and was originally Norm. The town and port of Gosport is included in this pa.; it also contains some large brickfields.

Alverstone, ha., pa. of Brading (q.v.), I. of W., 1½ N.W. of Sandown.

Alverthorpe, eccl. pa. formed from the civil pa. of Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The large and handsome church of St. Paul, built 1825, is in the Late Perp. style.

Alverthorpe with Thornes, tp. and vil., pa. of Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,345. The neighbourhood abounds with market-gardens, and there are several brick-works, coal-mines, dye-works, and worsted, yarn, and cloth factories.

Alverton (1), tp., pa. of Kilvington (q.v.), S. Notts., 7 S. of Newark; ac. 445.

Alverton (2), ha., pa. of Penzance (q.v.), W. Cornw. It is now included within the borough boundary, and chiefly consists of the street running west from the Market House.

Alves, pa. and vil. on coast of Moray Firth, N. Elgs., Sc.; ac. 9,404. The pa. church is of the 18th cent., and there is a Free church, and a school for 200 children. Eildon Hill (767 ft.) is in the pa. *Aslisk Castle* is a feudal ruin. Sandstone and millstones are quarried here.

Alvescot, pa. and vil., W. Oxon, 3 W.N.W. of Brampton; ac. 1,995; soil stone-brash and gravel, overlying corn-brash and gravel. The church of St. Peter, restored 1873, is of different periods, having E. Eng. north chapel, Perp. east chapel, and E. Eng. font, with low Perp. tower. There is a brass (1579) to Alice Malorye. The school has a small endowment of £5 a year from a charity.

Alvesdiston, pa., S. Wilts., 9 S.W. of Wilton; ac. 2,531; soil loam and clay, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1866, is Trans. Norm.; the font is said to be Norm. *White Sheet Hill* is a neighbouring lofty down commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

Alveston (1), pa. and vil., W. Glouc., 2 S. of Thornbury; ac. 2,553; soil loam, overlying limestone. The old church of St. Helen, now used only for funerals, is E. Eng.; the new church, in the same style, was consecrated 1885. Coral limestone is found abundantly here.

Alveston (2), pa. and vil. on the Avon, Mid Warws., 2 N.E. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 2,713; soil light, subsoil various. The church of St. James, formerly belonging to Tewkesbury Abbey, rebuilt 1839 and restored 1876, is in E. Eng. style. *A. House, Baraset House,* and *Hemingford House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Alvie, pa., S.E. Invs., Sc.; ac. 86,618, for the most part mountainous and barren. The pa. church is 18th cent., and there is also a Free church. The Spey passes through the pa., and expands into Loch Insh, which forms one of the boundaries. There is also Loch A., which receives the Fishie, a river spoken highly of by Queen Victoria in her "Journal in the Highlands." General Wade's road—epigrammatically renowned—also passes through. There are many heights, twenty-seven of them being over 2,000 ft. In Kinrara Glen, a beautiful spot, the Duchess of Gordon was buried; and there is a cairn to those of the Black Watch and of the Gordon Highlanders who fell at Waterloo. Macpherson, of Ossian fame, lived here, as did also Sir David Brewster.

Alvingham, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 3 N.E. of Louth; ac. 1,940; soil clayey and loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Ethelwald is Norm. In the reign of Henry II. a priory, of Gilbertine canons and nuns, was founded here, and the chapel, which was restored 1841, is used as the church of N. Cockerington.

Alvington (1), pa. and vil. on the Severn, W. Glouc., 6 N.E. of Chepstow; ac. 1,495, water 500; soil gravelly, overlying limestone. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1862, is Dec. *Clanna* is a seat in the pa.

Alvington (2), ha., pa. of Brimpton (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 W. of Yeovil.

Alvington, West, a straggling pa., S. Dev., 1 W.S.W. of Kingsbridge; ac. 2,796, water 270; soil various, overlying slaty clay. The fine church of All Saints is E. Perp., with some earlier work in the chancel. There are steam saw-mills and a rope manufactory in the pa. *Bowringsleigh* and *Combe Royal* are seats in the pa.

Alwalton, pa. and vil., N.W. Hunts, 4 S.W. of Peterborough; ac. 1,040; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.—all curiously intermingled. The northern arcade has architrave and dripstone of piers Norm., with bases and capitals E. Eng.; the south doorway has zigzag mouldings. The chancel contains E. Eng. piscina and plain sedilia, and the font is E. Eng. In the pa. is found a hard, blue, shelly limestone, known as Alwalton marble; there is also a petrifying spring with a deposit of travertin. The site of a Roman camp (1 N.E.) bears the name of *A. Castle.*

Alwen, affluent of the Dee, rises 8 S.E. of Llanrwst, W. Denbighs., and flows south-east about 14 miles to the Dee, near Corwen.

Alweston, ha., pa. of Folke (q.v.), N. Dors., 3 S.E. of Sherborne.

Alwington, pa. on the Bristol Channel, N. Dev., 3 S.W. of Bideford; ac. 2,655; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and has some monuments, and fine oak carving. *Portledge* and *Yeo Vale* are seats in the pa.

Alwinton, pa., tp., and vil., N. Northumb., 10 N.W. of Rothbury; ac. of pa. 46,681, of tp. 1,188; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is principally E. Eng. There are small charities. The rivers Alwin and Coquet run through the pa.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Alverthorpe	Alverthorpe	177	3586
Alverthorpe with Thornes	Alverthorpe	177	11680
Alverton (1)	Elton (1½)	115	32
Alves	Alves	572	1096
Alvescot	Alvescot	81	390
Alvesdiston	Tisbury (4)	96	195
Alveston (1)	Thornbury (2)	217	759
Alveston (2)	Stratf'd-on-Avon (2)	101	954
Alvie	Kincraig (3)	523	656
Alvingham	Louth (4)	141	251
Alvington (1)	Lydney (2½)	133	408
Alvington, West	Kingsbridge Rd. (11)	227	780
Alwalton	Peterborough (4¾)	76	286
Alwington	Bideford (5)	220	348
Alwinton, pa.	Rothbury (10)	312	955
Alwinton, tp.	Rothbury (10)	312	60

Alwoodley, tp., pa. of Harewood (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Leeds; ac. 1,510. There is a reservoir here, covering 109 acres, belonging to the Leeds Corporation Water Works.

Alwoodley Gates, ha., pa. of Harewood (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Leeds.

Alwyn Water. [ALLAN WATER.]

Alyth, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), Forfs. and Perths., Sc., 5½ E.N.E. of Blairgownie; ac. 23,894, water 68. The pa. is partly mountainous, and in the valley there is fertile loam. The modern church, which has taken the place of an ancient church of St. Malachi, is of Norm. style. There are also Free, Episcopal, and United Presbyterian churches, and a school with accommodation for 600 children. The town is on the Isla and at the foot of A. Hill, and has linen mills and a woollen factory. There are several heights in the pa. varying up to 2,441 ft., and the Isla, A. Burn, and the Blackwater flow through. In the forest—which has few, if any, trees—game is abundant. There are about 1,000 ac. of plantations. On **Barry** Hill is a British camp, which is said by tradition to have been the scene of Guinevere's imprisonment; and there are cairns and standing stones.

Amaston, tp., pa. of Alberbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 8 W. of Shrewsbury.

Amat, deer-forest of 930 ac., E. Ross., Sc., 9 E. of Ardgay.

Ambaston, ha., pa. of Elvaston (q.v.), S.E. Derbys., 5 S.E. of Derby.

Amber, affluent of the Derwent, N. Derbys. It is about 4 miles long, and falls into the Derwent, 3½ N. of Belper.

Ambergate, ha., tp. of Heage (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 3 N. of Belper.

Amberhill, pa., S.E. Lincs., 4 N. of Swineshead; ac. 5,259; soil clay, overlying clay and silt. The church of St. John Baptist (1868), a chapel-of-ease to Holland Fen, is in this civil pa.

Amberley (1), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and near the to. of Minchinhampton, E. Glouc., giving the title of viscount to the younger branch of the Russell family; ac. 1,160; soil clay, overlying rock. The church of Holy Trinity is a Gothic structure, erected 1836. *A. Court*, *Culver House*, *Highlands*, *Moor Court*, and *Theescombe*, are seats in the pa.

Amberley (2), eccl. pa., pa. of Marden (q.v.), Mid Herefords., 6 N.N.E. of Hereford; ac. 377. The interesting little chapel was restored 1865, and retains an ancient oak screen.

Amberley (3), pa., tp., and vil. on the Arun, W. Sussex, 3 N.N.E. of Arundel; ac. of pa. 2,955, of tp. 1,953, and tidal water 21; soil heavy mould, chalk, and peat, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Michael is a fine specimen of Norm. and E. Eng., and has a 15th-cent. brass with effigy of a knight in a coat of mail. On the east side of the Arun are remains of *A. Castle*, in "the Queen's room" of which are paintings on panel, described as "the Nine Worthies of the World."

Amberley, North, ha., eccl. pa. of Amberley (q.v.), E. Glouc., 1 W. of Minchinhampton.

Ambersham, North, ha., pa. of Fernhurst (q.v.), W. Sussex, 7 N.E. from Midhurst.

Ambersham, South, ha. and ti., pa. of Easebourne (q.v.), W. Sussex, 2½ S.E. from Midhurst.

Amble, tp. (forming with **Hauxley** an eccl. pa.), pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7 S.E. of Alnwick; ac. 1,216, water and foreshore 226. The church of St. Cuthbert is in E. Dec. style. Portions of a monastic building are in existence, consisting of a wall with Gothic window, where the monks received thank-offerings and took toll from ships passing up the river Coquet. A cist was discovered (1859) between A. and Warkworth containing a perfect skeleton, together with an urn, covered by a large stone slab. The large and prosperous vil. and tp. of *Amble* is situated on an acclivity overlooking the sea. The coal trade is the chief support of the neighbourhood; and the harbour is connected by tramways with the Broomhill and Radcliffe collieries and the Radcliffe firebrick works. Fish-curing is also carried on during the herring season.

Amblecote, tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Oldswinford (q.v.), W. Staffs.; ac. 689. The church of Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. A. is a suburb of Stourbridge (q.v.), from which it is separated by the Stour. There is a bed of fireclay in the neighbourhood, which is largely worked, and glass-making is also extensively carried on. For civil purposes A. is a ha. in the pa. of Oldswinford (q.v.), Worcs.

Ambler Thorn, vil., pa. of Queensbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ N. of Halifax.

Ambleside, tp. and old mkt. to. (W.), pa. of Grasmere and Windermere (q.v.), W. Westmd., 12 N.W. of Kendal; ac. 3,244; soil light loam, overlying slate and blue limestone. The church of St. Mary (opened 1854) is in E. Eng. style. St. Anne's (now disused, except during the tourist season) is of Norm. style, with square tower and a bell, and was rebuilt 1812. There are also Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. Thread, spinning, and other bobbins are manufactured here. The waterfall of Stock Ghyll Force is in the neighbourhood. The old school is endowed, and there are other charities. The festival of rush-bearing is held on the last Sunday in July. On the following day the children carry the rush-bearings in procession to a field where various games are indulged in. At *Borrance* (½ S.) is the site of an old Roman station.

Ambleston, pa. and vil., N. Pembs., 7 N.N.E. of Haverfordwest; ac. 3,956; soil light loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. About a mile north-east of the church are still to be traced the vestiges of the Roman station *Ad Vicesimum*, known in the locality as Castle Flemish, from its having been subsequently occupied by the Flemings. Within the station a stuccoed floor, a large

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Alwoodley	Leeds (4½)	186	175
Alyth, pa.	Alyth	471	3453
Alyth, to.	Alyth	471	2322
Amberhill	Hubbert's Bridge (4)	110	562
Amberley (1)	Woodchester (¾)	196	1494
Amberley (2)	Moreton-on-Lug (4)	147	30
Amberley (3), pa.	Amberley	55	659
Amberley (3), tp.	Amberley	55	525
Amble, eccl. pa.	Amble (2)	302	4257
Amble, tp.	Amble (2)	302	2975
Amblecote, eccl. pa.	Stourbridge (1)	141	2876
Amblecote, tp.	Stourbridge (1)	141	
Ambleside	Windermere (5)	259	2360
Ambleston	Clarbeston Road (5)	259	443

inscribed flagstone, and Roman bricks were discovered early in this cent., and a short distance from the station the remains of a Roman hypocaust lined with stone and cement, and having two flues formed of fluted Roman bricks. About two miles to the west of the vil. are the remains of a smaller Roman camp.

Ambow, ha., pa. of Chittlehampton (q.v.), N. Dev., 5 S.W. of Southmolton.

Ambrosden, large pa., tp., and vil., W. Oxon, 2 S.E. of Bicester; ac. of pa. 4,937, of tp. 605; soil stonebrash and clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is chiefly E. Dec., probably of time of Edward II. There is a piscina in the chancel, and four Dec. arches on octagonal columns divide the nave from the aisle; and the north side has a Norm. doorway. The rood-loft stairs still remain. In the church-yard are the remains of a cross upon an octagonal base. A brook, feeding the Ray, flows through the pa. The pa. is said to derive its name from Ambrosius Aurelius, who encamped here.

Ambrosetown, pa., Bargy bar., S. co. Wexf., Ir., 4 S.S.W. of Taghmon; ac. 2,197. The soil generally is good, and some of it is considered the best in the co. A. rivulet flows through the pa., and falls into Ballytmeige Bay, 2 miles away.

Amcotts, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the west bank of the Trent, pa. of Althorpe (q.v.), N. Lincs., 5 E. of Crowle; ac. 2,018; soil warp, overlying peat. The church of St. Mark, built 1853, is in E. Eng. style, on site of former chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and has a tower with broach spire. There is a ferry over the Trent to Flixborough.

Amerdale, an upland valley in pa. of Arncliffe (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., near Pennygent.

Amerham, ha., pa. of and ½ S.W. from Winsham (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Amersham (formerly Agmondesham), pa., tp., U., and mkt. to. (T.), E. Bucks, 3 S. of Chesham; ac. of pa. 7,969, of tp. 6,119; soil for the most part chalk and flint. The church of St. Mary, principally Perp., contains several fine monuments and memorial windows to the Drakes, which family holds the manor. There are a few flour-mills and a large brewery. Besides the almshouses (founded 1657) for six poor widows of tradesmen and farmers, there are various charities of the yearly value of £400. *Shardelves*, the seat of the lord of the manor, stands in a large park.

Amerton, ha., pa. of Stowe (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 5½ N.E. of Stafford.

Amesbury, pa., formerly mkt. to., head of a U., S. Wilts., 7 N. of Salisbury; ac. 5,895, water 41; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, reopened (1853) after extensive repairs, is apparently Norm.; in the east of the north transept there is a chapel with double piscina; in the south aisle two piscinæ; and a stone credence in the chancel, supported by two angels. Vespasian's Camp is on the top of an eminence on the west side of the town. *A. Abbey* is a seat erected on the site of a nunnery founded in the 10th cent., which replaced a British monastery where Queen Guinevere is said to have passed the close of her life in penance. Tennyson has celebrated this incident in one of his "Idylls." There are many barrows on the neighbouring downs.

Amesbury Church.

Amesbury, Little or **West,** ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Amesbury (q.v.), Wilts.

Amicombe Hill (2,000 ft.), S. Dev., on north-west of Dartmoor, 7 S. of Okehampton.

Amington, a pretty vil. (forming with **Stonydelph** a tp.) in the pa. of Tamworth (q.v.), N. Warws.; ac. 2,082. The church of St. Edith, a chapel-of-ease to Tamworth, is in the Geometric Dec. style. The Anker and the Coventry Canal pass through the tp. *A. Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Amisfield (1), estate of the Earl of Wemyss, in pa. and Mid co. of Haddington, Sc., ¾ N.E. of Haddington. The house, facing the river, is in a large park, and contains a collection of fine paintings. The Tyneside Games were instituted in A. Park.

Amisfield (2), vil. and mansion, pa. of Tynwald (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., 4 N.E. of Dumfries. The house, much of which is new, has some old parts which formed the mansion of the Charteris family. There are traces of an old Roman fort.

Amlwch, pa., mkt. to. (S.), and seaport, N. Anglesey, 15 N.W. of Beaumaris; ac. 9,221; soil loam and clay, overlying minerals. The church of St. Elaeth is a Perp. edifice. There are the ruins of two chapels-of-ease in the pa. A. has a flourishing Literary and Scientific Institution, a hospital, several clubs, and a gas-works. It has an excellent harbour, protected by a breakwater; also a lighthouse. The large copper mines of the Parys mountain, in the immediate vicinity, furnish the staple trade of the to., which is very prosperous. Copper-smelting furnaces, alum and vitriol works, iron and brass foundries, tobacco factories, shipbuilding yards, slate quarries, and manure and guano works, are the principal industries. A. is a terminus of the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Near the to. are the ruins of the monastery of Llan-Llaianau, and the remains of an early British fortress. During the 19th cent. various discoveries in the neighbourhood have shown that extensive mining operations were carried on here by the Romans. In 1762

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ambrosden, pa.	Bicester (2)	66	653
Ambrosden, tp.	Bicester (2)	66	168
Ambrosetown	Wexford (12)	93	347
Amcotts	Keadby (2)	175	332
Amersham, pa.	Amersham	24	3129
Amersham, tp.	Amersham	24	2613
Amesbury	Porton (4)	78	981
Amington and S.	Tamworth (2½)	110	713
Amlwch	Amlwch (½)	263	4443

mining operations were commenced on a large scale, and have been continued since.

Amman, river, rises in the Mynydd Du, or the Black Mountains, S.E. Carmarths., is 10 miles long, and falls into the Loughor at Bettws.

Ammanford, ha., pa. of Llandybie (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 8 S. of Llandilofawr. There are coal mines, also tin, paint, and oil works here.

Amoril, vil., pa. of Batheaston, N.E. Somerset, 2 N.E. of Bath.

Amotherby (pronounced "Amerby"), tp. and vil., pa. of Appleton-le-Street (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 N. of New Malton; ac. 1,733; soil partly limestone, partly clay, overlying rock and clay. The chapel of St. Mary, rebuilt 1872, is in Late Norm. style, and contains the effigy of a knight, dating from the early part of the 14th cent.

Ampfield, eccl. pa. and ha., civ. pa. of Hursley (q.v.), N. Hants, 4 N.E. of Romsey; ac. 3,676; soil sand and loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Mark is a modern structure in Gothic style. At the western entrance to the churchyard is a curious stone fountain surmounted by a cross. *A. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ampleforth, pa. and vil. on a slope of the Hambleton Hills, N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Helmsley; ac. 2,073; soil partly clay on gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Hilda, rebuilt 1868, is in Norm. style, with north and south porches; an ornamented Norm. doorway and a Norm. arch, over the south doorway, have been retained; on the wall of the tower is the effigy of an armed knight, supposed to have originally formed part of a monument. Here is A. College, a Roman Catholic institution dedicated to St. Lawrence, built 1802, and afterwards enlarged. The church attached to it (1857) contains several noteworthy features, especially the screens separating the nave from the aisles, and the sculptured reredoses in the chapels into which the latter are divided. The extensive encampment called Studfold Ring is situated on high ground near the vil.; it consists of an outer embankment enclosing a pentagonal camp with a fosse 9 ft. below the level of the inner mound. There are also barrows, in which burial urns have been discovered. The pa. was formerly divided into three tps.—*A. Birdforth*, *A. Oswaldkik*, and *A. St. Peter*—but these are now consolidated.

Ampney Crucis, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., $2\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Cirencester; ac. 3,015; soil clay, overlying limestone rock. The church of Holy Rood is E. Eng.; in the chancel is a piscina, and another in the north transept, where there is also a marble altar-tomb.

Ampney St. Mary, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., $3\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Cirencester; ac. 236; soil clay and stonebrash, overlying clay and limestone rock. The small church of St. Mary is Late Norm. and E. Eng., but is now disused.

Ampney St. Peter, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4 E. of Cirencester; ac. 541; soil clay, overlying gravel. The small church of St. Peter, enlarged 1879, is Trans. Norm., with a low saddleback tower. In the pa. are remains of a Roman encampment, called Ranbury Ring.

Amport, pa. and vil. on the Anna, N. Hants, 4 W.S.W. of Andover; ac. 3,933; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, recently enlarged and restored, is a flint cruciform structure, principally Dec.; a piscina and sedilia of the Dec. period are in the chancel. *A. House* is a seat in the pa.

Ampthill, pa., mkt to. (TH.), head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., Mid Beds., 8 S.S.W. of Bedford; ac. 1,928. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1846 and 1877, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. Over the porch is a sacristy, now used as a clerical library. Among other monuments of interest is a brass to the memory of Sir Nicolas Hervey, who was in attendance upon Katherine of Arragon during her residence, for the time of her trial, at A. Castle; and there is a mural monument to Richard Nicolls, of A. House, who was killed in a naval engagement in 1672. Henry VIII. made A. a manor royal, and a branch of the Russell family derives the title of baron from it. The pa. contains extensive ironworks and a large brewery, and possesses almshouses and other charities. *A. Park* is celebrated for oaks of great age and size, and for the possession of a very fine avenue of lime-trees. On the Woburn road is the Alameda, a double avenue of limes, planted by Lady Holland in imitation of the Alameda of Madrid. A stone cross, with an inscription by Horace Walpole, marks the former site of A. Castle. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of *Houghton House*, in whose park Sir Philip Sidney is said to have written his "Arcadia."

Ampton, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 5 N. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 726; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Gothic. There are barrows, known as the Seven Hills, in this pa.

Amroth, pa. and coast vil., S.E. Pembs., 6 S.E. of Narberth; ac. 2,648, water 230; soil sand and gravel, overlying coal and minerals. The church of St. Elidyr is E. Eng. A school was endowed 1789 by a native of the vil., who left £5 per annum for the poor of the pa. There are small collieries, and salmon and cod fishing is carried on. A. is situated on the western shore of Carmarthen Bay, and has a number of visitors during the summer season. *A. Castle* (formerly the residence of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys) and *Colby Lodge* are seats.

Amulree, vil. on the Bran, and *q.s.* pa. formed from the civil pa. of Dull (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 10 S.W. of Dunkeld station. The scenery is diversified and wild, highlands alternating with lakes and burns well supplied with fish. Buckland considers the district to have been occupied by moraines during the Glacial period.

Amwell End, a sub. of Ware (q.v.), E. Herts.

Amwell, Great, pa., E. Herts., $1\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. of Ware; ac. 2,447, water 35; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay and chalk. The old church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1866, is of brick and flint. There

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Amotherby	Amotherby	214	270
Ampfield	Chandler's Ford	74	457
Ampleforth	Ampleforth (3)	210	764
Ampney Crucis	Cirencester ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	93	490
Ampney St. Mary	Cirencester ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	93	113
Ampney St. Peter	Cirencester ($3\frac{1}{2}$)	93	189

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Amport	Andover (4)	67	603
Ampthill	Ampthill	42	2294
Ampton	Ingham (1)	81	136
Amroth	Kilgetty (3)	258	731
Amulree	Dunkeld (10)	462	390
Amwell, Great	St. Margarets (1)	20	1975

Map I. Page I.

Lochmaben
Lockerby
Maxwelltown
DUMFRIES
R. Nith
R. Annan
R. Esk
Annan
Springfield
Gretna Green
Longtown
Brownrigg
Bowness
Moricambe
Silloth
Silloth Bay
Solway Firth
Maryport
Crosscanonby
Allonby
Dubmill Pt.
Dubmill
Mealrigg
Langrigg
Stonehouse
Wigton
Oulton
Dundraw
Blencogo
Waverton
Bromfield
Beckfoot
Abbey Town
Skinburness
Cardurnock
Bank
Middle
Grune Bank
Anthorn
Whitrigg
Burgh Marsh
Drumburgh
Boustead Hill
Finstock
Rockcliffe
Kirkandrews
Kirkbride
Kirtle Water
Sprinkling Tree
Redkirk Pt.
Tordiffe Pt.
Glasson
Dalston
Carlisle
Cumwhitton
Great Corby
Scotby
Wetheral
Warwick
Warwick Bridge
Cotehill
Cumrew
Talkin
Castle Carrock
Brampton
Farlam
Hallbankgate
Tarn
Kings Forest of Geltsdale
Gelt Fell
2038
Glendue Fell
1711
Whitley Common
Great Bladdlam Hill
1952
Kirkhaugh
Whitfield Common
Whitfield Lords Rigg
1507
Moor
Whitfield Law
1711
Allendale
Allendale Hills
Allendale Common
Allendale Town
Whitley Chapel
Hexhamshire Moor
Hexhamshire Common
Blanchland
Edmundbyers
Hunstanworth
Dead Friars
Bolts Burn
Long Hill
1672
Stanhope
Eastgate
Westgate
Weardale
Burnhope
Burnhope Moor
Burnhope Fell
Stanhope Moor
Hurstope Moor
Wolsingham
Thornley
Tow Law
Whitehall
Whitehall Moor
Hamsterley
Hamsterley Moor
Witton Gilbert
Witton Burn
Witton Fell
Witton Moor
Witton Park
Witton Park Moor
Brancepeth
Brancepeth Moor
Brancepeth Castle
Brancepeth Common
Ushaw Moor
Esh
Esh Moor
Esh Winning
Waterhouses
Langley Moor
Durham
Shincliffe
Shincliffe Common
Sherburn
Sherburn Hill
Sherburn Moor
Sherburn Common
Sherburn Hospital
Pittington
Pittington Common
Pittington Hill
Pittington Moor
Hetton-le-Hole
Hetton Downs
Hetton Moor
Hetton Common
Easington
Easington Lane
Easington Colliery
Seaham
Seaham Harbour
Seaham Colliery
Dalton-le-Dale
Dalton Moor
Dalton Heights
Dalton Flatts
Murton
Murton Fell
Murton Colliery
Monkwearmouth
Monkwearmouth Colliery
Sunderland
Bishopwearmouth
Bishopwearmouth Cemetery
Bishopwearmouth Moor
Ryhope
Ryhope Colliery
Ryhope Grange
Tunstall
Tunstall Hill
Tunstall Reservoirs
Tunstall Colliery
Silksworth
Silksworth Colliery
Silksworth Hall
Silksworth Row
Silksworth Sidings
Silksworth Common
Silksworth Hall Colliery
Silksworth Row Colliery
Silksworth Sidings Colliery
Silksworth Common Colliery

Arthingworth, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 3½ W. of Bothwell; ac. 2,030; soil clay. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was restored 1872. Brick-making is carried on here.

Arthur. [Scilly Islands.]

Arthuret, pa. between the Esk and Line, N. Cumb., 8 N. of Carlisle; ac. 12,961, water 202; soil mostly light, partly peaty, overlying Upper New Red Sandstone. The church of St. Michael was built in the 17th cent., and is Gothic. *Netherby* is a seat in the pa.

Arthurhouse, farm, pa. of Garvock (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc. The remains of an extensive cairn are surrounded by a plantation. This ancient monument was complete until 1830, when about three-quarters of its material were removed for road metal, and it was then discovered that the mound concealed a stone circle and sarcophagus. Coins of Robert Bruce, Alexander I., and others too worn for recognition, have been discovered in the *débris*.

Arthurlee, pl. forming suburb of Barrhead, pa. of Neilston (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc. Once a large estate, it is now broken up and belongs to several proprietors. Bleach fields (among the earliest in Sc.) were established here 1773, a cotton mill 1790, and a calico print field 1835, since which date several other manufacturing places have been founded. *A. House* and *Upper A. House* are seats.

Arthur's Ferry, on the Shannon, Tulla Lower and Clanwilliam bars., cos. Lim. and Clare, Ir. The ferry crosses the river at the termination of the Limerick Canal.

Arthur's Seat (1), hill overlooking the southern dis. and Old Town of Edinburgh, and in the Queen's Park, pa. of Duddington (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc. This is a highly picturesque and irregular elevation, attaining a height of 822 ft., and assuming the form of a couchant lion. From its principal summit, the Lion's Head, a magnificent and varied prospect of the surrounding country and of the Firth of Forth, the coast of Fifeshire, and the city is presented. The deep hollow known as the Hunter's Bog serves as a rifle range for the garrison and volunteers; and in another depression, at a greater altitude, is Dunsappie Loch, near which the army of Prince Charles Edward encamped before the battle of Prestonpans. The rocks are of volcanic origin, and fine basaltic pillars, known as Samson's Ribs, overhang the Queen's Drive near Duddington vil. *Holyrood House*, the royal residence in Edinburgh, is situated at its base, near which are the rugged ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel, and a well dedicated to the same saint. The Queen's Drive, an excellent carriage road, sweeps around the hill, and is much used by the inhabitants and tourists.

Arthur's Seat (2), rock on the north side of Dunbarrow Hill, pa. of Dunnichen, Mid Forfs., Sc.

Arthurstown, vil. on Waterford harbour, pa. of St. James and Dunbrody (q.v.), co. Wex., Ir. Excellent roads connect it with New Ross, Wexford, etc., and it has a good pier and sheltered harbour, but the depth of water is so little that even small vessels lie aground when taking in or discharging cargoes. It derived its name from Arthur, Lord Templemore. *Dunbrody*, in large grounds, overlooks the sea.

Articlave, vil., pa. of Dunboe (q.v.), N. co. Londy., Ir., 5 W.N.W. of Coleraine. *Downhill* is the principal seat, and lies on the sea amid extensive grounds.

Artigarvan, pl., pa. of Leckpatrick (q.v.), N.W. co. Tyr., Ir. It is situated near the road between Strabane (from which it is 3½ N.E.) and Londonderry. *Holly Hill* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Artington, ha. and ti., partly within the bor. of Guildford (q.v.), W. Surrey.

Artlebury, tp., pa. of Worfield (q.v.), S.E. Salop, near Bridgnorth.

Artnagross, pl., pa. of Kilrea (q.v.), E. co. Londy., Ir., 4 miles from Kilrea.

Artney, burn, Mid Perths., Sc. It flows through the upper part of Glenartney, and falls into the Ruchil, 6 S. of Loch Earn.

Artramon, pa. on Wexford Harbour, East Shelmalier bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 5 N. of Wexford; ac. 2,376. The soil is good, the surface well wooded, and drained by the Sow. There are the ruins of a castle of the Roches and the remains of a Danish camp. *A. House* is situated amid extensive grounds containing fine cedars. Other seats in the neighbourhood, and overlooking the water, are *St. Edmond's* and *Saunders Court*.

Artrea. [Ardtrea.]

Artrochie, pl., pa. of Logie Buchan (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 3 N.E. of Ellon. Here is a public school.

Arun, river, rises in St. Leonard's Forest, Mid Sussex, and flows west and south about 35 miles past Horsham and Arundel to the Channel at Littlehampton. It is navigable for some distance.

Arun and Wey Canal, connecting the Arun and Wey, which it joins 2 S. of Guildford. The canal is 18 miles long, and has 23 locks, but is now disused and dry in parts.

Arundel, pa., mun. bor., mkt. to. (alt. M.) on the Arun, head of a rape, petty sess. div., and Co. Co.

Arundel.

dis., W. Sussex, 10 E. of Chichester; ac. 1,969. The church of St. Nicholas, a cruciform building of flint and Pulborough sandstone, is principally in Perp. style; the Fitzalan Chapel, or chancel proper, is screened off from the remainder of the church as the private property of the Duke of Norfolk, and

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Arthingworth	Kelmarsh (1)	79	206
Arthuret	Longtown (2)	308	2439
Arthurstown	Waterford (7)	112	181
Articlave	Coleraine (4)	166	178
Artramon	Wexford (5)	93	295
Arundel, pa.	Arundel	58	2644
Arundel, bor.	Arundel	58	

contains several tombs. The Roman Catholic church, standing on the summit of a hill, is dedicated to St. Philip Neri. A new convent of Poor Clares—situated at Cross Bush—is a red-brick structure in Domestic Gothic style. The buildings of the Dominican Priory are used as a convent, and girls are trained here for domestic service. *A. Castle* has been the seat of the Earls of Arundel for 800 years. The keep is a fragment of an older fortress, and bears indications of Saxon work. *A. Park*, comprising over 1,200 acres, contains several hundreds of deer. The to. is very ancient, and bears evidence of a military post existing here during the time of the Britons. A. is mentioned in the will of King Alfred as a manor.

Arundel and Chichester Canal, W. Sussex, forming a connection between the Arun and Chichester harbour.

Arundel Mills, vil. on Clonakilty Bay, 1½ S.E. of Clonakilty, Ibane and Barryroe bar., S. co. Cork, Ir.

Arvagh, vil., S.W. co. Cav., Ir. Between Loughs Garty and Gowna, it lies on the border of co. Leit., and has a strong clay soil, producing excellent crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Small areas are occupied by bog, and the higher ground is under pasture; the shores of the neighbouring lakes are richly wooded. The pa. church was erected 1821, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel at Corrance, and several schools.

Asby, pa. and vil., N. Westmd., 4 S.E. of Appleby; ac. 8,395; soil loam and sand, overlying grey limestone. The church of St. Peter is in the Norman style. The pa. is mountainous, and intersected by numerous rivulets. Copper mines were formerly worked, but unsuccessfully; and the principal employment is agriculture and sheep-farming.

Asby Coatsforth, tp., pa. of Asby (q.v.), N. Westmd.

Asby, Little, tp. and vil., pa. of Asby (q.v.), N. Westmd., a mountainous dis. abounding in limestone, but fertile and rich as grazing land. All traces of the chapel of St. Leonard, endowed by Richard de English, a former rector of the pa., are lost.

Asby Winderwath, tp., pa. of Asby (q.v.), N. Westmd.

Ascaig, loch, pa. of and 3¾ N.W. from Kildonan, E. Suths., Sc. It is 6½ furlongs long by 1½ furlongs wide, is situated amid mountains, and discharges by a small burn which falls into the Free.

Ascog (1), vil., pa. of Kingarth (q.v.), Buteshire, Sc., 8 S.S.W. of Dunoon. Situated on A. Bay, off the Firth of Clyde, nearly opposite Largs, it consists of a straggling row of neat cottages and villas stretching along the shore for about two miles. There is a Free church, and in the cemetery is the grave of Montague Stanley, the painter. A. is a favourite residential locality for Glasgow merchants.

Ascog (2), bay, pa. of Kingarth, E. Buteshire, Sc., 1½ S. of Bogany Point. Off Rothesay Bay, it is of small extent, and in the offing is A. Patch.

Ascog (3), island ½ mile off Bogany Point, pa. of Kingarth (q.v.), E. Butes., Sc. Off it lies A. Patch, with soundings in 5 fathoms.

Ascog (4), loch between the pas. of Rothesay and Kingarth (q.v.), Buteshire, Sc. It is a mile in length, by from 1 to 2 furlongs wide, and contains pike and perch.

Ascot (1), or **Ascot Heath,** eccl. pa., pas. of Sunninghill and Winkfield (q.v.), E. Berks. All Saints' church, built 1864, is in the E. Eng. style. The London and Ascot Convalescent Hospital, between Winkfield Row and Ascot Heath, was built by the Sisters of the Devonport Society 1850. A. racecourse, in an elevated situation commanding fine views, is circular, and just under 2 miles. The races, which take place in June, were founded in the last century by the Duke of Cumberland. There are large nursery grounds in the pa., and also the Royal kennels. There are a number of mansions and villa residences.

Ascot (2), tp., pa. of Great Milton, S. Oxon, 6 N.W. of Watlington, forming an eccl. pa. with Little Milton (q.v.).

Ascote, ha., pa. of Patteshull (q.v.), S. Northants., 3 N. of Towcester.

Ascott (1), ha., pa. of Wing (q.v.), E. Bucks, 2½ S.W. of Leighton Buzzard. Here are the hunting-lodge, kennels, and stables of L. de Rothschild, Esq. There was formerly a Benedictine cell here; and some remains of the moat of an old Hall may be traced.

Ascott (2), ha., pa. of Whichford (q.v.), S. Warws., 6 S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour.

Ascot-under-Wychwood, pa. on the Evenlode, N.W. Oxon., 6½ S. of Chipping-Norton; ac. 1,769; soil clay and stone-brash, overlying clay and rock. The church of the Holy Trinity is Norm. and later. The chancel arch and the east window are Dec., but there are two small Norm. windows on the north side of the chancel, and the south side has piscina and sedilia. Three semicircular Norm. arches, resting upon massive pillars, separate the nave from the north aisle; and there is a Norm. inner doorway in the south porch, the roof of which rests upon curious corbels. There are some fine oak benches, and the font is Perp. The National School is endowed with £20 from the poor's estate. A Court Leet is held on Easter Tuesday.

Ascrib Isles, in Loch Snizort, pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), Skye island, W. Invs., Sc., 4 S.E. of Vaternish Point. They are uninhabited, and noted as a breeding-place for sea-birds.

Asfordby, pa., N.E. Leics., 3 W. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,210; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints, restored 1869, is in the E. Eng., Perp., and Dec. styles; there is a piscina (from previous Norm. church) and several stained windows. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Asgarby (1), pa., S. Lincs., 3 E. of Sleaford; ac. 838; soil loam, overlying clay. The small church of St. Andrew, restored 1870, is Late Dec. and Perp.; above the chancel door is the roughly-cut outline of a chalice and host. The south aisle retains a piscina, and there is another piscina and a locker in the chancel. There is a 17th-cent. monument, and a brass inscription with arms and crest dated 1603.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Arvagh	Crossdoney (9)	83	729
Asby	Ormside (3)	275	424
Ascot (1)	Ascot & Sunninghill	29	2414
Ascot (2)	Tiddington (2)	52	20
Ascot-u.-Wychwood	Ascot-u.-Wychwood	80	430
Asfordby	Asfordby	108	717
Asgarby (1)	Heckington (2)	117	76

Asgarby (2), small pa., Mid Lincs., 4 S.E. of Horncastle; ac. 767; soil and subsoil sand, loam, and clay. The small stone church is dedicated to St. Swithin.

Ash (1), large pa. on the borders of Hants, N.W. Surrey, 4 N.E. of Farnham; ac. 4,784; soil partly sandy, partly clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter was restored 1865; the south porch, the oldest part of the church, is Late Norm.; the chancel windows are Dec. and E. Eng. The chancel is separated from the south aisle by an arcade of two arches with a screen; and in the nave is a screen, the copy of an older one. The south aisle, once the nave of the old church, is separated by a fine arch from the original chancel, which retains a piscina. There are two ancient brasses.

Ash (2), tp. and small vil., pa. of Sutton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S. Derbys., 8 S.W. of Derby; ac. 703.

Ash (3), eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of and 2 E.S.E. from Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Salop. Christ Church, a building of brick with stone dressings, was erected 1836.

Ash (4), ti. and eccl. pa. in the pa. of Martock (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 3 S.W. of Ilchester. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was built 1840.

Ash (5), ha., pa. of and ¾ S.W. from Throwleigh (q.v.), Mid Dev.

Ash (6), ha., pa. of Parkham (q.v.), N. Dev., 8 W. of Torrington.

Ash (7), ha., pa. of South Tawton (q.v.), S. Dev., 4 S.E. of Okehampton.

Ash (8), ha., pa. of Musbury (q.v.), E. Dev., 2½ S.W. of Axminster. This was the birthplace of the celebrated Duke of Marlborough (1650–1722).

Ash (9), ha., pa. of and near Crewkerne (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Ash (10), stream, rises near Little Hadham, E. Herts., and flows 8 S.W. to the Lea, a little below Ware.

Ashampstead, pa. and vil., E. Berks., 10½ N.W. of Reading; ac. 2,082; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk generally. The church of St. Clement, repaired 1849, is Trans. Norm. The east window is a modern triplet, and the north side of the nave has a lancet window and a Trans. Norm. doorway. The bell-tower is carried on timbers with Perp. mouldings. The Baptists and Primitives have places of worship here, and there is a small charity.

Ash and Normandy, tp., pa. of Ash (1) (q.v.), N.W. Surrey.

Ashare, the north division of the pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), N.W. Suths., Sc., 20 W. of Tongue. It contains Loch Sandywood and Ben Derg Mohr.

Ashbeacon Hill, near Milborne Port, S.E. Somerset, 655 feet high.

Ash Bocking, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 7 N. of Ipswich; ac. 1,408; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored internally 1872, is a Gothic building, with examples of E. Eng., Perp., and Dec. periods. There are several brasses of the Bocking family, and the coat-of-arms of Charles I. still exists. A carved oak reredos was erected 1884.

Ashbourne (1) (in Domesday Book "Easeburn"), pa., tp., and mkt. to. (s.), head of U. and petty sess. div., on the Henmore, N. Derbys., 12 N.W. of Derby; ac. of pa. 7,932, of tp. 59; soil mixed, overlying gravel, clay, and limestone. The cruciform church of St. Oswald (founded 1241 by Hugh de Pateshull, Bp. of Coventry, and restored 1881–83) has a central tower surmounted by a beautiful spire, locally known as the "Pride of the Peak." The chancel is principally E. Eng., the east window is Perp. The church contains sedilia with Pointed arches, a piscina, a canopied tomb of the 15th cent., several altar-tombs, monuments, and brasses. St. John's church, in the Buxton Road, was licensed 1883; it is a handsome building. The Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. There is a Grammar

St. Oswald's Church, Ashbourne.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

School, founded 1585, and afterwards chartered by Queen Elizabeth; it was reconstituted 1879, and has 10 scholarships. The town has several almshouses and some charities. A. is situated in a pleasant valley forming the southern entrance to the magnificent scenery of Dovedale. The principal trade is carried on with the farmers of the neighbourhood at the numerous fairs for cheese, wool, horses, and cattle, and at the cattle market held on alternate Thursdays. There is a large stay factory in Compton, a suburb separated from the town by the Henmore. Good trout and grayling fishing may be had in the neighbourhood, which has been a favourite resort of fishermen since the days of Izaak Walton. *A. Hall* is a seat at the east end of the town, possessing many interesting relics. In his march to Derby, 1745, the Young Pretender occupied this house, and stopped there again on his retreat. Close by is a small cottage, formerly the residence of Thomas Moore, in which he wrote part of "Lalla Rookh."

Ashbourne (2), vil. on the road between Dublin and Slane, pa. of Killegland (q.v.), S.E. co. Meath, Ir., 5 E. of Dunshaughlin. The surroundings have

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Asgarby (2)	Horncastle (4)	130	83
Ash (1)	Ash	35	7839
Ash (2)	Etwall (1)	152	73
Ash (3)	Whitchurch (3½)	171	544
Ash (4)	Martock (2)	140	461
Ashampstead	Hampst'd Norris (2)	60	328
Ash and Normandy	Ash	35	2544
Ash Bocking	Needham (6)	77	289
Ashbourne (1), pa.	Ashbourne	152	5718
Ashbourne (1), tp.	Ashbourne	152	1995
Ashbourne (1), to.	Ashbourne	152	3809
Ashbourne (2)	Drumree (6)	19	192

been much improved, and it used to be the scene of popular race meetings. *A. Castle* is now in ruins.

Ashbrittle, pa. and vil. on the Tone, W. Somerset, 5 W. of Wellington; ac. 2,043; soil varied, overlying slate. The church of St. John the Baptist is E. Perp. *Tremlett House* is a seat in the pa.

Ashbrook, vil., pa. of Ampney St. Mary (q.v.), Gloucs., 4 E. of Cirencester.

Ashburn, river, rises near Kent's Hill, E. Sussex, and flows 8 S. to the English Channel near Pevensey.

Ashburnham, pa. on the Ashburn, E. Sussex, 5 W. of Battle; ac. 3,976, water 30; soil sandstone, overlying clay. The church of St. James, rebuilt except the tower 1656, is Perp. and Dec. The church contains chapels belonging to the Earls of Ashburnham, and some 17th-cent. monuments. A. was formerly noted for its excellent iron, but the ironworks are now extinct. *A. Place,* situated in a fine park stocked with deer, and possessing several relics of Charles I., is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ashburton, pa., bor., and mkt. to. (S.) on the Yeo, E. Dev., 6½ S.W. of Newton Abbot; ac. 6,936; soil light, overlying lime, slate, and trap rock. The cruciform church of St. Andrew, restored 1884, is Late Dec. with a Trans. porch. A., which gives the title of baron to the Baring family, is a bor. by prescription, disfranchised 1868, and governed by officers elected annually at the Court Leet. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very beautiful, and the Upper Dart and part of Dartmoor are easy of access. Two breweries, corn-mills, a silicate paint factory, and the obtaining and preparation of umber, employ many of the inhabitants. Gifford, the author of the "Baviad," was born here 1756. *Druid House* and *Halshanger* are seats in the pa.

Ashburton (or **Mid**) **Division,** one of the eight parl. divs. of Devon. It returns one member.

Ashbury (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Berks., 5 N.W. of Lambourn; ac. 5,578; soil chalk and clay, overlying rubble and clay. The E. Eng. and Dec. church of St. Mary, restored 1873, has a Norm. south doorway with rich zigzag and other ornament. There are brasses to John de Walden, *c.* 1360; Thomas de Bushbury, 1409; and William Skelton, 1448. The English Sunday School system was originated at A. by the Rev. J. Stock, the curate, 1777. There is a charity worth £10 annually for the school. *A. Park* is of considerable extent, and close to it are a quantity of monoliths called "Sarsden Stones." One mile east of A. is a cromlech called "Wayland Smith's Cave." The 15th-cent. manor house, now a farmhouse, is moated.

Ashbury (2), pa. and vil., W. Dev., 5 S.W. of Hatherleigh; ac. 1,700; soil sandy, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1872, is E. Eng. *A. House* is a seat in the pa.

Ashby (1), pa., E. Suff., 5½ N.W. of Lowestoft; ac. 1,098; soil mixed, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Mary, partly restored 1859 and 1865, is a small Norm. flint building. Fritton Lake, or decoy, is partly in A.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ashbrittle	Burlescombe (4)	170	247
Ashburnham	Battle (5)	54	629
Ashburton	Ashburton	227	2762
Ashburton Division	.....	.....	53005
Ashbury (1)	Shrivenham (3)	72	706
Ashbury (2)	Ashbury and N. Lew	206	69
Ashby (1)	Somerleyton (2)	117	88

Ashby (2), tp. and large vil., pa. of Bottesford (q.v.), N. Lincs., 7 N.W. of Glanford Brigg. There is a duck decoy to the west of the vil.

Ashby (3), ha., pa. of Litton Cheney (q.v.), W. Dors., 9 W. of Dorchester.

Ashby-by-Partney, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 2 E. of Spilsby; ac. 996; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen, rebuilt 1841, is in the Gothic style; the chancel has a 16th-cent. monument, with arms and inscription, and the east wall bears memorials, but some of the inscriptions are illegible. There are some small charities, and £4 is given to the clergyman to preach a sermon on the anniversary of the donor's death.

Ashby-de-la-Laund, pa., S. Lincs., 7 N. of Sleaford; ac. 2,880; soil light loam, overlying gravel and shale. The church of St. Hybald, partially rebuilt 1854, is E. Eng.; the font is Dec., and in the chapel are parts of a Jacobean monument, but the kneeling effigies belonging to it are now placed on a ledge in the north wall, with other effigies, including a baby in a cradle, opposite them. There is a 17th-cent. brass on the chancel arch. *A. Hall* is a fine Elizabethan mansion near the vil.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, pa., tp., mkt. to. (S.), polling-place for Western div., and head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., N. Leics., 16 N.W. of Leicester; ac. 8,097; soil sand, gravel, loam, and clay. The pa. church of St. Helen, restored and enlarged 1880, is Perp.; there are 8 handsome stained windows, the subjects forming a connected history of Our Lord's life; the pulpit and font are of alabaster. Among many other monuments are an altar-tomb; a monument having a bust of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, foundress of the Huntingdon sect; a finger pillory; and a monument to a pilgrim, said to be unique. The church contains much wood and stone carving; the plate is very massive and valuable. Holy Trinity, an eccl. pa., has a church (built 1838, and renovated 1885) in the E. Eng. style. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. A beautiful Queen Eleanor Cross, erected in the town to the memory of the Countess of Loudoun, is one of the last works of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. The market hall was erected 1857, and is a long narrow building. The town is much frequented during the summer months by invalids and visitors to the "Ivanhoe Baths," the mineral water of which, supplied from the Moira springs (3½ miles distant), is beneficial in the treatment of rheumatism. The Bath-house is in pure Doric style, surmounted by a dome giving light to a large pump-room, and the gardens adjoining are well laid out. There are endowed schools for boys and girls, and a foundation supporting a Grammar and an English School. The pa. contains many large coal mines, notably the Moira Colliery (3½ W.). *A. Castle,* built 1480, and now in ruins, is near the pa. church, and was for some time the prison of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, beginning at Moira, is 26½ miles long, and without any locks; it passes

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ashby (2)	Frodingham (3)	169	1634
Ashby-by-Partney	Spilsby (2)	126	99
Ashby-de-la-Laund	Digby (1¾)	117	167
Ashby-de-la-Z., pa.	Ashby-de-la-Z. (1½)	118	8750
Ashby-de la-Z., tp.	Ashby-de-la-Z. (1½)	118	7710
Ashby-de-la-Z., to.	Ashby-de-la-Z. (1½)	118	4535

Market Bosworth and Hickley, and joins the Coventry Canal 2 s. of Nuneaton.

Ashby, East. [ASHBY-BY-PARTNEY.]

Ashby Folville, pa., tp., and small vil., N. Leics., 6 S.W. of Melton Mowbray; ac. of pa. 6,296, of tp. 1,983; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1875, is Perp.

Ashby Magna, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 4 N.E. of Lutterworth; ac. 1,487; soil gravel, overlying clay. The small church of St. Mary, restored 1861, is in the Trans. style of the 13th cent.; the chancel contains an aumbry and a piscina.

Ashby-near-Norwich, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 7 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 487; soil sandy, overlying sand and brick-earth. The church of St. Mary, restored 1849, is E. Eng.; the south porch is Norm.

Ashby Parva, small pa. and vil., S. Leics., 3⅓ N.W. of Lutterworth; ac. 894; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. The small church of St. Peter, restored 1868, is Perp., with a Dec. tower; there is a marble reredos.

Ashby Puerorum (named from an early bequest for the maintenance of the singing boys in Lincoln Cathedral), pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 4 N.E. of Horncastle; ac. 1,620; soil loam, mostly overlying sandstone rock. The church of St. Andrew, repaired 1850, is Norm. and E. Eng.; there are some 16th-cent. brasses.

Ashby St. Ledgers, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 4 N. of Daventry; ac. 1,899; soil mixed, overlying various. The church of SS. Mary and Leodgae is principally Perp. with earlier portions. Amongst the numerous objects of interest are three piscinæ, an aumbry, a canopied brass with figures in heraldic costumes to the memory of William Catesby (taken prisoner at Bosworth and executed by Henry VII.), two brasses of a kneeling armoured knight and a priest, a fine rood-screen between the chancel and nave, an emblematical piece of sculpture of Justice and Mercy, and an elaborate monument in alabaster. At the *Manor House*, an ancient building formerly belonging to the Catesby family, the Gunpowder Plot was arranged. *A. St. L. Lodge* is a mansion in the neighbourhood.

Ashby, West, pa. and vil. on the Bain, Mid Lincs., 2 N. of Horncastle; ac. 1,074; soil light loam, overlying white clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1873, is Perp.; there are several monuments. The children of the pa. have the right of free education at the Horncastle Grammar School. The *Manor House* and *The Grove* are seats in the pa.

Ashby-with-Fenby, pa., N. Lincs., 6½ S.W. of Great Grimsby; ac. 1,675; soil generally stiff, overlying clay. The small church of St. Peter, restored 1848, is Norm. and Dec.; there is a very ancient stone font, also 17th-cent. monuments, and an effigy of a Knight Templar.

Ashby-with-Oby (near Yarmouth), pa., E. Norf., 11 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 1,408; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has gone to decay, and the inhabitants attend the church at Thurne. Some encaustic tiles and the foundations of an older church were discovered 1882.

Ashchurch, pa. and vil., E. Glouc., 2 E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 4,244; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The ancient church of St. Nicholas, restored 1888, is Norm.; there is a handsome carved oak screen.

Ashcombe (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Dev., 3 E. of Chudleigh; ac. 1,932; soil loamy, overlying rock. The church of St. Nectan is Dec. and Perp., and contains a Norm. font, a piscina, and some curious carved bench-ends.

Ashcombe (2), ha., pa. of Weston-super-Mare, E. Somerset, 8½ N.W. of Axbridge.

Ashcott, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 5 S.W. of Glastonbury; ac. 2,272; soil clayey, overlying stone. The church of All Saints, restored 1831, is Perp. *A. Hill*, *A. House*, and *Lockhill Hall* are seats in the pa.

Ashcroft, ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Wentworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Ashdale, rivulet and glen, pa. of Kilbride, S.E. Arran island, Buteshire, Sc. The rivulet flows 4 S.E. and E. to Whiting Bay, and makes two cascades. The glen is picturesque, and has interesting basaltic features.

Ashdon, pa., tp., and vil., N.W. Essex, 3½ N.E. of Saffron Walden; ac. of pa. 5,020, of tp. 3,779; soil clay, loam, and chalk, overlying various. The church of All Saints is an ancient edifice of various periods. A brass of a man in armour with his wife (*c.* 1440) is preserved.

Ashdow, ravine, pa. of Killearn (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 3 S.W. of Killearn. It is traversed by the Carnock burn, and the scenery is picturesquely grand, its Red Sandstone cliffs rising to a height of 70 ft., and overhung by wild natural woods. It is narrow, dark, and tortuous.

Ashdown Forest, an ancient forest, E. Sussex, 5 S.E. of East Grinstead; ac. 13,991.

Ashe (1), pa. and vil., N. Hants, 5 N.E. of Whitchurch; ac. 2,107; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of Holy Trinity, rebuilt 1878, is in E. Eng. style; the 14th-cent. screen has been replaced in its original position. The churchyard has a handsome lich-gate. *A. Park* and *A. Warren* are seats in the pa.

Ashe (2), ti., pa. of Stourpaine (q.v.), N.E. Dors., 3 N.W. of Blandford.

Ashe (3), ti., pa. of Netherbury (q.v.), W. Dors., 1 S.W. of Beaminster. There is a chapel-of-ease here.

Asheldham, pa. and vil., E. Essex, 10 S.E. of Maldon; ac. 2,398, including about 700 water; soil loam and gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1866, is a structure of stone and flint in the Dec. style, with walls of great thickness. There are sedilia and piscina.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ashby Folville, pa.	Brooksby (4)	108	303
Ashby Folville, tp.	Brooksby (4)	108	115
Ashby Magna	Broughton Astley	102	279
Ashby Parva	Ullesthorpe (2)	105	137
Ashby Puerorum	Horncastle (4)	130	121
Ashby St. Ledgers	Welton (1½)	75	293
Ashby, West	Horncastle (2)	130	342
Ashby-with-Fenby	Holton-le-Clay (3½)	150	227
Ashby-with-Oby	Potter Heigham (2½)	141	90
Ashchurch	Ashchurch	169	703
Ashcombe (1)	Dawlish (5)	201	167
Ashcott	Ashcott	134	656
Ashdon, pa.	Bartlow (2)	49	965
Ashdon, tp.	Bartlow (2)	49	790
Ashe (1)	Oakley (1)	52	169
Asheldham	Maldon (11)	44	180

Ashen, pa., N. Essex, 3 S.W. of Clare; ac. 1,498; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church (recently dedicated to St. Augustine, its early title being unknown) is E. Eng., with brick tower.

Ashendon, pa. and vil., head of petty sess. div., W. Bucks, 8 W. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,790; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Mary is Dec., E. Eng., and Perp., and contains 2 piscinæ, a number of mural monuments, and a mailed effigy on a tomb, supposed to be Sir John Bugden of Pollicott.

Asheridge, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Chesham (q.v.), S.E. Bucks.

Ashes, ha., pa. of Wentworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Rotherham.

Ashey, or **Ashie,** loch, pa. of Dores, N. Invs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Inverness. It is two miles long, by half a mile broad, and the water-supply of the to. of Inverness is brought from it. It contains trout, but they are shy, and do not provide good sport.

Ashfield (1), ha., pa. of North Knapdale (q.v.), Kintyre, S.W. Args., Sc. There is a public school here.

Ashfield (2), pl., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Dromore (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir. *Gillhall House* and *Quilly House* are near.

Ashfield, Great, near Ixworth, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 7½ N.W. of Stowmarket; ac. 1,519; soil and subsoil clay. The church of All Saints, restored at various times, is of flint, of later Eng., Dec., and Perp. periods. The oak pulpit dates from 1619. The famous Lord Thurlow was born here. *A. Lodge* and *A. House* are seats.

Ashfield-with-Ruthall, tp., pa. of Ditton Priors (q.v.), S. Salop, 7½ S.W. of Much Wenlock.

Ashfield with Thorpe, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 2 S.E. of Debenham; ac. 1,565; soil marl, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1853, is a brick building. The ruins of the old church stood untouched for 100 years, during which time Thorpe chapel took the place of a pa. church. Only the tower of the chapel now remains.

Ashford (1), tp., vil., and eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 2,509; soil limestone, overlying shale and stone. The church of Holy Trinity, restored 1869–70, is principally Dec., and has a low tower with sanctus bell. The chancel has a niche (probably of the 13th cent.) used as a credence table; the pulpit is of old oak, and the vestry contains a chest and chairs of the 17th cent. Over the inner door of the porch is a piece of early sculpture. A chantry was founded in this church in the 13th cent. The remains of an ancient cross exist on the south side of the church. Funeral garlands are still hung up in the church for deceased maidens, and the curfew is rung. Marble sawing and polishing are carried on here. On the top of Great Finn are the remains of a Roman station and two barrows. *A. Hall, Church Dale, Thornbridge,* and the *Rookery* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ashford (2), pa. and vil. on the Taw, N. Dev., 2 N.W. of Barnstaple; ac. 359; soil loamy, overlying slate. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1854, is in the E. Eng. style, and retains the piscina and some fine carved woodwork.

Ashford (3), pa. and mkt. to. (T.) on the Esshe, giving the title of baron to the Keppel family, E. Kent, 14 S.W. of Canterbury; ac. 2,829. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt in the reign of Edward IV., of Kentish rag, is chiefly Perp., and has a lofty central tower of two stages. In the chancel is a 15th-cent. panelled altar-tomb with an inscription in brass, also a 16th-cent. brass; near

Ashford Church, from the North-West.
(*From a photograph by S. W. Barns, Ashford.*)

the communion steps is an ancient brass. The south transept contains three large canopied monuments with recumbent figures and kneeling effigies, bearing dates of the 16th and 17th cents. Christ Church, built 1867, a chapel-of-ease to the pa. church, is of Kentish rag, in the Trans. style. Fairs are held in May, September, and October, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. There are breweries, a tan-yard, brick-yards, an iron foundry, and agricultural implement manufactories. Thomas Glover (1543–1588), antiquary, and John Wallis (1616–1703), mathematician, were born here. At *A. Newtown,* principally in this pa., but partly in Willesborough, are the locomotive and carriage departments of the South Eastern Railway Company, giving employment to about 1,300 persons.

Ashford (4) [Exeforde (Domesday), Echeleforde, and Eckleforde], pa. and small vil., S.W. Middx., 2 E. of Staines; ac. 1,392; soil gravelly, overlying gravel. The original church of St. Michael was E. Norm. The churchyard contains a tomb to Dr. John Jebb, Dean of Cashel. The church of St. Matthew, built 1858, is in the Gothic style, and contains brasses removed from the old church (one bearing the date 1525, with effigies, and another dated 1758). There is a fine Elizabethan high-class school for girls, belonging to the Society of Ancient Britons. The West London District School for 790 children is also in the pa.

Ashford (5), ha., pa. of Ilton (q.v.), Somerset, 2 N.N.W. of Ilminster.

Ashford (6), ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Aveton Gifford (q.v.), S. Dev.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ashen	Stoke	60	215
Ashendon	Wotton (¾)	59	199
Ashfield, Great	Elmswell (2)	86	362
Ashfield w. Thorpe	Framlingham (8)	91	194

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ashford (1)	Longstone (1)	155	661
Ashford (2)	Barnstaple (2)	203	151
Ashford (3)	Ashford	55	10728
Ashford (4)	Ashford	17	2700

Ashford (7), ha., pa. of Brendon (q.v.), N. Dev., 10 E. of Combmartin.

Ashford (8), ha., pa. of and 2 miles from Rathnew (q.v.), E. co. Wick., Ir. Situated on the banks of the Vartry, A. occupies a pleasing site. *Clermont*, *Cronrae House*, and *Rosana House*, in grounds containing magnificent Spanish chestnuts and oaks, are the principal seats.

Ashford (9), ha., pa. of Killeedy (q.v.), S. co. Lim., 6 S. of Newcastle railway station.

Ashford Bowdler, pa. on the Teme, S. Salop, 2½ S. of Ludlow; ac. 675; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The ancient church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was restored 1871. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Ashford Carbonell, pa. and vil. on the Teme, S. Salop, 3 S.E. of Ludlow; ac. 1,478; soil gravelly, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Norm., E. Eng., and later. A splendid view is commanded by the churchyard, which contains the remains of four fine yew-trees, said to be 1,500 years old. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. *A. House*, *A. Court*, and *Temeside* are seats in the pa.

Ashford Newtown. [ASHFORD (3).]

Ashford (or **Southern**) **Division**, one of the eight parl. divs. of Kent. It lies in the south of the county, and includes the municipal boroughs of Lydd, New Romney, and Tenterden. It returns one member.

Ashford, West, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Heanton Punchardon (q.v.), N. Dev.

Ashfurlong, vil., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Sutton Coldfield (q.v.), N. Warws.

Ashgill, ha., pa. of Coverham, N.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Middleham.

Ash Green, ha., pa. of and ¼ E. from Trentham (q.v.), N.W. Staffs.

Ashgrove, ha., pa. of Donhead St. Mary (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Ashiesteel, or **Ashiestiel**, mansion on the Tweed, pa. of Yarrow, N. Selks., Sc., 5 W.S.W. of Galashiels. A border tower, with five modern additions added at different times and in various styles, it stands amid wooded hills (A. Hill 1,314 ft., and South Height 1,493 ft., being the highest), and belongs to the family of Russell, famous in Indian military annals. Sir Walter Scott, when Sheriff of Selks., was its tenant for several years, and here wrote "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "The Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," and part of "Waverley." Considerable alterations have been made in the building since his time.

Ashill (1), pa. and vil., W. Norf., 6 S.E. of Swaffham; ac. 2,990; soil light loam and clay, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Nicholas, partially restored and repaired 1867, is a Gothic structure. The nave is separated from the chancel by an oak screen. There are 43 ac. of common land for the poor, and the rent of another 30 ac. is distributed in coals.

Ashill (2), pa., W. Somerset, 4 N.W. of Ilminster; ac. 1,799; soil stone-brash and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, partially restored 1882, is Norm., with later work. A chalybeate spring in the pa. is said to be beneficial in digestive trouble and scrofula. *Jordans* is a seat in the pa.

Ashill (3), ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Uffculme (q.v.), N.E. Dev. Here is a chapel-of-ease (1882).

Ashingdon, pa., S. Essex, 2¼ N. of Rochford; ac. 1,166, water 30; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Andrew is a small building of great antiquity, bearing traces of Norm. and E. Eng., but now chiefly in the Perp., with leper window, aumbry, two niches for piscinæ, and wooden tower built 1016. At A., Edmund Ironside was defeated by Canute the Great, 1016. Hockley church, in an adjacent vil., is said to commemorate that event. An entrenchment still exists.

Ashington (1), pa. and vil. on the Yeo, Mid Somerset, 3½ N. of Yeovil; ac. 496; soil clayey, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Vincent, restored 1878, is an ancient edifice of stone; in the chancel is a 14th-cent. slab with the incised effigy of a knight, of which only the upper portion now remains.

Ashington (2), pa., W. Sussex, 4 N.W. of Steyning; ac. 1,273; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, rebuilt 1872, is in the Dec. and Perp. styles.

Ashington (3), eccl. pa., formed from Bothal (q.v.), N. Northumb., 1½ E. of Bothal. The church of the Holy Sepulchre (1888) is in Norm. and E. Eng. styles. The chief industry is coal-mining.

Ashington and Sheepwash, tp., pa. of Bothal (q.v.), N. Northumb., 4½ E. of Morpeth; ac. 701.

Ashintully, estate, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc., 15 N.N.W. of Blairgowrie. *A. Castle* is the mansion-house.

Ashkirk, pa. and vil., E. Selks., Sc., 4 S. of Selkirk; ac. 11,708, water 78½. A hilly tract with light sandy soil and some peat-moss, overlying greywacke and clay-slate, it is intersected by the Ale river. Marl of good quality occurs abundantly. The pa. church was built 1791, and there is a Free church and a public school. Palace Walls is the site of a seat of the Archbps. of Glasgow, who owned the place, but after the Reformation it was divided among the members of a family of Scotts. Vestiges of a Baronial castle are seen at Salanside, and several (so-called) ancient camps are pointed out—that at Castleside being in a fair state of preservation. *A. House*, *Linton House*, and *Woll House* are seats.

Ashleworth, pa. and vil. on the north bank of the Severn, N. Gloucs., 4 N. of Gloucester; ac. 1,651; soil lias clay. The church of St. Bartholomew, anciently St. Andrew, restored 1869, is chiefly Perp., with E. Eng. and Dec. portions; there is herring-bone masonry in the north wall, said to be Saxon. *Foscombe* is a seat in the pa.

Ashley (1), pa. and small vil., S. Hants, 7 W. of Winchester; ac. 1,801; soil clayey loam, overlying chalk. The ancient church of St. Mary, restored

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ashford Bowdler	Ludlow (3)	162	126
Ashford Carbonell	Ludlow (3)	162	260
Ashford Division	.....	.....	67820
Ashill (1)	Watton (3)	103	600
Ashill (2)	Hatch (3)	160	552
Ashingdon	Southend (7)	36	97
Ashington (1)	Crewkerne (2)	132	32
Ashington (2)	Steyning (5)	53	219
Ashington (3)	North Seaton (1)	291	5331
Ashington and S.	North Seaton (1)	291	141
Ashkirk	Selkirk (5)	367	479
Ashleworth	Gloucester (5)	114	450
Ashley (1)	Horsebridge (1½)	75	103

1858, is E. Eng. There are traces of many Roman camps, and a large circular entrenchment, supposed to be Danish or British. *A. House* is a seat in the pa.

Ashley (2), pa. and vil. on the Welland, N. Northants., 5 N.E. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,190; soil gravel and clay, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Mary, partly restored 1867, is E. Eng.

Ashley (3), pa. and large pleasant vil., N. Staffs., 5 N.E. of Market Drayton; ac. 2,821; soil loamy, overlying gravel and marl. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored and enlarged 1861, is Dec., and contains some ancient and six modern marble monuments. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; also Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Ashley (4), pa. and small vil., N. Wilts., 3 N.E. of Tetbury; ac. 946; soil various. The church of St. James is a Norm. structure, with several stained windows and some ancient monuments.

Ashley (5), tp. and scattered vil. on the Bollin, pa. of Bowdon (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2½ S. of Altrincham; ac. 2,173. A church dedicated to St. Elizabeth is in the vil. *A. Hall*, an ancient manorial mansion, a portion of which is now a farmhouse, formerly contained portraits of influential gentlemen who, 1715, formed a club favourable to the Pretender, but on assembling here during the rebellion determined, by the casting-vote of the owner of the mansion, against the expediency of joining the revolt.

Ashley (6), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Tiverton (q.v.), N.E. Dev.

Ashley (7), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Litton Cheney (q.v.), S.W. Dors.

Ashley (8), ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Northbourne (q.v.), E. Kent.

Ashley (9), ti., pa. of Milton (q.v.), Hants, 4½ S.W. of Lymington.

Ashley (10), ha., pa. of Box, N. Wilts., 4½ S.W. of Corsham.

Ashley-cum-Silverley, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 4 S.E. of Newmarket; ac. 2,160; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, opened 1845, is a cruciform flint structure with Bath-stone dressings. Only the tower of the church of All Saints, Silverley, now stands; and of an older church on the road to Dalham, only a few traces remain.

Ashley, Great, ha., pa. of Bradford-on-Avon (q.v.), N. Wilts., 2 N.W. of Bradford.

Ashley Green, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Chesham (q.v.), S.E. Bucks. The church of St. John the Evangelist, of recent date, is in the E. Eng. style. The ruins of an old Danish fort are in Grove farm. A great number of pheasants and prize sheep are bred in the pa.

Ashley, Little, ha., pa. of Bradford-on-Avon (q.v.), N. Wilts., 3 N.W. of Bradford.

Ashleyhay, tp., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Wirksworth (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 1,443.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ashley (2)	Ashley & Weston	89	234
Ashley (3)	Whetmore (4)	148	797
Ashley (4)	Tetbury Road (4)	92	80
Ashley (5)	Ashley	183	412
Ashley-c.-Silverley	Newmarket (4)	70	455
Ashley Green	Berkhampstead (2½)	28	561
Ashleyhay	Wirksworth (1)	141	173

Ashley Heath, pl., pa. of Ashley (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Ashley, North, ti., pa. of and near to Ringwood (q.v.), S. Hants.

Ashley Park, pl. on the road between Borrisokane and Nenagh, pa. of Arderony (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir. *Ashley Park House, Blackfort House,* and *Castleview House,* are in the neighbourhood.

Ashley Walk, pa., S. Hants; ac. 8,471; soil sand, gravel, and clay, overlying clay. There is no church, but service is held in the schoolroom on Sunday afternoons. There are remains of an encampment, supposed to have been formed in the 5th cent.

Ashling, East, ti., pa. of Funtington (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4 N.W. of Chichester.

Ashling, West, ti., pa. of Funtington (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4 N.W. of Chichester.

Ash Magna, tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Salop; ac. 626.

Ashmanhaugh, pa., N. Norf., 9 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 654; soil mixed, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Swithin (repaired 1849, restored 1867) is an ancient flint and stone structure, and has a round tower.

Ashmansworth, pa., N. Hants, 6½ N.W. of Whitchurch; ac. 1,808; soil heavy, overlying red marl and chalk. The ancient church of St. James is Norm.

Ash Mill (1), ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Bishops Nympton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Ash Mill (2), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Rose Ash (q.v.), N. Dev.

Ashmore, small pa., N. Dors., 5 S.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 2,301; soil chalk and loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas (built and opened 1874), on the site of the old church, is in E. Eng. style, and contains an elaborately-carved oak pulpit. There are barrows on the downs.

Ashmore Green, pl., pa. of Thatcham (q.v.), S.W. Berks., 1 N.E. of Newbury.

Ash-next-Ridley, pa. and pretty vil., N.W. Kent, 8 S.E. of Dartford; ac. 3,065; soil clay and loam, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Dec. and Perp.; the chancel has a 15th-cent. brass.

Ash-next-Sandwich, pa. and pleasantly-situated vil., E. Kent, 3 W. of Sandwich; ac. 6,988, water 57; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas, partially repaired 1861, and again 1877, varies in style from First to Third Pointed, and has a central tower, supported by four splendid arches of the Third Pointed style, surmounted by a spire. The chancel retains a piscina and an aumbry; there are some 16th- and 17th-cent. brasses, a fine tomb of the Dec. period bearing alabaster effigies, and a cross-legged effigy of a knight. British, Rom., and Saxon coins and remains have been found in the neighbourhood. *Brooke House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Asholme, ha., pa. of Lambley (q.v.), S.W. Northumb., 4 S.W. of Haltwhistle.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ashley Walk	Breamore (2)	93	286
Ashmanhaugh	Wroxham (4)	123	133
Ashmansworth	Whitchurch (8½)	59	199
Ashmore	Semley (6)	101	228
Ash-next-Ridley	Fawkham (5)	24	619
Ash-next-Sandwich	Sandwich (4)	85	2242

Asholt. [AISHOLT.]

Ashop, affluent of the Derwent, rises 4 S.E. of Glossop, N.W. Derbys., and flows 8 E. to the Derwent at Ashton Inn.

Ashorne, ha., pa. of Newbold Pacey (q.v.), S. Warws., 4¼ S.E. of Warwick.

Ashover, large pa., tp., and vil., on the Amber, E. Derbys., 7 S.W. of Chesterfield ; ac. of pa. 11,290, of tp. 9,180 ; soil good, overlying grit and limestone. The church of All Saints, built early in the 15th cent., is Perp. ; there are monuments and brasses, and a memorial stone to the founder of the church, besides several stained windows. Under the tower arch is a curious leaden font with figures. The church plate includes pieces from the 16th to the 18th cents. *Overton Hall* and *Stubben Edge* are seats in the pa. *Eastwood Hall* (½ E.), now in ruins, was destroyed 1642.

Ashow (in Domesday "Asceshot"), pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Warws., 2½ S.E. of Kenilworth ; ac. 1,012 ; soil red loam, overlying sandstone and rock. The ancient church is dedicated to St. Mary ; over the communion table is an ancient oil painting of the Crucifixion, and there is a fine perfect set of communion plate which was given to the church in the 17th cent.

Ash Parva, tp., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Whitchurch, N. Salop ; ac. 2,379.

Ashperton, pa. and vil., S.E. Herefords., 5 N.W. of Ledbury ; ac. 1,741 ; soil stiff clay, with clay subsoil. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1840, is E. Eng.

Ashprington, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 2¾ S.E. of Totnes ; ac. 2,645, water 145 ; soil light loam, overlying dunstone. The church of St. David is Dec. and Perp. ; the font is Norm., and in the churchyard are the remains of an old cross. *Sharpham* is a seat in this pa.

Ash Priors, pa. and small vil., W. Somerset, 6 N.W. of Taunton ; ac. 635 ; soil sandy loam. The church of Holy Trinity, restored 1874, is Dec.

Ashreigney, or **Ring's Ash,** pa. and vil., N. Dev., 4 S.W. of Chumleigh ; ac. 5,744 ; soil dun land, overlying clay. The church of St. James is Gothic.

Ashtead, pa. and vil., W. Surrey, 2 S.W. of Epsom ; ac. 2,522 ; soil marl, overlying flint and chalk. The church, standing in A. Park, is dedicated to St. Giles ; the roof is of panelled and carved cedar ; and the east window, which is stained, was brought from a convent in Flanders. There is a charity for educational purposes, some charities for the poor, and almshouses for eight widows, with an endowment of £44 yearly. On A. Common is an ancient entrenchment. *A. Park* is a seat.

Ashted, eccl. dis., formed from pa. of Aston (q.v.), a suburb of Birmingham, N. Warws. The church is dedicated to St. James.

Ashton (1), pa. containing 2 vils. (Upper Town and Lower Town), on the Teign, E. Dev., 4 N. of Chudleigh ; ac. 1,709 ; soil clayey and loamy, overlying clay and clay-slate. The church of St. John the Baptist is Perp., and contains a fine screen, a brass, and some monuments.

Ashton (2), pa. and vil., S. Northants, 7 S. of Northampton ; ac. 1,096 ; soil clay, overlying clay and rock, and greystone on limestone. The church of St. Michael is an ancient edifice of various periods, with saddle-back tower. There is an altar-tomb of red sandstone with the alabaster figure of a knight ; also a wooden effigy of a cross-legged knight (1315), and a brass of the 16th cent.

Ashton (3), tp., pa. of and 1 E. from Oundle (q.v.), Northants ; ac. 1,761. Here is an endowed school.

Ashton (4), tp. and vil., pa. of Tarvin (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7 N.E. of Chester ; ac. 1,324.

Ashton (5), sub. of Gourock, on the Firth of Clyde, pa. of Innerkip (q.v.), N.W. Renfs., Sc., 3 W. of Greenock. Built generally on a belt of low land, with some of the houses on the elevated ground behind, it has a length of a mile along the coast. There is a United Presbyterian church and a neat Episcopal chapel. It is a favourite summer and bathing resort of the citizens of Glasgow.

Ashton (6), ti., pa. of and 1¼ S.E. from Winterborne St. Martin (q.v.), S. Dors.

Ashton (7), ti., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Bishops Waltham (q.v.), N. Hants.

Ashton (8), ha., pa. of Bainton (q.v.), N.E. Northants, 5 S.E. of Stamford.

Ashton (9), ha., pa. of and 1 W. from St. Dominick (q.v.), Cornwall.

Ashton (10), tp., pa. of Eye (q.v.), Herefords., 4 N.E. of Leominster.

Ashton Gifford, ha., pa. of Codford St. Peter (q.v.), S. Wilts., 2½ S.E. of Haytesbury.

Ashton Green, ha., pa. of and 2¼ E. from St. Helen's (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Ashton Hayes, eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Tarvin (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7 N.E. of Chester. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in the Perp. style.

Ashton-in-Makerfield, pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Lancs., 7 N.W. of Warrington ; ac. of pa. 8,659, of tp. 6,238, water 12 ; soil stone, clay, and red sand, overlying clay and sand. The church of Holy Trinity, built 1839 is in E. Eng. style. The church of St. Thomas is a red sandstone edifice. The Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, and various bodies of Methodists have chapels in the vil. of Ashton. The charities amount annually to about £140. There are large coal mines, and works for the manufacture of tools, screws, locks, bolts, etc. *Garswood* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ashton Keynes, pa., tp., and a pleasant vil., N. Wilts., 4 W. of Cricklade ; ac. of pa. 4,260,

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ashover, pa.	Stretton (3)	144	3411
Ashover, tp.	Stretton (3)	144	2353
Ashow	Kenilworth (1½)	99	159
Ashperton	Ashperton	137	362
Ashprington	Totnes (3)	218	418
Ash Priors	Bishops Lydeard (1)	163	128
Ashreigney	S. Molton Road (2½)	197	639
Ashtead	Ashtead	16	1351
Ashted	Birmingham (1½)	113	16609

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ashton (1)	Ashton (½)	219	209
Ashton (2)	Roade (2)	60	255
Ashton (3)	Oundle (1)	96	206
Ashton (4)	Mouldsworth (2)	180	367
Ashton Hayes	Mouldsworth (2)	180	589
Ashton-in-M., pa.	Newton-le-Will. (2¾)	188	19914
Ashton-in-M., tp.	Newton-le-Will. (2¾)	188	13379
Ashton Keynes, pa.	Cerney & A. K. (2)	90	1227
Ashton Keynes, tp.	Cerney & A. K. (2)	90	925

of tp. 2,800, water 16; soil gravel and clay, subsoil variable. The ancient church of the Holy Cross, restored 1876–77, has traces of Norm. work. The remains of a monastery, surrounded by a moat, adjoin the churchyard. In the vil. are the remains of four ancient stone crosses. *A. House* is a seat in the pa.

Ashton, Long, large pa. and straggling vil., E. Somerset, 3 S.W. of Bristol; ac. 4,112; soil sandy clay, overlying New Red Sandstone. The church of All Saints, restored 1872, is Perp. There are stone

ASHTON COURT.
(From a photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

quarries, and a mine yielding coal and ironstone. *Ashton Court* is a seat in the pa. Leigh Woods is a picturesque portion of the pa. on the Avon.

Ashton, North, ha., tp. of Ashton-in-Makerfield (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Ashton-on-Ribble, eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of and 2 W. from Preston (q.v.), Mid Lancs. The church of St. Andrew (built 1836, rebuilt 1873) is in the Gothic style. St. Michael's and All Angels', chapel-of-ease to St. Andrew's, was built 1883. Bricks and tiles are made here. *A. Park, Tulketh Hall* (an ancient building notable for being the place where the monks of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, in Furness, were first seated on their arrival from Normandy in the 12th cent.), and *The Larches* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ashton-under-Hill, pa. and vil. on the Carrant, E. Glouc., 5 S.W. of Evesham; ac. 1,640; soil loamy lias, overlying blue clay. The church of St. Barbara, enlarged 1868, is E. Eng., with traces of Perp. There is an ancient stone cross on three steps with a sun-dial near the church.

Ashton-under-Lyne, large pa., mun. and parl. bor., mkt. to. (S.), and head of U. and Co. Co. dis., S.E. Lancs., 5 E. of Manchester; ac. of pa. 9,494, of parl. bor. 2,149, of mun. bor. 1,391. The pa. church of St. Michael, founded before 1280, has undergone several alterations and restorations, and is Late Perp. A number of ancient carvings were destroyed by fire 1820. There is a fine monument by Noble, and also an elaborate specimen of carved tabernacle work; some of the windows contain old stained glass, and there are several memorial windows and some slabs. The church of St. Peter (built 1824) is a handsome building in Dec. style. Christ Church (built 1847), St. James's Church (built 1865), and Holy Trinity Church (built 1876), are in E. Eng. style. The Mechanics' Institute includes a library of 7,000 volumes; and the Town Hall, built 1840 and enlarged 1878, is a handsome structure in Classical style. The Infirmary, with large endowments, is a fine building in Elizabethan style; and there are numerous charities. The trade consists chiefly of cotton-spinning and weaving, the manufacture of hats, brewing, and silk-spinning; there are also iron foundries, machine factories, and extensive collieries. The mineral springs in the neighbourhood were formerly supposed to possess great merits. The most ancient building in the town is the old Manor Hall (in existence before 1380), which is generally believed to have replaced a Saxon fortification; near it is Gallows Meadow, the scene of feudal executions. The Manorial Corn Mills, on the river Tame, closed 1884, where the tenants of the manor ground their corn, are of very early date. Amongst other objects of interest is the tower on Hartshead Hill, about 80 ft. high, formerly an ancient beacon or signalling station, but reconstructed to commemorate the marriage of the Prince of Wales; also the Old Twarl Hill Tithe Stone (where the farmers of a portion of the pa. were accustomed to pay their tithes), and the so-called Druidical basins on the banks of the Medlock, supposed by some to have been used for rites of purification. There are British Schools, with an endowment for the free education of poor children.

Ashton-upon-Mersey, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Chesh., 5 S.W. of Manchester; ac. of pa. 3,628, of tp. 1,622; soil of a light sandy nature. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. There is also a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, about a mile to the south of the pa. church. There are a few small charities. Near the vil. is a model farm, consisting of 200 acres; the buildings occupy two acres; and the boundary is planted with larch fir, which gives the approach a park-like appearance. The Mersey forms the northern boundary of the pa., and is crossed by a stone bridge.

Ashton, West, eccl. pa. and ti., in the civil pa. of Steeple Ashton (q.v.), N. Wilts., 2½ S.E. of Trowbridge; ac. 2,008. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in the Gothic style; there is a handsomely-carved eagle lectern. *Rood Ashton House,* with a fine park, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ashton-with-Stodday (formerly Stodale), tp. on the east bank of the Lune, pa. of and 3 S. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 1,467, water 482; soil gravel, overlying clay. The 15th- and 16th-cent. mansion, *A. Hall,* enlarged 1857, at one time the property of the Dukes of Hamilton, has a square machicolated tower, and the original gateway. *Lunecliffe,* with a fine view of the neighbouring mountains, and *Walnut Bank,* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ashtown, vil., pa. of and 1 W. from Breage (q.v.), S.W. Cornw.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ashton, Long	Bristol (3)	118	2361
Ashton-on-Ribble	Preston (2)	209	4865
Ashton-under-Hill	Ashton-under-Hill	168	361
Ashton-u.-Lyne, pa.	Ashton-under-Lyne	184	80991
Ashton-u.-L., parl. b.	Ashton-under-Lyne	184	47291
Ashton-u.-L., m. bor.	Ashton-under-Lyne	184	40463
Ashton-up.-M., pa.	Sale and Ashton (1)	187	11938
Ashton-up.-M., tp.	Sale and Ashton (1)	187	4234
Ashton, West	Trowbridge (2)	97	302
Ashton-w.-Stodday	Galgate (2½)	226	186

Ashurst (1), pa. and vil. near the Medway, W. Kent, 5 W. of Tunbridge Wells; ac. 884; soil loam and clay, subsoil various. The church, dedication unknown, restored 1862, is in the Dec. and Perp. styles; the ancient stone font is a square bowl on a cylindrical stem, and the reredos has the emblems of the Evangelists. *A. Park* and *Stone Ness* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ashurst (2), pa. and vil. on the Adur, W. Sussex, 3½ N. of Steyning; ac. 2,355; soil mixed, overlying chiefly clay. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1877, is E. Eng. and Dec.

Ashurst Beacon, a sea-mark on a hill, S.W. Lancs., 4 N.W. of Wigan.

Ashwater, pa. and vil. on the Carey, S. Dev., 6 S.E. of Holsworthy; ac. 8,587; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. The church is dedicated to St. Paul, and contains two recumbent effigies (a knight and a lady), probably of the 15th cent.

Ash Week, ti., pa. of Bishops Lydeard (q.v.), Somerset.

Ashwell (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Herts., 4½ N.E. of Baldock; ac. 4,107; soil chalky. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1868, is constructed chiefly of clunch in E. Eng. style. There are portions of a reredos, a piscina, an aumbry, an altar-tomb, and an oak pulpit (1627). The church abounds with rough carvings and Latin inscriptions on the walls, mostly illegible, with the exception of a word here and there, and supposed to be of the 14th cent. A. was a British settlement, of which an entrenched camp, "Arbury Banks" (1 S.W.), still exists. It is also believed to have been the Roman Magrovinium. On the sides of the Cam, which rises in the vil., extensive coprolite beds have been found. There is an endowed school here, founded 1665, and left as a trust to the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Ashwell (2), small pa. and vil., N.W. Rutlds., 3½ N. of Oakham; ac. 1,799. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1851, is Norm. and Dec.; there are sedilia and a small piscina, a handsome stone font with a carved oak lid, and three altar-tombs of great antiquity. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Ashwell (3), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Ilminster (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Ashwell (4), ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Bishops Teignton (q.v.), S.E. Devon.

Ashwellthorpe, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 3 S.E. of Wymondham; ac. 979; soil various, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. The chancel, chapel, and nave retain piscinæ, and in the porch is a stoup. There are several stained windows, a 16th-cent. brass, and a tomb with recumbent figures. The font dates from the 17th cent., is octagonal, and has carved shields bearing arms. *A. Hall* is a fine Elizabethan seat in the neighbourhood.

Ashwick, pa., Mid Somerset, 3 N.E. of Shepton Mallet; ac. 1,385; soil light loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. James (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, 1825, and again 1876–81) is in E. Eng. style. South-west of the pa. is Maesbury, a Roman camp with a double entrenchment. *A. Grove* and *Hillylands* are seats in the pa.

Ashwicken, pa., N.W. Norf., 5 S.E. of Kings Lynn; ac. 1,283; soil mixed, overlying carr-stone and clay. The small church of All Saints is an ancient stone and flint building. *A. Hall* and *Glosthorpe Manor House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ashwood, ha., pa. of Kingswinford (q.v.), W. Staffs., 4½ N.W. of Stourbridge. On the heath are remains of a Roman camp.

Ashworth, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 N.E. of Bury; ac. 1,021; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. James (16th cent.) was partially rebuilt 1789 and 1837. There are large collieries and a number of farms. *A. Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Askaig, Port, vil. and seaport on the Sound of Islay, Islay island, pa. of Kilbarrow and Kilmeny (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 10 N.N.E. of Bowmore. Regular steamboat communication with the Clyde is maintained, making this the principal landing-place for tourists visiting the island. There is practically no shelter for ships in rough weather. Lead mines were worked in the vicinity at one time.

Aske, scattered tp., pa. of Easby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ N. of Richmond; ac. 1,764. *A. Hall*, in a large and splendid park containing a lake, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Askeaton, pa. and mkt. to. (T.) on the Deel, Lower Connello bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 15 S.W. of Limerick; ac. 6,478; soil cold and rocky, resting on limestone. Copper ore occurs. The Episcopal church is an ancient building, and there are a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. The to., now reduced to a mere vil., was in former times a place of some importance. The ruins of the castle, once a stronghold of the Desmonds, but blown up by the garrison, 1580, overlook the to. Vessels can come up to the to., and a trade in grain and flour is carried on; and there are salmon fisheries

Desmond Castle, Askeaton.
(From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ashurst (1)	Ashurst (½)	32	181
Ashurst (2)	Partridge Green (2½)	48	327
Ashwater	Ashwater	215	756
Ashwell (1)	Ashwell	41	1556
Ashwell (2)	Ashwell	97	244
Ashwellthorpe	Ashwellthorpe (1)	107	379
Ashwick	Binegar (1½)	132	814
Ashwicken	East Winch (1¼)	102	111
Ashworth	Heywood (2½)	194	137
Aske	Richmond (2)	237	145
Askeaton, pa.	Askeaton	150	1378
Askeaton, to.	Askeaton	150	804

in the Deel, over which there is an ancient bridge near the castle. Among the antiquities are the remains of the cloisters of A. Abbey (1420). A church of the Knights Templars was founded here 1298. Coins, ornaments, etc., are frequently dug up. A. was made a borough by James I., and was a close corporation until disfranchised at the Union. *Castle Hewson*, *Inchirourk More*, and *Shannon View* are the principal seats in the vicinity.

Askern, tp., vil., and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Campsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., $6\frac{1}{4}$ N. of Doncaster; ac. 859; soil limestone and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is in the E. Eng. style. There are several medicinal springs (the smell of the water being similar to that of Harrogate, but the taste is more palatable) and good baths. Near the vil. is a lake about six acres in extent.

Askerswell, pa. and small vil., S.W. Dors., 5 E. of Bridport; ac. 1,663; soil chalk and sand, overlying rock. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt, except the tower, 1858) is in the Perp. style; upon the underside of the beam in the tower supporting the belfry floor there is a curious carving of a crozier; the font is Norm.

Askerton, tp., pa. of Lanercost (q.v.), E. Cumb., 6 N.E. of Brampton; ac. 11,302, water 32. A. is chiefly a grazing district. The great Pennine Fault terminates near.

Askett, ha., pa. of Monks Risborough (q.v.), Mid Bucks., 1 N.E. of Princes Risborough.

Askham (1), pa. and vil., N. Notts., $4\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. of East Retford; ac. 1,275; soil clay, overlying gypsum. The church of St. Nicholas is in various periods of architecture, from Norm. onward; the church plate includes a chalice dated 1571.

Askham (2), pa. and tp., N. Westmd., 5 S. of Penrith; ac. 4,377; soil light, with common moorland. The church of St. Peter (1832) is in the E Eng. style. The ancient church dates from 1245. There is an endowed school in the vil., and some charities. *A. Hall*, an ancient turreted building, was a seat, but is now the rectory-house for the adjoining pa.

Askham Bryan, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks. (but for parliamentary purposes placed in the Thirsk div., N.R.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. of York; ac. 1,829; soil gravelly, with a little sand and loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is in the Norm. style.

Askham Richard, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks. (but for parliamentary purposes placed in the Thirsk div., N.R.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. of York; ac. 981; soil clay, gravel, and sand, overlying gravelly clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1879–80, is Norm., and contains many tablets and memorials, a monument with arms and crest, and beneath the communion table a curious slab bearing a cross. The doorway leading to the vestry is said to be Saxon. In a field near the vil. a stone coffin, nearly eight feet long, was found 1837.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Askern	Askern	163	593
Askerswell	Powerstock (2)	151	230
Askerton	Low Row (6)	314	291
Askham (1)	Tuxford ($3\frac{1}{4}$)	132	219
Askham (2)	Clifton (2)	277	518
Askham Bryan	Copnamthorpe ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	191	267
Askham Richard	Copnamthorpe ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	191	212
Askrigg	Askrigg	248	552

Askill, pl., pa. of Rossinver (q.v.), N. co. Leit., Ir., 7 miles from Ballyshannon. It has an agricultural school.

Askrigg, tp., mkt. to. (TH.), and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), on the Ure, N.R. Yorks., $10\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Leyburn; ac. 4,907, including 28 water. The church of St. Oswald is Perp., and contains a chantry dedicated to St. Anne. The abbey of Fors, founded 1141 for Cistercian monks, who 1156 removed to Jervaulx, stood in the pa. There is much high moorland, abounding in grouse; and the two cascades, Millgill Force and Whitfell Force, have falls of 90 and 80 feet respectively. The pa. contains some almshouses.

Askwith, small tp. on the Wharfe, pa. of Weston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Otley; ac. 2,572.

Aslackby (pronounced "Aizelby"), pa., tp., and scattered vil., S. Lincs., 2 S. of Folkingham; ac. 3,934; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. James is E. Eng. and Perp., and has piscinæ and two aumbries. Here was a preceptory of Templars, and a round church, now destroyed, the only relic being a small square machicolated tower. The Fen and Decoy are in the neighbourhood.

Aslacton, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 6 N.E. of New Buckenham; ac. 1,164; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Michael is chiefly Norm., and has a round tower.

Asleisk, or **Aslisk,** ruined baronial keep, pa. of Alves, N. Elgs., Sc., 5 E.N.E. of Forres. It is in the neighbourhood of the ruins of Pluscardine Abbey.

Aslockton, tp. and vil. in the pa. of Scarrington (q.v.), S. Notts., 3 E. of Bingham; ac. 1,191. A. was formerly a chapelry attached to Whatton, but the chapel has long been in ruins, and the inhabitants attend the Cranmer Mission Room, built on the site of the old chapel. Archbishop Cranmer (1489–1556) was born here.

Aspall, pa. and vil., Mid Suff., $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Debenham; ac. 826; soil loam, clay, and marl, overlying gravel. The church (dedication unknown) is of rubble, and dates from the 15th cent. At the northern entrance to the churchyard is a lich-gate. *A. Hall*, surrounded by woods, is a seat.

Aspatria, maritime pa. and tp., W. Cumb., bounded on the south by the river Ellen, $7\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Maryport; ac. of pa. 7,612, foreshore 226; soil chiefly loam. The church of St. Kentigern was partly rebuilt in the 19th cent., but contains some Norm. work. The pa. includes the northern margin of the West Cumb. coalfield.

Aspatria and Brayton, tp., pa. of Aspatria (q.v.), W. Cumb., 8 N.E. of Maryport; ac. 3,550, water 16. *Brayton Hall* is the seat of Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

Aspeden, pa. and vil., N. Herts., 1 S.W. of Buntingford; ac. 1,400; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1873, is a flint building, showing various periods from Norm. to Jacobean architecture, and contains an E. Norm. window, a remarkable Easter sepulchre, a piscina,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Askwith	Burley (1)	208	231
Aslackby	Rippingale (3)	101	415
Aslacton	Forncett (2)	104	367
Aslockton	Aslockton	117	358
Aspall	Haughley Road (7)	83	139
Aspatria	Aspatria	319	3603
Aspatria & Brayton	Aspatria	319	2714
Aspeden	Buntingford ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	34	658

a credence table, an aumbry and an altar-tomb (1508), with carved marble canopy and brass effigies. *A. Hall* and *A. Lodge* are seats.

Aspley, tp., pa. of Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 1 S. of Standon Bridge.

Aspley Guise, pa. and vil. (formerly a to.), S.W. Beds., 2 N. of Woburn; ac. 1,936; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Botolph is Dec. and Perp., and contains an altar-tomb with brass of a knight in plate armour, worn over a hauberk—one of the Guise family, from whom the vil. is called. An ancient slab, from which the marginal inscription has disappeared, has at the foot brass figures of a priest and St. John Baptist. The vil. is a famous summer resort. *Avenue House* has an avenue of Scotch pines dating from the battle of Culloden. *Avenue Lodge* and the *Rookery* are also seats in the pa.

Asps, vil., pa. of Bishops Tachbrook (q.v.), Mid Warws., 1 S.E. of Warwick.

Aspull, tp. and vil., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Wigan (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 1,905. There are several large collieries; also malt kilns and a cotton mill.

Assel, rivulet, S.W. Ayrs., Sc. Rising on the boundary between the pa. of Dailly and the pa. of Girvan, it flows 5 S.W., and joins the Stinchar opposite *Pinmore House* in Colmonell.

Asselby, tp. and vil., pa. of Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2 W. of Howden; ac. 925, water 25.

Assenden, Lower, ha., pas. of Bix and Henley (q.v.), S.E. Oxon.

Assenden, Middle, ha., pas. of Bix and Henley (q.v.), S.E. Oxon.

Assenden, Upper, lib. and ha., pa. of Pyrton (q.v.), S. Oxon, 4 N.W. of Henley-on-Thames. Here are five almshouses with a small endowment. *Stonor Park*, an Elizabethan mansion, situated in a park stocked with deer, and *The Warren*, are seats in the neighbourhood.

Asserby, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Bilsby (q.v.), Mid Lincs.

Assey, pa., Lower Deece bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 4 S. of Navan; ac. 1,218; soil generally good. The church fell into ruins about 1831. The remains of *A. Castle* are on the banks of the Boyne (which waters the pa.), and *Bective* stands amid grounds of exceptional beauty.

Assington, pa., W. Suff., 5 S.E. of Sudbury; ac. 2,969; soil mixed, overlying gravel and loam. The Perp. church of St. Edmund contains some brasses and monuments to the Gurdon family. The additions and renewals include a mosaic pavement, roof and pulpit in carved oak, a carved stone font, and a reredos. Near the site of the church the decisive battle of Assandun was fought between the Saxons and Danes. There are three co-operative societies here for the cultivation of land, and the sale of agricultural and farm produce. *A. Hall* is a seat, and contains, amongst other curiosities, several sealed pardons for high treason granted by Charles II. to members of the Gurdon family.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aspley Guise	Woburn Sands (1)	51	1230
Aspull	Wigan (2)	194	8952
Asselby	Howden (2)	183	239
Assey	Navan (4)	31	60
Assington	Bares (4)	54	591

Assington Green, ha., pa. of and 1 mile from Stansfield (q.v.), W. Suff.

Assleed, rivulet, N.E. Abers., Sc. It divides the pa. of Monquitter from the pas. of New Deer and Methlick, and falls into the Ythan after a general southward course of 7½ miles. It is also known as the Little Water.

Assynt, pa. and ha., S.W. Suths., Sc.; ac. 110,111. It is a mountainous dis., its soil being almost entirely composed of peat and moss—bare rock, occasionally sparsely covered with heather, occupying considerable areas on the sides and tops of many of the higher elevations. Marble was once quarried here, and huts built of that material were not uncommon at one time. Were the access to this dis. more easy, a large trade in the working and export of the marble might be carried on. The pa. church was built 1770, and altered 1816. There is also a Free church. Thirty uninhabited islands are within the pa., as well as nearly 300 fresh-water lochs. Sea-lochs are also numerous, giving the coast-line a singularly jagged appearance. Fishing is prosecuted after a casual manner, and there is regular steamboat communication with the Clyde—twice a month in winter, once a week in summer. Three fairs are held annually. The fauna is varied, frequently rare, and A. is a capital sporting country both for rod and gun. Montrose was captured here after his defeat at Invercarron (1650). Assynt loch is in the centre of the pa., and is 6¼ miles long by from 3 to 6 furlongs broad. It is frequented by grilse and sea-trout, and common and great loch trout abound.

Asta, vil. on loch of the same name, pa. of Tingwall (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 1 mile from Scalloway.

Astbury, large pa. and vil., Mid Chesh., near Congleton; ac. 20,826; soil clay and sand. The church of St. Mary is a Gothic structure; the nave is divided from the chancel by a carved screen, and from the aisles by massive clustered pillars. The church contains a curious old font, a very handsome reredos of Caen stone, fine old oak sedilia, and some altar-tombs. There are some charities. A. is noted for the quality of its lime, and bricks and tiles are made in the pa.

Astee, vil. on the road between Ballybunnion and Ballylongford, pa. of Aghavallen (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., 9 N. of Listowel.

Astelyns, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from High Ongar (q.v.), W. Essex.

Asterby, pa., Mid Lincs., 6 N.E. of Horncastle; ac. 1,070, soil and subsoil sand and chalk. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. The National School has an endowment of £10 a year, bequeathed 1638.

Asterleigh, tp., pa. of Kiddington (q.v.), N. Oxon, 4¼ N.W. of Woodstock; ac. 296. It consists of a single farm.

Asterley, tp., pa. of Pontesbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 9 S.W. of Shrewsbury.

Asterton, tp., pa. of Norbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 5 S.W. of Church Stretton.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Assynt	Lairg (31)	657	2551
Astbury	Congleton (2)	157	17401
Asterby	Donnington-on-Bain	143	166
Asterleigh	Charlbury (2½) [(2)	76	37

Asthall, pa. and vil. on the Windrush, W. Oxon, 3 S.E. of Burford; ac. 2,171; soil stonebrash, overlying gravel and rock. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1884, is partly E. Eng.; the E. Eng. chancel, with piscina and sedilia, has a Perp. window, and the chapel has Dec. window with ancient stained glass, and a large E. Dec. recess with recumbent female figure. The north chapel is separated from the chancel by a parclose within a Trans. arch. The nave is separated from the chancel by a screen with Norman beak-head mouldings, and from the aisle by three arches resting on Norm. piers. The National School is endowed with £12 a year, and there are small charities.

Asthall Leigh, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Asthall (q.v.), W. Oxon. The church of St. John the Evangelist (erected 1861), chapel-of-ease to Asthall church, is Debased Dec. style.

Asthorpe (1), ha., pa. of Willoughby (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 4 S.E. of Alford.

Asthorpe, (2), ha., pas. of Marsworth (q.v.), E. Bucks., and Puttenham, Herts., 5 N.E. of Aylesbury.

Astley (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 8½ W. of Manchester; ac. 2,685; soil and subsoil clay. The church, built 1760, and enlarged on three occasions, is dedicated to St. Stephen. There are extensive collieries and a cotton-mill in the tp. Astley wake is held yearly, on the first Sunday in October. *Dam House* is a seat.

Astley (2), tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Shrewsbury St. Mary (q.v.), N. Salop, 5 N.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,168; soil varied, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1883, is Norm., and has a blocked Norm. arch in the south wall, a window with the date 1568 over it, and a locker. There is a school endowed with about £15 a year.

Astley (3), pa., N. Warws., 3½ S.W. of Nuneaton; ac. 2,550; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1876, is a beautiful Perp. structure, and has a 15th-cent. brass, and a monument to Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey. *A. Castle*, a seat in the pa., was the residence of the Duke of Suffolk, and on the staircase are preserved the writing-table and chair found in an old oak-tree where the duke was hiding after the failure of Sir Thomas Wyatt's rising 1554.

Astley (4), pa., W. Worcs., 3½ S. of Stourport; ac. 2,958; soil various. The fine church of St. Peter is E. Norm.; the chancel arch is very massive, and is a good specimen of E. Norm. work. There is a Norm. font, also some 16th- and 17th-cent. monuments and effigies. In the 12th cent. a Benedictine priory was founded here as a cell of the abbey of St. Taurin, Evreux; and near the churchyard is a well, still known as the "Prior's Well." *Oakhampton* and *Woodhampton* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Astley (5), ha., pa. of Swillington (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.E. of Leeds.

Astley Abbotts, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 2 N. of Bridgnorth; ac. 3,302; soil marl and clay, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Calixtus (built 1138, partially rebuilt 1633 and 1857) is Norm. and Dec. The font is Norm.; there is some old glass in the east window, and the tower has a small stained window. The finely-carved pulpit is Jacobean. The National School possesses a small endowment. The pa. is bounded by the Severn, and by the Tasley and Linley streams. *Stanley Hall*, in a large park, is a seat in the pa.

Astley Bridge, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S. Lancs., 3 N. of Bolton. The church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. Eden's Orphanage, built 1879, on a site of about four acres, is in the Domestic Gothic style, and will accommodate about 80 children. There are almshouses for twelve women. Cotton-spinning is carried on here, and there are large bleach works.

Astley Town, ha., pa. of Astley (q.v.), N. Worcs.

Astmoor, ha., tp. of Halton (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 1½ E. of Runcorn.

Aston (1), pa. and vil. on the Beane, N. Herts., 2 S.E. of Stevenage; ac. 2,172; soil flint and gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1883, is E. Eng. and Perp. There are brass effigies on the floor (1592) of a servant of King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and his wife and children. *A. Bury*, a large mansion (*c.* 1550) with fine carved staircases, *A. House*, *Barleigh*, and *Frogmore Hall*, are seats in the pa.

Aston (2), a small pa., N. Herefords., 9 N.W. of Leominster; ac. 920; soil clayey. The diminutive church of St. Giles is Norm., and the north door has a fine tympanum. *High Vinnalls* is a wooded hill in this pa.

Aston (3) (in Domesday "Estone"), large pa., sub. of Birmingham, N. Warws.; ac. 14,090. The

Aston Hall, Birmingham.

church of SS. Peter and Paul, belonging in the reign of Henry II. to Tickford Priory, Bucks., has been, with the exception of tower and spire, rebuilt, and contains some fine altar-tombs and monuments, besides two 16th-cent. brasses. The Aston Town Hall is in the Queen Anne style, and contains the Free library. *A. Hall*, a fine example of the Later Elizabethan period, is situated in a park; and here

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Asthall	Witney (4½)	75	351
Astley (1)	Astley	193	2552
Astley (2)	Hadnall (1) [(2½)	168	244
Astley (3)	Longford & Exhall	98	275
Astley (4)	Stourport (3)	134	828
Astley Abbots	Bridgnorth (2)	149	609
Astley Bridge	Astley Bridge	199	6239
Aston (1)	Stevenage (4)	29	541
Aston (2)	Ludlow (4)	162	31
Aston (3)	Aston	112	249282

Charles I. was entertained for two days prior to the battle of Edgehill. The property was purchased by the Corporation of Birmingham, and thrown open as a public park 1858.

Aston (4), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Stone (q.v.), W. Staffs. The church of St. Saviour, built 1845, is in E. Gothic style. There is a Roman Catholic church, in which the priests from St. Dominic, Stone, officiate. *The Pyrehill* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Aston (5), tp., pa. of Lydham (q.v.), Montgoms., 6 S.E. of Montgomery; ac. 1,125.

Aston (6), tp., pa. of Hope (q.v.), N. Derbys., 2 N.E. of Castleton; ac. 714.

Aston (7), tp. on the Clun, pa. of Hopesay (q.v.), S. Salop, 6½ S.E. of Bishops Castle.

Aston (8), tp., pa. of and 1 N. from Hawarden (q.v.), E. Flints.

Aston (9), tp., pa. of Kingsland (q.v.), N. Herefords., 3¼ N.W. of Leominster.

Aston (10), tp., pa. of Claverley (q.v.), S. Salop, 6 E. of Bridgnorth.

Aston (11), tp., pa. of Munslow (q.v.), S. Salop, 7½ N. of Ludlow.

Aston (12), tp., pa. of and 3¼ S.E. from Oswestry (q.v.), N. Salop. *A. Hall*, situated in a well-wooded park of about 400 acres, containing a lake, is a seat in the neighbourhood. A Church of England chapel is situated near the mansion in the park.

Aston (13), tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Wellington (q.v.), N. Salop.

Aston (14), tp., pa. of Mucklestone (q.v.), N. Staffs., 6½ N.E. of Market Drayton.

Aston (15), tp., pa. of Aston-upon-Trent (q.v.), S. Derbys., 6 S.E. of Derby.

Aston (16), tp., pa. of and 1 E. from Wem (q.v.), N. Salop.

Aston (17), vil., pa. of Wrenbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 5 S.W. of Nantwich.

Aston (18), ha., pa. of Shifnal (q.v.), E. Salop.

Aston (19), ha., pa. of Seighford (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 2 W. of Stafford.

Aston (20), ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Ivinghoe, E. Bucks.

Aston (21), pl., pa. of and 1½ E. from Sudbury (q.v.), S.W. Derbys.

Aston (22), ha., pa. of Avening (q.v.), Mid Gloucs., 2 E.S.E. of Minchinhampton.

Aston (23), ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Bampton (q.v.), S.W. Oxon.

Aston Abbotts, pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 5 N.E. of Aylesbury; ac. 2,180; soil sand and gravel, overlying sand. The church of St. James, restored and partly rebuilt 1865–66, is of the Dec. period. The abbots of St. Albans, who held the manor, had a seat here (hence the name "Abbotts"); it is now known as *The Abbey*, and overlooks the to. and the vale of Aylesbury.

Aston and Cote, tp., pa. of Bampton (q.v.), and forming part of the eccl. pa. of Bampton Aston, S.W. Oxon; ac. 2,977, water 22.

Aston Bank, ha., pa. of Lindridge (q.v.), N.W. Worcs., ¾ S.W. of Knighton-on-Teme.

Aston Blank, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4 N.E. of Northleach; ac. 2,250; soil and subsoil stone-brash. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1876, is Norm. and Perp.; the chancel retains a credence table and piscina.

Aston Botterell, pa. and vil. on the Rea, S. Salop, 6 N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer; ac. 2,238; soil clay, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1884, is E. Eng. There is an altar-tomb in the aisle, with canopy resting on six columns, to one of the Botterells—the family which gave the place its name.

Aston Brook, eccl. pa., sub. of Birmingham, pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws. The church of St. Mary is in the Dec. style.

Aston by Budworth, chapelry and scattered tp., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 3¼ N. of Northwich; ac. 2,910. The chapel of St. Mary, which adjoins Arley Hall, was built 1845, in the Pointed style. There are some small charities. A cheese factory has been established here. *Arley Hall*, situated in a fine park of 300 acres, and possessing a large lake, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Aston by Sutton, tp., vil., and eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Great Budworth and Runcorn (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3 N.E. of Frodsham; ac. 1,408, water 22. The church (dedication unknown) is a plain stone structure, and contains some ancient mural monuments. *Aston Hall* and *Aston Lodge* are seats.

Aston Cantlow (in Domesday "Estone"), large pa. and small to. on the Alne, S. Warws., 5½ N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 4,652; soil various, overlying principally clay and gravel. The church of John the Baptist is a brick structure of the 13th cent.; there is a 13th-cent. font, and the chancel has piscina and sedilia. The Congregationalists have a small chapel here. A market and yearly fair were formerly held, but have been discontinued for some time. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture.

Aston Clinton, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Bucks., 3½ S.E. of Aylesbury; ac. 3,640; soil stiff loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael, restored 1867, is E. Eng., with Perp. additions. The Chiltern Hills run through the pa., and springs in them are the source of the water-supply for the vil. Anthony Hall, erected 1884 for entertainments, seats 400 persons. Preparing the straw for plaiting is an important branch of industry in the pa.

Aston Cruse, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Aston Ingham (q.v.), Herefords.

Aston, East, ti., pa. of Longparish (q.v.), N. Hants., 3 S.W. of Whitchurch.

Aston End, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Aston (q.v.), N. Herts.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aston (4)	Stone (1)	139	540
Aston (5)	Church Stretton (3)	175	56
Aston (6)	Miller's Dale (8)	159	86
Aston Abbotts	Aylesbury (5)	43	281
Aston and Cote	Bampton (4½)	79	730
Aston Blank	Bourton-o-Water (2)	91	255
Aston Botterell	Ludlow (9)	162	183
Aston Brook	Aston	112	13346
A. by Budworth	Northwich (3)	172	384
Aston by Sutton	Sutton Weaver (1½)	177	280
Aston Cantlow	Bearley (2)	115	945
Aston Clinton	Tring (3)	32	1393

Aston Eyre, tp., pa. of Morvil (q.v.), N. Salop, 4 W. of Bridgnorth; ac. 1,280. The church (dedication unknown) is Late Norm.; a carving representing Our Lord riding into Jerusalem is over the tympanum of the doorway.

Aston Flamville, pa., tp., and small vil., S. Leics., 3¼ S.E. of Hinckley; ac. 4,670; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, partly rebuilt 1873, is principally E. Eng. It contains a piscina, an aumbry, a beautiful marble font, and some monuments.

Aston Grange, tp., pa. of Runcorn (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3 E. of Frodsham; ac. 437.

Aston Ingham, pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 5½ E. of Ross; ac. 2,378; soil red sandy loam, subsoil red brick-earth and rock. The church of St. John, restored 1891, is Norm. *A. Court* and *A. Hall* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Aston juxta Mondrum, tp., pa. of Acton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 N. of Nantwich; ac. 1,257.

Aston-le-Walls, pa. and tp., S. Northants., 8 N.E. of Banbury; ac. 1,270; soil light loam, overlying rock. The church of St. Leonard, erected 1240, restored 1875-82, contains several brasses, a stone figure of a priest, a double piscina, and a Norm. font.

Aston, Little, ha. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Shenstone (q.v.), Staffs., and Sutton Coldfield (q.v.), Warws., 5 E.N.E. of Walsall. The church of St. Peter, built 1874, is in the Gothic style. *Little Aston Hall* is a seat.

Aston Magna, ha. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Blockley (q.v.), E. Worcs., 3 N.W. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. The church of St. John, built 1846, is in the E. Gothic style. Here are remains of an ancient cross.

Aston Manor, parl. bor. on the north-east side of Birmingham, pa. of Aston (q.v.), Warws.; ac. 943. The bor. was created 1885, and returns one member.

Aston, Middle, tp., pa. of Steeple Aston (q.v.), N. Oxon, 3 S. of Deddington; ac. 891.

Aston Mollins, ha., pa. of Dinton (q.v.), Mid Bucks., 3 S.W. of Aylesbury.

Aston, North, pa. and vil. on the Cherwell, N. Oxon, 2 S.E. of Deddington; ac. 1,272; soil and subsoil clay, stone-brash, and sand. The church of St. Mary, restored 1866, is chiefly Dec. with Perp. tower. The chancel has an alabaster altar-tomb (dated 1416) with recumbent figures of a knight and lady. There are memorials to Basill Brooke (1700) and to Bernard Gates, choirmaster of Chapels Royal and Westminster Abbey (1778). The font is of the time of Charles II.; and there is an oak pulpit with the arms of Howard (1720), as also some oaken benches. *North Aston Hall*, in a well-wooded park of 50 ac., is a seat in the pa. The "Non-pareil" apple was introduced here from Normandy about 1593, and was called "North Aston apple" or "Folk's apple."

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aston Eyre	Bridgnorth (4)	149	74
Aston Flamville, pa.	Hinckley (3)	101	1976
Aston Flamville, tp.	Hinckley (3)	101	100
Aston Grange	Sutton Weaver (2½)	177	35
Aston Ingham	MitcheldeanRoad(2)	128	460
A. juxta Mondrum	Nantwich (4)	162	195
Aston-le-Walls, pa.	Cropredy (3)	90	186
Aston-le-Walls, tp.	Cropredy (3)	90	117
Aston, Little	Blake Street (1)	120	338
Aston Magna	Moreton-i-Marsh (3)	91	196

Aston Pigot, tp., pa. of Worthen (q.v.), W. Salop, 10 S.W. of Shrewsbury.

Aston Rogers, tp., pa. of Worthen (q.v.), W. Salop, 1½ N.E. of Aston Pigot.

Aston Rowant, pa. and vil., S.E. Oxon, 4 N.E. of Watlington; ac. 2,749; soil and subsoil chalk and greensand. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1884, is E. Eng. and Dec. The Dec. chancel has a plain arch with a squint on each side, and the south porch has a Dec. stoup. The E. Eng. font rests on a pedestal surrounded by eight detached shafts. There are brasses, and an ancient stone monument was discovered in the north aisle. The pa. possesses some charities. *A. House*, in a park, and *Kingston House*, in extensive pleasure grounds, are seats.

Aston Sandford, small pa. on a tributary of the Thame, W. Bucks., 6 S.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 660; soil and subsoil stiff wet clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng., and in the chancel there is an aumbry of ancient date.

Aston Somerville, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4 S.E. of Evesham; ac. 993; soil clayey, overlying blue clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm. An ancient recumbent stone effigy of a knight is on the floor of the tower.

Aston Steeple. [Steeple Aston.]

Aston-sub-Edge, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 6 S.E. of Evesham; ac. 755; soil loamy clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is small and modern.

Aston Tirrold (in Domesday "Estone"), pa. and vil., N. Berks., 4 S.W. of Wallingford; ac. 1,752; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael was originally of Norm. date. The porch, the south and west windows of the transept, and the east window, are Dec.; the west window is Perp. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its cherry and apple orchards.

Aston-upon-Carron, ti. and ha., pa. of Ashchurch (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 3 N.E. of Tewkesbury.

Aston-upon-Trent, pa. and large vil., S. Derbys., 6 S.E. of Derby; ac. 1,710; soil loamy, overlying gravel and stone. The church of All Saints, restored 1848 and 1863, is a combination of Late Norm., E. Eng., E. Dec., and Perp.; into the exterior of the south aisle is built a curious Saxon cross, and the chancel has a piscina and the outline of a low side-window. There is an ancient alabaster altar-tomb with recumbent figures in the north aisle of the nave; the pulpit and reredos, of Devonshire marble, are good specimens of modern Dec. stonework. *Aston Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Aston Upthorpe, tp. and vil., pa. of Blewberry (q.v.), N.E. Berks., 3 N.W. of Wallingford; ac. 1,324. The Battle of Ashdown, 871, between Ethelred and the Danes, is supposed by some writers to have taken place in the neighbourhood.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aston Manor	Aston	112	68639
Aston, Middle	Heyford (3)	75	104
Aston, North	Somerton (1)	78	253
Aston Rowant	Aston Rowant	48	601
Aston Sandford	Aylesbury (6)	43	48
Aston Somerville	Hinton (2)	166	107
Aston-sub-Edge	Honeybourne (2½)	101	141
Aston Tirrold	Moulsford (3)	48	300
Aston-upon-Trent	Weston-on-Trent (1)	126	548
Aston Upthorpe	Moulsford (4)	48	156

NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
YORK
Newcastle to
Leith 136 miles
Aberdeen 175 miles
Christiania 488 miles
Copenhagen 586 miles
Hamburg 400 miles
Amsterdam 280 miles
Rotterdam 300 miles
Antwerp 330 miles
London 325 miles
Hartlepool to
Gothenburg 477 miles
Hamburg 418 miles
London 294 miles
River Tees Stockton to
Hamburg 418 miles
Rotterdam 261 miles
Hull 120 miles
London 295 miles
Tees Bay
Blyth
Tynemouth
North Shields
River Tyne
South Shields
NEWCASTLE
Gateshead
Sunderland
Hexham
DURHAM
Hartlepool
West Hartlepool
Hartlepool Bay
Redcar
Salt Scar
Middlesbrough
Stockton
Darlington
Richmond
Whitby
Robin Hoods Bay
North Cheek or Bay Ness
Old Peak or South Cheek
Page 49.
Map IV. Page 145.
Map V. Page 193.
English Miles
5 0 5 10
Cassell & Company, Limited, London

Aston, West, ti., pa. of Longparish (q.v.), N. Hants., 3 S.W. of Whitchurch.

Aston with Aughton, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 5 E. of Rotherham; ac. of pa. 3,939, of tp. 3,006; soil clay, gritstone, and limestone, overlying gritstone and limestone. The church of All Saints is Late Norm., and has a 17th-cent. monument, a memorial, and a tablet with medallion portrait. The font is Norm., and the reredos of oak. The rental of an estate, let for £40 yearly, is divided between the school and the poor. The Rev. William Mason (d. 1797), poet, painter, and musician, was for 42 years vicar here. Bricks are made, and there are coal-mines in the pa. *Aston Hall*, standing in a park of about 100 acres, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Astrad, pl., pa. of Llandyrnog (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 1¼ S.E. of Denbigh.

Astrop, ha., pas. of King's Sutton and Newbottle (q.v.), S. Northants., 6 W. of Brackley. Here is a chalybeate spring, named "St. Rumbald's Well," formerly of celebrity, and known as "A. Spa." *A. House*, with a park of 100 ac., is a seat.

Astwell, ha., pa. of Wappenham (q.v.), S. Northants., 6 N.E. of Brackley. Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707–91), foundress of the sect bearing her name, was born at *A. House*.

Astwell and Falcott, tp., pa. of Wappenham (q.v.), S. Northants. [ASTWELL, FALCOTT.]

Astwick (1), pa. and small vil., E. Beds., 4½ E. of Shefford; ac. 570; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Guthlac is Dec., and contains monuments to the Cokayne and Fossey families.

Astwick (2), ha., pa. of Evenley (q.v.), S. Northants., 3 S.W. of Brackley.

Astwood (1), pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 5½ N.E. of Newport Pagnell; ac. 1,256; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng.; the piers and arches of the nave are of the Dec. period; the clerestory and roof are Perp. It contains several brasses and mural tablets, and the remains of an ancient stone cross.

Astwood (2), ha., eccl. pa. of Dodderhill (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 1 N.E. of Droitwich.

Astwood (3), ha., pa. of North Claines (q.v.), Mid Worcs., 1 N.E. of Worcester.

Astwood Bank, large vil. and ha., pa. of Feckenham (q.v.), E. Worcs., 3 S. of Redditch. The church of SS. Matthias and George, chapel-of-ease to Feckenham, is in E. Eng. style. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels here. The manufacture of needles is carried on to a great extent.

Aswarby, pa., S. Lincs., 3 S. of Sleaford; ac. 1,548; soil light loam and heavy clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. Denis, restored about 1850, is Dec. and Perp.; the staircase leading to the roodloft still remains. Brickmaking is carried on here. *A. Hall*, in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Aswardby, pa. and small vil. on the Steeping, Mid Lincs., 4 N.W. of Spilsby; ac. 740; soil sand, loam, and clay, overlying red loam and gravel. The small church is dedicated to St. Helen.

Atcham, pa., vil., and head of U., N. Salop, 4 S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 3,762; soil chiefly loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Eata is chiefly E. Eng.; the materials of which it is built are supposed to have been brought from the Roman Uriconium. There is a low side window on each side of the chancel, which is separated from the nave by a beautifully-traceried screen brought from Worfield church; the pulpit has some fine oak carving of the story of the Prodigal Son; and the organ is the work of Father Schmidt. In the chancel is a good monument (1524) brought from the ruins of St. Chad's old church, Shrewsbury. Ordericus Vitalis was born and baptised in this pa. (1075). The Severn is crossed by a stone bridge of 7 arches, built 1769. *Attingham Hall*, in a well-stocked deer-park of 600 ac., is the seat of Lord Berwick; the gallery contains Raphael's portrait of himself, and some fine pictures by Murillo, Rembrandt, and Reynolds.

Atch Lench, ha., pa. of Church Lench (q.v.), E. Worcs., 5 N. of Evesham.

Athassel and Relickmurry, pa. on the Suir, Clanwilliam and Middlethird bars., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 4 W. of Cashel; ac. 12,768; soil in places of exceptional richness. The church was built 1808. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel, and several schools. Here are the remains of an Augustinian abbey, founded 1200 by Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, and dedicated to St. Edmund the Martyr.

Athboy (1), pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), Lune bar., W. co. Meath, Ir., 7 N.W. of Trim; ac. 11,884. The date of the foundation of the church is unknown; there are three Roman Catholic chapels, and several schools. Cattle fairs are held at stated intervals. There are almshouses for widows, supported by private individuals. A small manufacture of gloves is now extinct, but an industry in grain-grinding still gives employment to some of the inhabitants. A Carmelite friary, founded 1317, and the meeting-place of the chapter of the Order 1325, and again 1467, was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. A. was formerly a borough, its earliest known charter being granted by Henry IV.; but its corporation is now extinct.

Athboy (2), rivulet, Delvin and Lune bars., cos. Wstm. and Meath, Ir. Rising in the neighbourhood of Crosskeys, it flows south-east and falls into the Boyne. A. to. is situated on its banks.

Athea, vil. on the Galy and the road between Rathkeale and Listowel, pa. of Rathronan (q.v.), S.W. co. Lim., Ir., 7 N. of Abbeyfeale. The hill of Knockathea (801 ft.) lies south of the vil., on the border of co. Kerry.

Athelhampstone, or **Athelhampton,** pa. on the Trent, S. Dors., 6 N.E. of Dorchester; ac. 469; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. John, built 1862, is in Gothic style. *A. Hall*, an ancient

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn.; and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
A. w. Aughton, pa.	Woodhouse Mill (2)	157	2944
A. w. Aughton, tp.	Woodhouse Mill (2)	157	2927
Astwell & Falcott	Wappenham	71	66
Astwick (1)	Arlesey (1)	37	54
Astwood (1)	Newport Pagnell (6)	56	187
Aswarby	A. & Sredington	109	142
Aswardby	Spilsby (4)	126	89

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Atcham	Shrewsbury (4)	163	357
Athassel & R.	Dundrum (7)	100	1516
Athboy, pa.	Athboy	37	2114
Athboy, to.	Athboy	37	633
Athea	Rathkeale (16)	147	332
Athelhampstone	Dorchester (5)	138	71

seat, contains some good stone carving and a fine old oak staircase.

Athelington, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 5 S.E. of Eye; ac. 487; soil and subsoil clay. The small church of St. Peter, said to date from Edgar Atheling, and restored 1871, is an E. Eng. flint edifice. There are two heads in stone on the walls, supposed to represent Edgar Atheling and his queen.

Athelney, tract of land lying within the angle formed by the junction of the Tone and Parrett, pa. of Lyng (q.v.), W. Somerset, 5 W. of Langport. King Alfred took refuge here 879, after his defeat by the Danes; and after fortifying the place harassed the Danes, and finally defeated them.

ATHELNEY.

In 888 he founded a Benedictine monastery, which existed until 1539; no trace, however, now remains, but portions of tesselated pavement and other relics have been occasionally found. The relic known as "King Alfred's Jewel," found some distance northward of the abbey 1663, and now placed in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, is a cut and polished crystal gem set in a covering of gold, with the inscription "Ælfred me heht gewyrcan" ("Alfred had me made").

Athelstaneford, pa. and vil., N. Haddings., Sc., 3 N.N.E. of Haddington; ac. 5,080, nearly all arable. The rocks are principally trap, which have been quarried. The name is supposed to commemorate a victory of Hungus, King of the Picts (731–761), over one Athelstane, a Northumbrian general. There are some remains of a church erected about 1178, which was granted to a Cistercian convent of Haddington. The present pa. church was built 1868. John Home, author of the tragedy of "Douglas," was minister here (1746–57).

Athenry (1), bar., Mid co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 25,782. Bounded by the bars. of Tiaquin, Kilconnell, Loughrea, Dunkellin, and Clare, it contains no whole pa., but parts of six. It is traversed by railway lines from Trim, Ballinasloe, Ennis, and Galway, which meet at A. to.

Athenry (2), pa. intersected by the railway between Galway and Ballinasloe, Clare and Dunkellin bars., Mid co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 24,950. It is a bleak tract, with poor soil. Here are a pa. church (built 1828), a Roman Catholic chapel, and several schools. *Castle Lambert*, *Castle Ellen*, and *Rockfield* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Athelington	Framlingham (6)	91	106
Athelstaneford	Drem (3)	378	741
Athenry (1)	.....	.....	3436
Athenry (2), pa.	.....	.....	2936
Athenry (3), to.	Athenry	116	910

Athenry (3), mkt. to. (F.) on the railway between Galway and Ballinasloe, pa. of Athenry (q.v.), Mid co. Galway, Ir., 12 E. of Galway. Cattle fairs are held here. It is a very ancient place, said to have been founded by an early English colony. Walls and gates for defensive purposes were built around it during the reign of King John, and their remains are still pointed out. A college is supposed to have existed here at a remote period, and a Dominican friary of great magnificence was founded in the 13th cent., and utterly destroyed by fire in the 15th cent. The military barracks were afterwards erected from materials taken from its ruins. A Franciscan friary was established 1464, when A. reached the greatest height of its prosperity, being considered the second most important to. in Galway. Its charter dates from 1312.

Atherfield, ti., pa. of Shorwell (q.v.), I. of W., 6½ S.W. of Newport.

Atherington, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 7 S.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 3,326; soil and subsoil clayey. The church of St. Mary (restored 1884) is chiefly Perp., and contains a fine oak screen, rood-loft, tomb with figures of a Crusader and his wife, altar-tomb with brass, and some mutilated effigies, said to have been brought from Umberleigh (q.v.).

Atherstone (1) (in Domesday "Aderestone"), pa. and small mkt. to. (T.), and head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., and polling-place for the north-east div., N. Warws., 8 S.E. of Tamworth; ac. 4,120. The church of St. Mary (originally monastic), rebuilt, except tower and chancel, 1849, is Perp. The Roman Catholic church is dedicated to St. Benedict, and there is a priory of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Scholastica. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels, and a free grammar school founded 1573, and till 1799 held in the chancel of the church. Near the "Old Red Lion" hotel stands a milestone equi-distant from London, Liverpool, and Lincoln, being 100 miles from each. An annual statute fair is held for the hiring of servants, and a pleasure fair in July. The staple trade is the manufacture of hats. The Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) heard mass and communicated in the pa. church the day before the battle of Bosworth (1485). Within a mile of the to. are the ruins of Merevale Abbey, where formerly was an establishment of Austin Friars. *A. Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood, replacing an older hall built from the ruins of the friary. Many relics of antiquity have been dug up near the old house.

Atherstone (2), ha., pa. of Lackington White (q.v.), W. Somerset, 1 N.E. of Ilminster.

Atherstone-on-Stour (in Domesday "Edricestone"), small pa. on the Stour, S. Warws., 3 S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 1,042; soil sandy loam or clay, subsoil various. The church (dedication unknown), rebuilt and enlarged 1876, is in the Dec. style, and contains a monument to Dr. Thomas, the editor of Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire."

Atherton, tp., to., and eccl. pa., formed 1859 from the civ. pa. of Leigh (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 13 N.W. of Manchester; ac. 2,426; soil clay, overlying rock.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Atherington	Umberleigh (1)	205	475
Atherstone	Atherstone	102	4991
Atherstone-on-Stour	Stratford-on-A. (3)	101	115
Atherton, tp.	Atherton	196	15833
Atherton, eccl. pa.	Atherton	196	9077

The church of St. John the Baptist, rebuilt 1879, is in E. Eng. style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, built 1869, dedicated to the Sacred Heart; the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Unitarians, also have places of worship. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton factories, collieries, and ironworks here.

Athgarvan, pl. adjoining the Curragh, pa. of Greatconnell (q.v.), Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 3 s. of Newbridge railway station. *A. Lodge* and *Brownstown House* are in the vicinity.

Athglasson, vil. on the road between Kingscourt and Athboy, and near the border of co. Wstm., pa. of Kilsneer (q.v)., co. Meath, Ir.

Athlacca, pa. and ha. on the Morning Star, above its junction with the Maigne, Coshma bar., Mid co. Lim., Ir.; ac. 5,511. The soil is of fairly good quality, and the general slope of the land is towards the north. The pa. church was built 1813, and there are two Roman Catholic chapels.

Athleague, pa. and vil. on the Suck, Killian and Athlone bars., cos. Roscom. and Galway, Ir., 6 s.w. of Roscommon; ac. 13,011. This is a flat tract, with patches of bog, and a considerable area under plantations. The pa. church is very old, and a more modern church stands at Fuerty (q.v.), with which the benefice is united. There are numerous islands in the river near the vil., which is situated in co. Roscom., and these are joined by a chain of bridges carrying over the road to Ballygar. Malting and corn-grinding were industries at one time. *Fortwilliam* and *Rockfield* are seats.

Athlone (1), bar., S. co. Roscom., Ir.; ac. 88,777. About one-quarter of its area is bog, and it lies generally between the Suck, which separates it from co. Galway, and Lough Ree, which divides it from co. Longford, and nearly from co. Westmeath. It contains part of Athlone to. and several lakes, and is intersected by the railways between A. and Castlereagh and Ballinasloe. There are numerous roads giving convenient access to all points within its boundaries.

Athlone (2), mkt. to. (T. & S.) on the Shannon, near its outflow from Lough Ree, pa. of St. Mary's (q.v.) co. Wstm., and St. Peter's (q.v.) co. Roscom., Ir. The pa. church of St. Mary was erected 1827, and that of St. Peter 1804. There are four Roman Catholic chapels, several Dissenting places of worship, a charter school, and a few free schools. The usual municipal and public offices are the most remarkable among the other buildings, the castle excepted. The to. is irregularly built, consisting of generally narrow, winding, dirty streets and lanes. Divided by the river into two nearly equal parts—formerly known as English Town and Irish Town, but now as Leinster Side and Connaught Side—access is had from one to the other by a handsome bridge of five arches, erected 1844. A. owes its importance to its being a great military station and store depôt for troops, 2,000 of whom can be accommodated at one time in the extensive barracks. It has manufactures of hats (now almost abandoned), beer, whisky, flour, friezes, linens, and leather; and a steady shipping and barge trade is done by the river (here 300 yards wide and from 20 ft. to 35 ft. deep) and by the Grand and Royal canals. The castle was erected in the reign of King John, and enlarged and strengthened by Queen Elizabeth. The keep, a square tower, is now the only part remaining of the original building, and this was used as a prison well down into the 19th cent. Connected with the castle are an armoury, ordnance yard, military hospital, magazines, and parade and exercise grounds. Forts and batteries surround the to., and would be found generally better adapted for its defence than the older building. Fragments of the old town wall and parts of a gateway are still pointed out. An abbey was founded here 1214, but no trace of it remains; a monastery was also erected, but at a later date. A. received charters from James I. and Charles II., and returned two members to Parliament until the Union, from which date until 1885, when it was disfranchised, it sent one representative to Westminster. The seats of *Hawthorn Cottage* and *Moydrum Castle* are in the neighbourhood.

ATHLONE. (*From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Athlacca	Bruree (3)	135	449
Athleague, pa.	Roscommon (3)	98	1622
Athleague, vil.	Roscommon (3)	98	192
Athlone (1)	.....	.....	22558
Athlone (2)	Athlone	80	6742

Athlumney, pa. and vil., Skreen bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., near Navan; ac. 2,453. A cultivated tract, it is bounded by the Boyne, here crossed by two bridges. The old church is in ruins, but the Roman Catholic chapel is a neat little building. The pa. contains part of Navan and the vil. of Little Furze. The remains of A. Castle is crumbling to decay; it was formerly the seat of the Dowdells, who are said to have destroyed it to prevent it falling into the hands of Cromwell's troops. (The vil. is sometimes known as *Factory.*)

Athneasy, pa. on the Morning Star, Small County and Coshma bars., S. co. Lim., Ir., 3 N.E. of Kilmallock; ac. 2,836. *Ballincolloo House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Athnett. [ANHID.]

Athnid, or **Adnith,** pa. and ha. on the road between Thurles and Templetouhy, Eliogarty bar., E. co. Tip., Ir., 3 N.E. of Thurles; ac. 854. It has good soil, and is watered by the Suir and one of its smaller tributaries. *Brownstown House* and *Britters Castle* are near.

Athnowen, pa. on the Lee, between Cork and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Athlumney	Navan (2)	31	753
Athneasy	Kilmallock (3)	125	562
Athnid	Thurles (3)	87	70
Athnowen	Cork (8)	166	864

Macroom, E. Muskerry bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 4,836. About two-thirds of the soil are excellent in quality and carefully cultivated, the remainder being poor and sterile. The date of the erection of the pa. church is unknown; there are two Roman Catholic chapels. Besides farming, the only industry is that afforded by the limestone quarries which occur in the neighbourhood.

Athole, or **Atholl,** dis., N. Perths., Sc. Bounded on the north by Badenoch, on the north-east by Mar, on the east by Forfs., on the south by Stormount and Breadalbane, and on the west and north-west by Lochaber, it comprises an area of 450 square miles. An elevated tract, its soil is not generally suited for cultivation, except at Blair Athole and neighbourhood. It presents an epitome of the best Highland scenery, containing as it does lofty peaks, deep valleys, large lakes, rapid rivers, high waterfalls, and dark woods. Blair Athole—as the part surrounding *Blair Castle*, the seat of the Duke of A., is called—differs considerably from the rest of the dis., being fertile (soil loam), highly cultivated, and presenting numerous undulations without any great height being attained. The dis. is traversed by the Highland Railway, and contains the largest and probably the best deer-forest in Scotland, covering an area of 100,000 ac., and well stocked with game of all descriptions. At the Pass of Killiecrankie, Lord Dundee fell, 1689, when leading on the clans to the total defeat of the Anglo-Dutch army under General Mackay. A. gives the titles of earl, marquis, and duke to the ancient family of Murray, but the first of these was originally held by a Norwegian Jarl of A., who flourished in the 12th cent.

Athur, peak, Dunkerron bar., S. co. Kerry, Ir. Situated amid fine mountain scenery, it is one of the most striking summits of the Dunkerron Mountains. The Blackstone has its source here.

Athy, tp. and mkt. to. (T.) on the Barrow and on the railway between Kildare and Carl., pas. of A. St. John and A. St. Michael (q.v.), S.W. co. Kildare, Ir. There is considerable carrying trade on the river, which is navigable from this point to the sea, and on the Grand Canal from Dublin, which terminates here. The corn market is one of the most important in Ireland, and there are manufactures of cloth and hats. A. contains a court-house, Roman Catholic and Dissenting chapels, and several schools. Ruins remain of two monasteries founded in the 12th cent., and an ancient earthwork stands in the neighbourhood. A. was burnt by the Irish 1308, and plundered by Edward Bruce 1315. It became a place of some importance as a frontier town of the English Pale. A single tower is still standing of White's Castle, founded 1506 and strengthened 1575. Woodstock Castle is an imposing ruin. A. is now a garrison town—the troops living in barracks—and is governed by a corporation.

Athy St. John, pa., Narragh and Reban West and Ballyadams bars., co. Kildare and Q. Co., Ir.; ac. 1,122. It has a church, and is intersected by the Barrow.

Athy St. Michael, pa., Narragh and Reban West bar., S.W. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 1,880. The church is old, but the date of its erection is unknown; there are Roman Catholic chapels.

Atlow, tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Bradbourne (q.v.), S. Derbys., 4 N.E. of Ashborne; ac. 1,214. The church of SS. Philip and James, built near the old church of All Saints, is in the E. Eng. style; in the south wall is a piscina.

Attadale, mansion and deer-forest on Loch Carron, pa. of Lochalsh (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 5 N.E. of Strome Ferry. The house is an old seat of the Matheson family, and the deer-forest has an area of 13,000 ac.

Attanagh, pa. on the Nore, Fassadinin and Clarmallagh bars., co. Lim. and Q. Co., Ir., 3 S.E. of Durrow; ac. 2,560. It is a fertile, well-cultivated tract. The pa. church was built 1821, and there are several Roman Catholic chapels, and some schools. *Castlewood House*, *Grenan House*, and *Durrow Castle*, are the chief seats.

Attenborough, pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Notts., 5 S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,390; soil various, overlying New Red Sandstone. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has an ancient font. General Henry Ireton (1610–51), son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, was born in a house near the churchyard. A short distance to the west of the church are the remains of an old cross.

Atterby, tp., pa. of Norton Bishop (q.v.), N. Lincs., 9 N.W. of Market Rasen.

Attercliffe (1), eccl. pa. and sub. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. Christ Church, built 1826, is in the Gothic style. Adjacent to the church is the old chapel-of-ease, built 1629, now only used as a mortuary chapel. The Catholics, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Methodists, have places of worship here.

Attercliffe (2), one of the five parl. divs. of Sheffield (q.v.). It returns one member.

Attercliffe cum Darnall, large tp. and sub. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,297. The to. school is partially endowed. There are chemical works, steel, iron, file, and cutlery works, and collieries.

Atterley Bourton, tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Wenlock, Much (q.v.), S. Salop.

Atterton, ha., pa. of Witherley (q.v.), S. Leics., 6½ N.W. of Hinckley.

Attery, affluent, rises in Wilsey Down, near Trenegloss, N.E. Cornw., and flows E.S.E. about 12 miles to the Tamar, near Launceston.

Attington, small pa. (formerly extra-parochial), S. Oxon, 3 S. of Thame; ac. 435; soil loam, overlying clay.

Attleborough (1), pa., small mkt. to. (TH.), and head of a Co. Co. dis., S. Norf., 16 S.W. of Norwich; ac. 5,260; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, repaired 1844, is Norm. and E. Eng., and has some 13th-, 14th-, and 15th-cent. monuments and tablets; also a large screen of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Athy	Athy	45	4886
Athy St. John	Athy	45	2266
Athy St. Michael	Athy	45	2005
Atlow	Atlow	138	125
Attanagh	Attanagh	66	403
Attenborough	Attenboro' Gate (½)	122	1258

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Atterby	Kirton Lindsey (6)	157	101
Attercliffe (1)	Sheffield	159	16103
Attercliffe (2)	.....	.....	72465
Attercliffe cum D.	Sheffield	159	35883
Attington	Thame (3)	48	25
Attleborough (1)	Attleborough	105	2332

elaborate workmanship, which has been removed from its proper position to the west end of the nave. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Friends, have places of worship here. The corn-market (with hall and reading-room) is a white-brick building; in connection with the reading-room is a library. The charities include one for educating six poor children; the income of this now goes to purchase prizes at the Board School.

Attleborough (2), large vil. and eccl. pa. in the civ. pa. of and 1 S.E. from Nuneaton (q.v.), N. Warws., bordered on the north and east by the river Anker, and on the south by the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal; ac. 1,613. The church of Holy Trinity is in the E. Eng. style. There is a Baptist and a Particular Baptist chapel here. The A. quarries supplied the stone used in building the Weedon barracks, and are still worked; clay suitable for making bricks is plentiful; and the inhabitants are also employed in calico and ribbon weaving, and in making cotton thread.

Attlebridge, pa. and vil. on the Wensum, S. Norf., 8 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 1,242; soil light loam, overlying sand and gravel. The small church of St. Andrew, restored 1864, is in the Perp. style.

Attleford, ha., pa. of Godalming (q.v.), S.W. Surrey.

Attymass, pa. on the Moy, Gallen bar., N.E. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 11,154. Situated at the foot of the Ox Mountains, its general slope is towards the north, the soil consisting mostly of bog, moor, and hill-ground, and there are several small lakes. The highest point is 1,005 ft. The pa. contains a Roman Catholic chapel and three schools.

Atwick, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Hornsea; ac. 2,298; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence (rebuilt 1876) is in E. Eng. style, and has a saddle-backed tower. There is an ancient cross near the edge of the cliffs, which appear to have worn away within the last century. There are charities, applied to the education of children of the parish and the relief of the poor.

Atworth, pa. and vil., Bradford hund., W. Wilts., 3 W. of Melksham; ac. 2,693; soil and subsoil rock. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1832, is in the Geometrical style; the ancient tower belonged to the old church, and stands away from the present building.

Aubourn, or **Auborn,** pa., tp., and large vil., on the Witham, Mid Lincs., 6 S.W. of Lincoln; ac. of pa. 2,753, of tp. 1,843; soil loam and sand, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter, built 1862–63, is in E. Eng. style.

Auburn (1), tp., pas. of Bridlington and Carnaby (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3½ S.W. of Bridlington; ac. 1,782. The tp. consists of only a farm, the vil. with the church having been washed away by the encroachments of the sea. The site of the church is now some distance from the shore, and the old font is in Wragby church, W.R. Yorks.

Auburn (2), or **Lishoy,** vil. on the road between Athlone and Ballymahon, pa. of Kilkenny West (q.v.), S.W. co. Wstm., Ir. Situated amid fine scenery, the vil. is now universally admitted to have been the scene of Goldsmith's poem, "The Deserted Village," and the name therein given it by the poet has been adopted in place of the older forms Lishoy or Lissoy. The church still "tops the neighbouring hill"; but the pastor's house, at one time occupied by the poet's brother, fell into ruins many years ago. The place was a favourite resort of Goldsmith from his earlier years—Pallasmore, his birthplace, being situated within seven miles—and here he received part of his education. *A. House* stands among fine plantations.

Auchall, loch, pa. of Lochbroom, N.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 3 N.E. of Ullapool. It lies at a height of 265 ft. above sea-level, and measures two miles long by one broad, discharging by a small stream into Loch Broom.

Auchallader, pass and ruined fortress, pa. of Glenorchy and Inishail, N.E. Args., Sc., 1 mile from the head of Loch Tulla. Several cairns in the vicinity commemorate a clan battle of the 17th cent.

Auchanacie, pl., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Keith (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc. There is a public school here.

Auchans, estate, pa. of Dundonald (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Troon. Belonging originally to the Wallaces of Dundonald, it afterwards passed into the possession of the Cochranes, latterly becoming the property of the Earls of Eglintoun. It is well planted with wood, and its garden contains the "A. pear"; these trees were originally brought from France, and trees of the same variety of pear are now widely distributed throughout Scotland. *A. Castle* is a highly picturesque structure, composed of an odd jumble of various styles of architecture, built 1664, and visited by Dr. Johnson 1773. The ruins of *Dundonald Castle* are near.

Auchenbathy, bar. on the border of Ayrs., pa. of Lochwinnoch (q.v.), S.W. Renfs., Sc. Situated 3 E.S.E. of Lochwinnoch, it belonged at one time to the Wallaces of Elderslie; and Malcolm, the father of Sir William Wallace, is mentioned by Blind Harry in connection with the place. *A. Tower* was a small stronghold, now in ruins.

Auchenbeatty, stream, W. Dumfs., Sc. It runs 6 S.E. to the Nith at Kirkmahoe.

Auchenbowie, vil. and estate, pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), Mid Stirls., Sc., 1¼ S.W. of Bannockburn. Situated on the A. burn, the estate has valuable coal mines. *A. House* and *Saughie House* are seats in the vicinity.

Auchencairn, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Rerwick (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 7½ S. of Castle Douglas. Lying on a bay of the same name, it contains a pa. church (1856), a Free church, and a public school. It is a bathing resort, and has communication by coach with Dalbeattie railway station. *A. House,* a modern mansion in fine grounds, contains a valuable picture gallery.

Auchencairn Bay, a bay about 1¼ miles broad, running a little more than two miles in a north-easterly direction from Solway Firth, Kirkcuds., Sc.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Attleborough (2)	Nuneaton (¾)	97	1779
Attlebridge	Attlebridge	141	78
Attymass	Foxford (5)	159	2558
Atwick	Hornsea (2)	211	298
Atworth	Corsham (3)	98	767
Aubourn, pa.	Thorpe (3)	151	239
Aubourn, tp.	Thorpe (3)	151	201
Auburn	Burton Agnes (2)	219	13
Auchencairn, pa.	Kirkcudbright (7)	362	806

On the right of the entrance is Almorness Point, and on the left Balcary Point. At low tide there is a wide expanse of fine hard sand.

Auchencloich, ha., pa. of Sorn (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc., 2 N.E. of Mauchline.

Auchencorvie, pl., pa. of Campbeltown (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc.

Auchendavy, or **Auchendowie,** vil., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Kirkintilloch (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc. The traces of a Roman fort, built for the defence of Antoninus's Wall, were removed in course of the work connected with making the Forth and Clyde Canal, when four complete though broken altars, and part of a fifth, a mutilated stone figure, and two heavy iron hammers, were discovered. These being found at the bottom of a pit bearing evident traces of having been hastily filled up, it has been surmised that the Roman legionaries, having been surprised, were forced to quit this post very hurriedly, and buried these sacred fragments to prevent their desecration by the Britons.

Auchendennan House, mansion, pa. of Bonhill (q.v.), Mid Dumbarts., Sc. Near the shores of Loch Lomond, it lies 1½ N.W. of Balloch railway station.

Auchendolly, estate near Loch Roan, pa. of Crossmichael (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 5 N. of Castle Douglas. It has a mineral well. *A. House* is the mansion.

Auchendrane, seat on the Doon, pa. of and 4 S. from Ayr (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc. A few remains may yet be traced of its ancient castle, the scene of Scott's "Ayrshire Tragedy," and it is amid the "fresh and fair" landscape of Burns's "Bonnie Doon." The more modern mansion passed in the 18th cent. from the Muir family into the possession of Lord Alloway.

Auchendryone, vil. opposite Castletown of Braemar, pa. of Crathie (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc. Although separated by the Clunie from the Castletown of Braemar, it is reckoned as forming part of that vil., and was in former times the scene of great meetings for the purpose of deer-hunting in the forests of Braemar. These rendezvous, however, were frequently political gatherings of the barons and gentry.

Auchenflower, pl., pa. of and 2½ E. from Ballantrae (q.v.), S.W. Ayrs., Sc. There is a public school.

Auchengean, ha., pa. of Falkirk (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc. There is a public school.

Auchengeith, hill, pa. of Kirkmahoe, W. Dumfs., Sc. A southward spur of the Queensberry range, it attains a height of 984 ft. above sea-level.

Auchengelloch, hill (1,514 ft.), pa. of Avondale, W. Lanarks., Sc. Situated in a remote dis., 5¾ S. of Strathavon, its formation and surroundings making it secure from cavalry attack, it became a favourite meeting-place for the Covenanters, who were here enabled to carry out their religious assemblies without molestation. In memory of these meetings a stone monument of small size was erected here, 1830.

Auchengill, pl. adjoining the vil. of Keiss, pa. of Bower (q.v.), N.E. Caith., Sc. It has a public school, and was once a separate estate belonging to the Davidsons of Buckies.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Auchenheath	Auchenheath	391	735
Auchentibber	Blantyre (1½)	395	423

Auchengool, estate, pa. of Rerwick (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 4½ E.S.E. of Kirkcudbright. It was for many years the property, and *A. House* the residence, of John Ramsay McCulloch (1789—1860), the eminent political economist.

Auchengray, ha. on the Caledonian Railway, pa. of Carnwath (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 5¾ N.N.E. of Carstairs. Here are a mission chapel of the Church of Scotland, extensive quarries, a coal-pit, and brickworks. *A. House* is a seat.

Auchenharvie, ruined castle, pa. of Stewarton, N. Ayrs., Sc., 4 W.S.W. of Stewarton. It was once a seat of a branch of the Cunningham family.

Auchenheath, vil. on the Nethan, pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 2½ N. of Abbey Green. It has a public school. Two coal-mines supply an excellent quality of cannel coal extensively used in Glasgow for the manufacture of gas.

Auchenlauch, farm, pa. of Callander (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc. Here is an ancient stronghold consisting of a circular earthen rampart surrounded by a ditch, and situated on rising ground in the neighbourhood of a deep chasm formed by the Keltie.

Auchenleck (pronounced "Affleck"), hill (1,431 ft.) on the Cample Water, pa. of Closeburn, N. Dumfs., Sc., 3¼ N.E. of Thornhill.

Auchenloch, vil., pa. of Cadder (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1 S.S.E. of Lenzie. It has a public school, and the Glasgow Home for Convalescents (founded 1864) is in the neighbourhood.

Auchenroath, ha., pa. of and 1¾ N.W. from Rothes (q.v.), E. Elgs., Sc. *A. House* is a seat.

Auchensaugh, hill, pa. of Douglas, S.W. Lanarks., Sc. Lying 2½ S.S.E. of Douglas, its summit, 1,286 ft. above sea-level, is crowned by a cairn. A great meeting of Cameronians was held here 1712, when they renewed the Covenant, and declared themselves to be the true Church of Scotland (from which dissent was sinful). From this assembly, known as the "Auchensaugh Wark," arose the first serious secession from the Church of Scotland—the Reformed Presbyterians, now mostly merged in the Free Church.

Auchenskeigh, dell, pa. of Dalry (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 2 miles from Dalry. Its wooded scenery is exceedingly romantic. The rock is limestone, rich in fossils, and containing a remarkable cave 183 ft. in length, with panelling and ceiling so delicately wrought in stalactites as to simulate Gothic fretwork.

Auchenskeoch, estate, pa. of Colvend (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5½ E.S.E. of Dalbeattie. Once the property of the Crichtons, it afterwards passed into the possession of the McKenzies. It contains a ruined castle.

Auchentibber, vil., pa. of Blantyre (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 1½ S.W. of High Blantyre.

Auchentoshan, mansion, pa. of Old Kilpatrick, S.E. Dumbarts., Sc. In the immediate western vicinity of Duntocher, its finely-wooded grounds contain portions of the remains of Antoninus' Wall.

Auchinairn, vil. in the south-east vicinity of Bishop Briggs, N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 3 N.E. of Glasgow. Divided into two parts, Old A. and New A., it is said to have been visited by the plague 1662.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Auchinairn	Glasgow (3)	400	683

There are two schools—one endowed, the other public and supported from the rates.

Auchinblae, mkt. vil. (W.) on the road between Fordoun and Drumlithie, pa. of Fordoun (q.v.), Mid Kincs., Sc., 2¼ N.N.W. of Fordoun. Situated on the banks of the Luther and in Strathfinella, the surrounding scenery is of great beauty. It is a thriving, substantially-built, and clean little place, where flax-spinning is carried on. Linen-weaving was once a considerable industry, but is now abandoned. Seven fairs are held annually for hiring servants or for trafficking in horses and cattle.

Auchincarroch, estate, pa. of Bonhill (q.v.), Mid Dumbarts., Sc. It lies 2 N.E. of Alexandria, and contains *A. House.*

Auchincheid, vale, S. Arran island, Buteshire, Sc., 7 S. of Lamlash. Opening towards the Sound of Pladda, it stretches two miles northward, expanding into a rocky amphitheatre with walls of perpendicular cliff, down which fall several cascades, of which Essie or Essiemore is chief, having a sheer leap of 100 ft., and forming a landmark for mariners.

Auchinchew, vale, S. Arran island, Buteshire, Sc. Situated on the Firth of Clyde, it lies 7 S.S.W. of Lamlash. The scenery is very beautiful.

Auchincloich (1), ha., pa. of Ochiltree (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., 5¼ S.W. of Cumnock. It has the ruins of an ancient castle.

Auchincloich (2), ha., pa. of Kilsyth (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 3½ E.N.E. of Kilsyth. Human bones, frequently turned up in the surrounding fields, are supposed to be the remains of those who fell in the battle of Kilsyth.

Auchincloich (3), ha., pa. of Sorn (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc., 2 N.E. of Mauchline.

Auchincraw, vil., pa. of Coldingham (q.v.), N.E. Berws., Sc., 3 N.N.W. of Chirnside. It contains a public school. In former times it obtained an unenviable notoriety for the activity and power of its reputed witches.

Auchindinny, vil. and estate, pas. of Lasswade (q.v.) and Glencorse (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., 8 S. of Edinburgh. On the North Esk and Glencross burn, the Greenlaw barracks are within half a mile west. *A. House* was the residence of Henry McKenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling"; and in it died Archibald Fletcher, who interested himself in the subject of burgh reform.

Auchindoir and Kearn, united pa., W. Abers., Sc., 8 S.W. of Gartly; ac. 15,310. The soil on the lower ground is sharp, dry, fertile mould or rich alluvium, and well cultivated; the higher area consists of bog, peat-moss, and barren moor. The rocks are very varied, consisting of white sandstone, mica-slate (both worked and of commercial value), greenstone, limestone, serpentine, clay-slate, and soapstone. The pa. church stands near the border of Rhynie. A castle, mentioned by Boece, once crowned a hill in the neighbourhood of the church, and there are the remains of a fine old church, a rare example of the transition from Romanesque to First Pointed, containing an aumbry, a holy-water stoup, a richly-sculptured crucifix, and a stone, built into one of the walls, with the date 1557.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Popu-lation.	
Auchinblae	Fordoun (2)	501	430
Auchindinny	Auchindinny	394	347
Auchindoir & Kearn	Gartly (8)	563	1374

There are three brochs, the remains of a vitrified fort, and numerous cairns.

Auchindoune (1), or **Auchindown,** ruined castle, pa. of Mortlach, Mid Banffs., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Dufftown. Situated in Glen Fiddich, and built on the top of a limestone rock 200 ft. high, and washed on three sides by the Fiddich, its fourth face was

Auchindoune Castle.

defended by a moat. The great Gothic hall, still in a fair state of preservation, has rows of beautiful fluted pillars. Supposed to date from the 11th cent., it belonged to the Ogilvies, but passed into the possession of the Gordons about 1535.

Auchindoune (2), or **Auchanduin,** ruined castle on Lismore island, pa. of Lismore and Appin, Loch Linnhe, N. Args., Sc. Formerly the residence of the Bishops of Argyll, it is within 4 miles of Lismore Cathedral, and 25 N.W. of Inveraray.

Auchindrain, ha., pa. of Inveraray (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 6 S.W. of Inveraray.

Auchingill, vil. on the road between Keiss and John o' Groat's, pa. of Canisbay (q.v.), N.E. Caith., Sc., 10 N. of Wick.

Auchingramont, sub. of Hamilton (q.v.), pa. of Blantyre (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. It contains a United Presbyterian church.

Auchingree, ha., pa. of Dalry (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc. It has a factory for turning-work, and Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood.

Auchinleck (pronounced "Affleck"), pa. and to. on the railway between New Cumnock and Mauchline, Kyle, E. Ayrs., Sc., 2 N.W. of Cumnock; ac. 24,219, water 166. The surface slopes upward to the east, three-quarters being bleak elevated land pasturing sheep, the lower ground being fertile and moderately wooded. There is a pa. church (1838) and an Original Secession chapel, with a chapel-of-ease at Lugar, and a mission church at Darnconnar. Six public schools are under the management of the School Board. Besides farming, the principal industries are those of mining and quarrying coal, iron, and limestone, in all of which the dis. is exceedingly rich. The estate of A. belongs to the Boswell family. *A. House* is a Grecian mansion. *A. Castle,* a Baronial keep, and *Kyle Castle* are both in ruins. A. at one time belonged to the Abbey of Paisley. (The name comes from the Gaelic, *achadh-nan-leac,* meaning "the field (or place) of the flat flagstones.")

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Popu-lation.	
Auchinleck, pa.	Auchinleck	376	6202
Auchinleck, to.	Auchinleck	376	1489

Auchinlochan, vil., pa. of Kilfinan (q.v.), S. Args., Sc.

Auchinmully, or **Lower Banton,** vil., pa. of Kilsyth (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Kilsyth. The church stands about a quarter of a mile south of the vil. A number of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of scythes, the remainder being mostly colliers and miners.

Auchinraith, sub. of Blantyre or High Blantyre, pa. of Blantyre (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

Auchinstarry, vil., pa. of and near the vil. of Cumbernauld (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc.

Auchintibber, vil., pa. of and 4½ N.E. from Kilwinning (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc.

Auchintroig, ha. on the road between Aberfoyle and Glasgow, pa. of Drymen (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Bucklyvie. It has a public school.

Auchlane (1), ha. on A. burn, pa. of Kelton (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3¼ S.W. of Castle Douglas.

Auchlane (2), rivulet, S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc. It rises on Ben Gairn, and flows 4½ N.W. and W. to the Dee, which it joins below Bridge of Dee.

Auchlee, estate, pa. of Banchory Devenick (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 7½ N. of Stonehaven. It contains two stone circles, one of them consisting of a double row of monoliths with a stone cist in the centre. A. Hill is here.

Auchleeks, ha., pa. of and 8½ W. from Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc. *A. House* is in the neighbourhood.

Auchleven, vil. on the Gadie, pa. of Premnay (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 2½ S. of Insch. The river is here crossed by a substantial stone bridge, erected 1836; and there is a carding and spinning woollen mill.

Auchlochan, ha. on the Nethan, pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 1¼ S. of Abbey Green.

Auchlossan, drained lake, pas. of Aboyne and Glentanner (q.v.) and Lumphanan (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 4 N.E. of Aboyne. It now forms an excellent and productive farm, the soil being a rich black loam, turning white on exposure to the atmosphere.

Auchmill, or **Auchmull,** vil. on the railway between Aberdeen and Dyce, pa. of Newhills (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 6 N.W. of Aberdeen. It has a Free church, and there are extensive granite quarries in the neighbourhood.

Auchmillan, vil., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Mauchline (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

Auchmithie, vil., pa. of St. Vigeans (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Arbroath. Situated on a rocky bank, 150 ft. above the sea, faced by a good gravelly beach, it is a quaint-looking, irregularly-built place containing some substantial houses. A poor harbour is the headquarters of a small fleet of between 30 and 40 boats engaged in the long line and lobster fisheries. It contains a mission chapel of the Church of Scotland, and is the original of the Musselcraig of Scott's "Antiquary."

Auchmore, pl., pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It has a public school.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Auchinstarry	Cumbernauld	400	687
Auchmill	Buxburn (¼)	532	2448
Auchmithie	Cauldcots (2½)	479	353
Auchmuty & B. M.	Markinch (1)	421	419

Auchmuty and Balbirnie Mills, united vil. on the Leven, pa. of Markinch (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 1¼ W. of Markinch. Here are extensive collieries and paper mills, and in the neighbourhood is *Balbirnie House,* a seat of the Balfour family.

Auchnagatt, ha., pa. of Old Deer (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 7½ N.N.W. of Ellon.

Auchnagoul, ha., pa. of Glenaray (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Inveraray. A cairn, 130 ft. high, which stands here, was opened 1871, when human bones, pottery, and weapons were exposed.

Auchnahow, strath, pa. of Kildonan (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc. It runs towards the Ullie, frequently, but erroneously, called the Helmsdale river.

Auchnasheen, ha., pa. of Contin (q.v.), Mid Ross. and Croms., Sc., 28 W.S.W. of Dingwall, near the Sheen Water.

Auchnashellach, deer-forest, pa. of Lochcarron (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 12 N.E. of Strome Ferry. The forest covers an area of 50,000 ac., and the road to Kinlochewe passes through fine scenery in the neighbourhood of Loch Coulin and Loch Clair.

Auchriddie, ha., pa. of New Deer (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc.

Auchries, vil., pa. of Cruden (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 7 S.W. of Peterhead.

Auchter, stream, N. Lanarks., Sc. Rising at Bontyhillock, it has a tortuous and winding course, and falls into the South Calder close to Bridgend.

Auchterarder, pa. and mkt. to. (S.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 13¾ S.W. of Perth; ac. 11,181; soil various. The pa. church dates from 1784, and there are a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, several public schools, and one charity school. The to., situated on the Ruthen, here spanned by a bridge, consists principally of one long street. Its small ruined castle is said to have been built as a hunting-seat by Malcolm Canmohr in the 11th cent. A. received a charter from the Earl of Strathearn, 1200, afterwards becoming a burgh and returning a representative to the Scots Parliaments. An abbey stood here in the reign of Alexander II., and the remains of the old church of St. Mungo are Norm. or E. Pointed. Ancient Roman encampments may still be traced. In 1716 the to. was burnt by the Earl of Mar, one house alone being left standing. The incidents which subsequently led to the disruption from the Church of Scotland and the founding of the Free Church began at A. respecting the settlement of the pa. minister. *A. House* and *Colearn* are modern seats.

Auchterderran, pa. and ha., S.W. Fifes., Sc., 5 N.W. of Kirkcaldy; ac. 7,968, water 150. The soil is mixed clay and sand or black earth, overlying trap. Iron, coal, and limestone are extensively worked, and there is a large and successfully-conducted school, principally attended by the children of the miners. The pa. church dates from 1789; but it is a plain, barn-like erection. Near the ha. are wooded cliffs, showing some remarkable results of weathering.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Auchterarder, pa.	Auchterarder (1)	436	3494
Auchterarder, to.	Auchterarder (1)	436	2524
Auchterderran	Cardenden (¾)	423	6194

A church was founded here (1059–93), but no remains are extant. Carden Tower, in ruins, and a monumental stone, with what is believed to be an Ogham inscription, are the only antiquities.

Auchtergaven, pa. and vil., Strathtay, Mid Perths., Sc., 3¼ N.N.W. of Luncarty. The soil is a sandy loam mixed with gravel, overlying slate, greywacke, quartz, and trap. The pa. church has a good tower, and was erected 1812; there are also Free and United Presbyterian churches, and several public schools. The vil., also known as Bankfoot, stands on the Corral burn, near its junction with the Garry, and on the road between Perth and Dunkeld. It was visited by the Queen in 1842. Weaving and linen manufactures are carried on, and two annual cattle fairs are held. St. Bride's Well marks the site of an ancient church; and the antiquities include a stone circle, several monoliths, and a moat or court-hill.

Auchterhouse, pa. and vil., S.W. Forfs., Sc., 12¼ N.W. of Dundee; ac. 5,708; good black soil overlies clay, till, marl, or sand. Devonian strata prevail, with some trap, and freestone is worked. The pa. church, built 1630, is semi-classical in style, and includes remnants of a much older structure. Several cave dwellings are pointed out, one of which has yielded prehistoric remains. Near *A. House*, a fine baronial mansion, seat of the Earl of Airlie, are the fragments of an ancient castle, where Sir James Ramsey is reported to have received Sir William Wallace.

Auchterless, pa. and vil., N.W. Abers., Sc., 3 s. of Turriff; ac. 16,826. The soil is clay or clay loam, resting on greywacke. The pa. church (1780) had a wing added 1835; there are also a Free church, and five public schools. The vil., sometimes known as Kirktown, is on the Ythan, and is the site of an annual fair. The antiquities comprise Glenmellan Camp, attributed to the Romans; a triple stone circle; "the Cumines' trench," a fortification dating from 1308; the Moat, an artificial hill and ancient seat of justice; the Gallows Hill, the place of public execution in past times; and a ruined chapel with adjoining well, both dedicated to the Virgin. *Baddenscoth*, *Hatton*, amid fine old woods, *Knockleith*, and *Templand* are seats.

Auchtermuchty (= "the high ground of the wild sow"), pa. and mkt. to. (M.) on the borders of Perthshire, N.W. Fifes., Sc., 10½ N.E. of Kinross; ac. 3,530. The soil is a rich deep alluvium, well cultivated, passing in the higher areas into a sharp dry mould, producing excellent pasturage; 220 ac. are under wood. The pa. church was erected 1780, and improved 1838; there are also a Free church and three United Presbyterian churches. There is one Madras and two public schools. The to. is divided into two nearly equal portions by the Loverspool, which flows through it; and contains a town hall, and the Victoria Hall for meetings, concerts, etc. It is becoming a favourite summer resort, and is the seat of five yearly cattle fairs. A provost, bailies, and councillors form the governing body. It was erected into a royal burgh 1517, but discontinued sending a representative to Parliament before the Union. Becoming bankrupt 1816, A. was deprived of all its public property, with the exception of the jail, steeple, bell, and customs. It is now, however, a thriving place, with bleachfields and manufactures of wood, whisky, malt, implements, linen, diapers, huckabacks, and sheetings, and the seat of periodical Sheriff courts.

Auchterneed, ha., pa. of Fodderty (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 7 W. of Dingwall. It used to be much frequented by visitors to Strathpeffer, who generally obtained lodgings here, but improved accommodation at the Spa has led to its being well-nigh abandoned by them. At the foot of Ben Wyvis, its straggling patches of cultivation were originally allotments granted to the veterans of a Highland regiment after the American War.

Auchtertool, pa. and vil., S.W. Fifes., Sc., 4¼ W. of Kirkcaldy; ac. 2,738, water 18. The soil is generally loam, clay, or moss, resting on trap, sandstone, and limestone. Coal is worked. There is a pa. church and public school. The vil., which obtained a reputation for inhospitality in Scots songs, has a large distillery and public library. *Hallyards*, a ruined Baronial mansion, was visited by James V. after his defeat by the English, and was a rendezvous for the Fife Jacobites in 1715.

Auchtertyre, vil., pa. of Newtyle (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., ¾ W. of Newtyle. Near it are the remains of a small square camp, said to have been made by the army of Montrose during the Civil War.

Auckland St. Andrew, pa., tp., and vil., S. Dur.; ac. of pa. 18,886, of tp. 1,274. The large cruciform church of St. Andrew, formerly collegiate, is a fine example of E. Eng. architecture, with Dec. arcades; the south porch has a parvise; and in the choir are sedilia, a piscina, and some stalls with finely-carved misereres. The church contains a wooden effigy of a knight in chain armour, a stone figure of a woman, and a brass to the wife of Bishop Barnes (1581). At *A. Park* is the church of St. Philip (1880), a red-brick building.

Auckland St. Helen, pa. and tp. on the Gaunless, S. Dur., 2½ S.W. of Bishop Auckland; ac. of pa. 10,353, water 33; of tp. 1,510. The church of St. Helen, formerly a chapelry attached to one of the prebends of the neighbouring church of Auckland St. Andrew, and restored 1866, is Late Norm. and E. Eng. There are several Norm. arches, and a very ancient font. The St. Helen and West Auckland collieries are in the neighbourhood.

Auckland, West, tp. and large vil., pa. of Auckland St. Helen (q.v.), Dur., 3 S.W. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 3,410. There is a large brewery here, and cattle fairs are held in March and October.

Aucloggeen, ha. near the west shore of Lough Corrib, pa. of Annaghdown (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir.

Audenshaw, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 4 E. of Manchester. The church of St. Stephen, built 1844, is in E. Eng.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Auchtergaven	Stanley (2)	452	2081
Auchterhouse	Auchterhouse	469	566
Auchterless	Auchterless	562	1853
Auchtermuchty, pa.	Auchtermuchty	431	2002
Auchtermuchty, to.	Auchtermuchty	431	1442
Auchtertool	Cardenden (2)	423	721

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
A. St. Andrew, pa.	Bishop Auckland (2)	244	46974
A. St. Andrew, tp.	Bishop Auckland (2)	244	3110
A. St. Helen, pa.	West Auckland (3)	245	8456
A. St. Helen, tp.	West Auckland (3)	245	923
Auckland, West	West Auckland	245	3651
Audenshaw	Audenshaw (½)	183	7859

style. There are cotton mills and large engineering works, and a number of the inhabitants are engaged in making hats.

Audleby, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Caistor (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Audlem, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (TH.), W. Chesh., 6 S. of Nantwich; ac. of pa. 6,492, of tp. 2,358; soil light, overlying sand. The church is dedicated to St. James, and contains several monuments. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. There are some charities, and a free grammar school has several endowments. *Corbrook Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Audley (1), pa. and to. (gave the title of baron, in abeyance since 1872, to the Touchet family), N. Staffs., 4½ N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyne; ac. 8,711; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. James is E. Dec., and the tile pavement of the chancel is a reproduction of ancient tiles found in Tintern Abbey, Mons.; in the chancel is a brass with Norm. French inscription, also marble and alabaster effigies. The A. Grammar School was founded 1612, but is now a second-grade school. There are several coal and ironstone mines in the pa., affording employment to a large number of persons.

Audley (2), locality with ruins of a castle, on Lough Strangford, E. co. Down, Ir., 8 N.E. of Downpatrick.

Audley End, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Saffron Walden (q.v.), N.W. Essex. The seat of Lord

AUDLEY END, SEAT OF LORD BRAYBROOKE.
(From a photograph by F. T. Day, Saffron Walden.)

Braybrooke is in, and bears the name of, this ha., and the village street is close to the park wall. It was built early in the 17th cent. by Thomas Howard, first Earl of Suffolk. Near it is an old pile of red-brick gabled buildings, known as A. E. Abbey Farm; one block is now used as almshouses, the other as a farmhouse.

Aughaderry, ha. near the Moy, Trough bar., N. co. Monaghan, Ir. *Cassaugh Moune* and *Glebe House* are the principal seats.

Aughafatteen, pl., pa. of Skerry (q.v.), co. Antr., Ir. It lies in an upland region, and commands a view of Soarns Hill.

Aughaglorah, pl., pa. of Tuam (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir.

Aughamore, vil., Roscommon bar., N. co. Roscom., Ir. It is situated near the railway line between Longford and Ballymote.

Aughaward, ha., pa. of Enniskillen (q.v.), Mid co. Ferm., Ir.

Augher, vil. on the Blackwater, pa. of Clogher (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir. In a pleasant neighbourhood, it is built on each side of the road leading from Omagh into co. Monaghan.

Aughinish (1), pa. on Rathmelton or Ramelton Bay, off Lough Swilly, Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir.; ac. 9,192. It consists of two sections, lying at a distance of 2¼ miles one from the other, and contains part of the to. of Rathmelton or Ramelton. The pa. church was erected 1825, and there are a Roman Catholic and various Dissenting chapels, and some schools. There are manufactures of linen and flour, and several large bleachfields, giving employment to a number of the inhabitants. *Fort Stewart* and *Shellford* are seats, the grounds of the former containing the ruins of Killydonoll Abbey.

Aughinish (2), peninsula and vil. on Galway Bay, pa. of Oughtmama (q.v.), N. co. Clare, Ir. The coast is defended by martello towers, and the vil., also known as Newquay, is resorted to for bathing. It lies on a creek of the same name, other forms of which are Aughnish and Aghnish. A shoal lies off the coast, with a least depth on it of three fathoms. The creek can only be entered by boats.

Aughinish (3), isl. in Rathmelton Bay, off Lough Swilly, pa. of Aughinish (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir.; ac. 66.

Aughintain, pl., pa. of and 3 W. from Clogher (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir. *A. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Aughnacliffe, pl. near Lough Gowna and the border of co. Cav., pa. of and 6 N. from Granard (q.v.), N.E. co. Longf., Ir.

Aughnacloy, tp. and mkt. to. (W.) on the Blackwater, pa. of Carnteel (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 10 S.W. of Dungannon; ac. 152. A clean, neat little place, founded by Mr. Acheson Moore, it contains a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, several Dissenting places of worship, and schools. *Crilly House*, on the road to Caledon, has extensive grounds running down to the river. Within a couple of miles are the ruins of *Garvey House* and Lismore Fort, the latter erected 1619 by Sir Thomas Ridgeway.

Aughnagurgan, lake on the border of co. Monaghan, Armagh bar., W. co. Arm., Ir. It is the source of the Callen River.

Aughnish. [AUGHINISH.]

Aughniss, rivulet, Erris bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir. Formed by the junction of several hill-streams from the Nephin Bog Mountains, it joins the Goolamore, and falls into Tullochan Bay. The salmon in the A. are spent and in bad condition from October till April, while those in the Goolamore (q.v.) retain their fatness.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Audlem, pa.	Audlem	183	2397
Audlem, tp.	Audlem	183	1371
Audley (1), pa.	Audley	156	12936
Audley (1), to.	Audley	156	12631

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Augher	Beragh (8)	123	335
Aughinish (1)	Londonderry (14)	177	2470
Aughnacloy	Tynan (8)	106	1110

Aughrim (1), pa. and vil. on the road between Ballinasloe and Athenry, Kilconnell bar., E. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 7,251. The soil is light, and mostly under meadow; considerable areas of bog still remain, although very much has been done in the way of land improvement within the present cent. There is a good pa. church, four Roman Catholic and two Dissenting chapels. The vil. is a neat, clean place, where, as well as in the neighbourhood, poultry-raising is extensively followed. A priory was founded here in the 13th cent. by Theobald, the first Butler of Ir. The battle of A., fought on a neighbouring moor, 1691, and of which relics are frequently dug up, was the last stand of the Royalists against William of Orange, whose general, Ginckell, won a complete victory, in which the Irish sustained great losses, their commander, St. Ruth, falling during the engagement.

Aughrim (2), pa. on the road between Carrick-on-Shannon and Elphin, Roscommon and Ballintober North bars., N. co. Roscom., Ir.; ac. 8,119. A. is a flat monotonous tract, consisting almost entirely of bog and meadow land. The pa. church was erected 1753, and there are four Roman Catholic chapels, and several schools. The pa. is bounded on the north and east by the Shannon, and contains the vil. of Hill Street and some small lakes. *Rookville*, *Cwonfad*, *Beech Abbey*, *Rushill*, and *Tisadurn*, are seats.

Aughrim (3), vil. on A. river, and on the railway between Rathdrum and Shillelagh, pa. of Ballykine (q.v.), S. co. Wick., Ir. Fairs are held here at stated intervals, and the place is amid beautiful scenery. *Clone* and *Ballymanus* are seats.

Aughrim (4), stream, Ballinacor South bar., S. co. Wick., Ir. Formed by the confluence of the Derry and Ow, it follows a general south-east direction until it falls into the Ovoca, thus forming the second "meeting of the waters." It passes through scenery of very great beauty, although in this respect it is inferior to other parts of the lovely valley of the Ovoca.

Aughtermoy, ha. on the Burn Dennet, pa. of Donaghedy (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir.

Aughton (1), pa., S.W. Lancs., 2½ S.W. of Ormskirk; ac. 4,410; soil sandy, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Michael (partly rebuilt 1875), dates from the 16th cent., and contains several brasses, mural tablets, and a carved monument by Westmacott. Christ Church (chapel-of-ease to St. Michael), built 1870, is in Late Dec. style, and contains a number of memorial windows, and a reredos of marble, alabaster, and stone. In the pa. are two Roman Catholic churches—one dedicated to St. Anne, in the E. Eng. style; and a smaller church dedicated to St. Mary. There are some small charities.

Aughton (2), pa., tp., and vil., on the Derwent, E.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 5,201, of tp. 1,952; soil loamy and clayey, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is for the most part Norm. The chancel contains a brass, with 15th-cent. effigies, to Robert Aske and his wife, and is separated from the nave by a fine Norm. arch. Here was the seat of the Aske family, a member of which (Sir Robert Aske) was executed as the leader of the insurrection, 1536, named the "Pilgrimage of Grace."

Aughton (3), eccl. pa. near the Lune, pa. of Halton (q.v.), N. Lancs., 7 N.E. of Lancaster. The church of St. Saviour, anciently dedicated to St. George, was founded in the 17th cent., but rebuilt 1864 in the E. Eng. style.

Aughton (4), ti., pa. of Collingbourne Kingston (q.v.), S. Wilts., 4½ N.W. of Ludgershall.

Aughton (5), vil., pa. of Aston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 E. of Woodhouse railway station.

Augustus, Fort. [FORT AUGUSTUS.]

Auldbar, estate, pa. of Aberlemno (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 2 N.W. of Guthrie junction. *A. Castle*, a modernised fortalice, is the seat of the Chalmers family.

Auldclune, ha., pa. of Moulin (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 2 S.E. of Blair Athole.

Auldearn, pa., vil., and burgh of barony, on the Moray Firth, N.E. Nairns., Sc., 2¼ E.S.E. of Nairn; ac. 14,035. Where not sand and bog, the ground is fertile and well cultivated, resting on Old Red Sandstone, which is extensively quarried. Generally low, its highest point is only 600 ft. above the sea, and it has broad foreshores skirted by a line of sand dunes. The pa. church (1757) replaced an older building dedicated to St. Colm, and is a plain, ill-proportioned edifice. A Free church stands one mile from the vil. Two annual fairs—one for horses and cattle, the other for produce—are held at the vil. The antiquities include two stone circles, and the ruins of Inshoch and Moyness Castles; and in the churchyard are some very interesting monuments. At A., on the 9th of May, 1645, the Marquis of Montrose, with a very inferior force, totally routed the army of the Covenant, under General Hurry. (The name comes from the Gaelic *allt-fearn*, "the burn of the alder-trees.")

Auldfield, part of the to. of Pollockshaws, pa. of Eastwood (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc. It contains the *q.s.* pa. church of Pollockshaws.

Auldgirnaig, ha. situated on the Garry, at the mouth of Glen Girnaig, pa. of Moulin (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc., 4 N.N.W. of Pitlochry.

Auldgirth, ha., pa. of Closeburn (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., 8 N.W. of Dumfries. There is some very fine scenery in the locality. A three-trunked tree, widely known as "the Three Brethren," once stood here, but is now destroyed.

Auldhill, hill, pa. of West Kilbryde, N.W. Ayrs., Sc. It is crowned by the ruins of a circular building.

Auldhouse (1), ha., pa. of East Kilbride (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc., 3 S.W. of East Kilbride. It has a public school.

Auldhouse (2), stream, E. Renfs., Sc. It runs 5½ N.E. past Thornliebank, and falls into the White Cart at Pollockshaws.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Aughrim (1), pa.	Ballinasloe (5)	94	773
Aughrim (1), vil.	Ballinasloe (5)	94	286
Aughrim (2)	Carrick-on-Shannon	100	1475
Aughrim (3)	Aughrim [(4)	50	181
Aughtermoy	Strabane (10)	163	39
Aughton (1)	Town Green (½)	205	3456
Aughton (2), pa.	Foggathorpe (3)	183	419
Aughton (2), tp.	Foggathorpe (3)	183	114
Aughton (3)	Caton (1)	256	906
Auldearn, pa.	Nairn (2½)	575	1315
Auldearn, vil.	Nairn (2½)	575	364

Auldmore, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Gnosall (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Auldnachuirn, stream, Mid Elgs., Sc. It falls into the Lossie, 1½ S.E. of Dallas (q.v.).

Auld Wick Castle, baronial tower, pa. of and 1¾ S.E. from Wick, E. Caith., Sc. It is now in ruins, and stands on the edge of cliffs overlooking the ocean. It forms a well-known landmark for sailors, and is by them, and locally, known as "the Old Man of Wick."

Auld Wives' Lift, cromlech, pa. of Baldernoch (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 3 W.S.W. of Lennoxtown. Although only 400 ft. above sea-level, the view is most extensive, embracing the whole width of Scotland at this point, both the Clyde and the Forth being visible on a clear day. Some local superstitions still linger round this curious erection.

Aulich, ha., pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc. Lying on the north shore of Loch Rannoch, at the mouth of A. burn, it is 3½ W. of Kinloch Rannoch.

Aultbea, ha. on the east coast of Loch Ewe, and on the road between Poolewe and Monkcastle, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.) and *q.s.* pa. of Poolewe (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 7 N.N.E. of Poolewe. It has a Free church and a public school, and there is regular communication with Glasgow and the Clyde by means of steamboats.

Aultgrande, river, Mid Ross. and Croms., Sc. It rises in Loch Glass, and flows 7 E.S.E. into the Cromarty Firth, 1 N.E. of Kiltearn. Its course lies through romantic scenery, with several fine cascades, and when in high flood it is frequented by salmon and sea trout.

Aultguish, mountain torrent, N. Invs., Sc. Rushing down the precipitous sides of Mealfourvonie, it has a waterfall with a clear leap of 100 ft., and after traversing the forest of Ruisky, falls into Loch Ness at a point nearly opposite the Falls of Foyers, 20 S.W. of Inverness.

Ault Hucknall, pa. and scattered vil., E. Derbys., 6½ S.E. of Chesterfield; ac. 3,730; soil light, mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1887, is Norm. and E. Eng.; the exterior of the church shows many evidences of its Norm. origin, among others being a fine archway under the tower, and a remarkable tympanum of the west doorway, now built up. In the Hardwick chapel is the tomb of Thomas Hobbes, author of the "Leviathan." The chancel contains an E. Eng. piscina, and in the vestry is a fragment of an ancient screen. *Hardwick Hall,* adjoining the ruins of the old hall, is a seat.

Aultkollie, glen, pa. of Loth (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc. It has a tortuous direction, opens on to the sea, amid romantic scenery, and is traversed by the A. burn. It lies between Brora and Port Gower.

Aultmore (=the "big burn"), rivulet, N. Banffs., Sc. An impetuous stream, it flows 5½ S. and falls into the Isla, 2 N.E. of Keith.

Aultnacaillich (=the "burn of the old wife"), pl., pa. of Durness (q.v.), Strathmore, N. Suths., Sc., 18 S.E. of Durness. It is situated between a romantic waterfall and the ancient tower of Dornadilla, and was the birthplace of Rob Don, the Gaelic bard.

Aultnagealgach, pl. on the road between Bonar Bridge and Ledbeg, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc., 20 W. of Lairg.

Aultnaharry, ferry on Loch Broom, pa. of Lochbroom, N.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., ¾ S.W. of Ullapool.

Aultsigh, stream, N. Invs., Sc. Rising on Mealfourvonie, at a height of 2,284 ft. above the sea, it rushes down a rocky precipitous channel, well-nigh perpendicular, for 1,500 ft., through cliff and wooded scenery of great grandeur, and falls into Loch Ness, 3 N.E. of Invermoriston. A rocking-stone, capable of being moved by two persons, stands upon its banks, which were the scene of a bloody conflict between the McDonalds and the McKenzies in the 17th cent.

Aunby, ha., tp. of Holywell (q.v.), S. Lincs., 5½ S.W. of Bourn.

Aunsby, pa., S. Lincs., 5¼ S.W. of Sleaford; ac. 1,183; soil light loam and clay, overlying limestone. The small church of St. Thomas à Becket, rebuilt 1861, is from Norm. to Perp. date, has a Dec. tower with 3 bells, and contains a fine Norm. font and good old stained glass.

Ausdale (1), pl. and ha. on the road between Dunbeath and Helmsdale, pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S.E. Caith., Sc., 4 S.W. of Berriedale. It stands on the edge of a line of cliffs facing the ocean, and was once a separate estate, belonging to a branch of the Campbells of Glenorchy, but is now included in the Caithness property of the Duke of Portland.

Ausdale (2), burn, S.E. Caith., Sc. It has a course of three miles in a general south-east direction, and at Ausdale leaps over a cliff 100 ft. high into the sea, 4 S.W. of Berriedale.

Auskerry, island, pa. of Stronsay and Eday (q.v.), E. Orkney Islands, Sc., 2½ S. of Stronsay. It is a low, green islet, 60 ft. above high water at its greatest elevation, with flat, shelving shores—a reef and the Lumma skerries in the offing, making navigation difficult. It is used as pasture ground for sheep and cattle, and has a lighthouse and the remains of an ancient chapel.

Aust (the old *Trajectus Augusti,* the Roman passage place across the Severn), pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 3½ S.W. of Thornbury; ac. 978, tidal water and foreshore 1,155; soil clay and loam, overlying New Red Sandstone and blue lias. The church (dedication unknown) is ancient, and contains a Perp. font. John Wickliffe, the reformer, was presented to this living, 1374, by Edward III. The cliffs are fossiliferous.

Austerfield (in Domesday "Oustrefield"), tp. and vil., pa. of Blyth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ N.E. of Bawtry; ac. 2,781. The Roman General Ostorius, from whom it is thought by some that the place is named, was here defeated by the Britons, and there is a Roman camp near the vil. *Finningley Park* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Austerland, vil., pa. of Saddleworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ E. of Oldham.

Austerson, tp., pa. of Acton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 1½ S. of Nantwich; ac. 899.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ault Hucknall	Mansfield (5)	141	1388
Aunsby	Sleaford (4)	112	129
Auskerry	Thurso (60)	744	7

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aust	Pilning (4)	127	159
Austerfield	Bawtry (1½)	148	341
Austerson	Nantwich (4)	162	54

Austhorp, tp., pas. of Garforth and Whitkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Leeds; ac. 842. *A. Lodge*, the birthplace of the engineer John Smeaton, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Austhwaite, ha., tp. of Birker and Austhwaite (q.v.), W. Cumb., 6 N.E. of Ravenglass.

Austindyke, ha., pa. of Moulton (q.v.), S.E. Lincs., 6½ N.E. of Crowland.

Austonley, tp., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Huddersfield; ac. 1,316. The Bilberry Reservoir, the embankment of which gave way 1852, causing great damage and the loss of 81 lives, is situated in this township. Several woollen, scribbling, and fulling mills are here.

Austrey, pa. and vil., N. Warws., 6 N.E. of Tamworth; ac. 2,097; soil various, overlying red marl. The church of St. Nicholas, repaired 1845, is in the Gothic styles of the 13th and 14th cents., and has a tower with lofty broach spire; there is a handsome carved oak reredos of tabernacle work, and in the chancel and south aisle are piscinæ. In the vil. are the remains of a 15th-cent. stone cross raised on five steps.

Austwick, tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Clapham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Settle; ac. 7,450. The church of the Epiphany, formerly a chapel-of-ease to Clapham, is in E. Eng. style. Near the church is an old stone pillar. There is a reading-room with a library. *A. Hall* is a seat.

Autelets, The, detached groups of rocks, island of Guernsey, near Serk.

Authorpe, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 7 S.E. of Louth; ac. 924; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret was rebuilt 1848.

Authorpe Row, ha., pas. of Hogsthorpe and Mumby (from which it is 1½ E.), Mid Lincs.

Avean, or **Avaghon,** lake, co. Monaghan, Ir., 3 miles from Ballytrain.

AVEBURY, FROM THE SOUTH.
(From a photograph by W. J. Barterstock, Marlborough.)

Avebury, pa. and vil. on the Kennet, N. Wilts., 6 W. of Marlborough; ac. 4,544; soil loam and clay, overlying chalk. The fine church of St. James, restored 1883, is a combination of E. Saxon, Norm., and Eng. There is a rich Norm. doorway at the south entrance; a Saxon font with Norm. carving; a painted reredos; and over the chancel arch a beautifully-painted rood-screen in excellent preservation. In the vil. are the remains of what is said to have been a Druidical temple, originally consisting of a double circle of huge stones, and forming one of the most remarkable stone circles in England. On Windmill Hill and the surrounding downs are numerous barrows. Silbury Hill is one mile south.

Aveley, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 7 S.E. of Romford; ac. 2,951; soil sandy, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Michael, restored 1885, is a Norm. and E. Eng. flint and stone structure. There is a Flemish brass to Ralph de Knevynton, 1370, with his effigy in armour, together with others of later dates; also a trefoil-headed piscina and niche, a Norm. font, and a Jacobean pulpit. A 15th-cent. oak screen separates the chancel from the nave. *Belhus*, the seat of Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart., is a semi-castellated building of the reign of Henry VIII., and contains an unbroken series of family portraits from that monarch to the present time.

Aven, stream between Abers. and Kincs., Sc. Its general course is north-east, and it joins the Feugh in Kincs., ½ S.W. of Feughside Inn. (It is sometimes called the *Ann Water*.)

Avenbury, pa. on the Frome, N.E. Herefords., 1½ S.E. of Bromyard; ac. 3,233; soil clayey, overlying red sandstone. The old church of St. Mary was reopened 1881, after restoration. *Birchy Field* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Avening, pa. and vil., Mid Gloucs., 6 S.E. of Stroud; ac. 4,510; soil loam, overlying oolite. The church of St. Mary is Dec., with some earlier work, and has a curious monument dated 1615.

Avenis, ti., pa. of Bisley (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 4¼ E. of Stroud.

Averham, pa. and tp. on the Trent, S. Notts., 2 N.W. of Newark; ac. 2,646; soil sandy loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael, restored 1858, also repaired 1865, is E. Eng. and Geometric; there is a piscina with an antique carving of a cross patée, and some fine monuments in the chancel. On the north side of the Communion table is an altar-tomb, dated 1607, and in the nave are other ancient monuments. The churchyard contains a tombstone with a 14th-cent. floriated cross.

Avernish, ha. on the north shore of Loch Alsh, adjoining Lochalsh vil., pa. of Lochalsh (q.v.), S.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc.

Aveton Gifford, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Dev., 3½ N.W. of Kingsbridge; ac. 3,952. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1869, is E. Eng. and Dec. Walter de Stapledon, founder of Exeter College, Oxford, was sometime rector here.

Avich, loch, pa. of Kilchrenan and Dalavich (q.v.), Lorn, Mid Args., Sc., 1¼ W. of Loch Awe. It

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Austhorp	Cross Gates (1)	191	194
Austonley	Holmfirth (2)	185	1428
Austrey	Polesworth (4)	106	306
Austwick	Clapham (3)	242	449
Authorpe	Authorpe	135	119
Avebury	Marlborough (6)	76	674
Aveley	Purfleet (2)	16	1020
Avenbury	Bromyard (1)	135	306
Avening	Nailsworth (3)	197	894
Averham, pa.	Newark (3)	120	190
Averham, tp.	Newark (3)	120	139
Aveton Gifford	Kingsbridge Road(7)	227	796

is 3¼ miles long by 5½ furlongs broad, and lies 311 ft. above sea-level. Amid fine scenery, and surrounded by mountains, it contains an islet famous in Fingalian legend. On its banks are the ruins of a castle. Good trout afford excellent sport, but a high waterfall stops the ascent of salmon.

Avill, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Dunster (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Avington (1), pa. on the Kennet, S.W. Berks., 2½ E. of Hungerford; ac. 1,185; soil light land, overlying gravel and chalk. The Norm. church, supposed to have been dedicated to SS. Mark and Luke, is only 75 ft. by 14 ft. 7 in., and is one of the most interesting in the county; it has an E. Eng. bell-turret, a Norm. font with sculptured figures, monuments to the James family, and in the chancel an aumbry, a fine sedile, and a piscina.

Avington (2), pa. and pleasant vil., N. Hants, 5 N.E. of Winchester; ac. 3,025; soil loam and chalk, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is of red brick, and was built about 1735. *A. House*, for some time the residence of Charles II., is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Avoca. [OVOCA.]

Avoch, pa. and vil., Black Isle, E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 1¾ S.W. of Fortrose; ac. 8,030. The chief rocks are Devonian sandstones, conglomerates, and granite, with an overlay of sand and gravel in some places. Agriculture is well attended to, great progress having been made within the past half-cent. The pa. church dates from 1760, and there is a Free church. Two public schools are in the pa. The vil. stands on a little bay with a good pier, the headquarters of a small fishing fleet, and from which wood and grain are exported—lime, coal, salt, and manures being imported in return. There are three grain mills, and one factory for wool-carding. *A. Castle*, now in ruins, is an ancient stronghold on the top of a rock and the scene of the death of the Regent Moray, 1338. *Arkindeath Tower* is also a ruin. (The name is pronounced as if spelt "Auch.")

THE AVON, FROM WARWICK CASTLE.

Avon (1), pa. (formerly extra-parochial) on the Avon, N. Wilts., 3 N.E. of Chippenham; ac. 169.

Avon (2), ha., pa. of Stratford-under-the-Castle (q.v.), S. Wilts., 2 N.W. of Salisbury.

Avon (3), vil. and ti. on the Avon, pa. of Sopley (q.v.), S.W. Hants., 4 N.W. of Christchurch. Here, it is said, Sir Walter Tyrrell, after shooting William Rufus, crossed the Avon by a ford, still named "Tyrrell's Ford."

Avon (4), river, rises in Dartmoor, S. Dev., flows 22 S.E. by Aveton Gifford, and falls into the English Channel at Thurlestone.

Avon (5), river, rises near Aberpergwm, Glamorgs., is 15 miles long, and falls into the Bristol Channel at Aberavon.

Avon (6), affluent of the Usk, Mons., is 16 miles long, flows past Pontypool, and falls into the Usk at Caerleon.

Avon (7), or **East Avon,** river abounding with small delicate loach, rises near Devizes, Wilts., and flows past Amersham, Salisbury, and Fordingbridge, falling into the English Channel at Christchurch, Hants. It is 48 miles long, and is navigable as far as Salisbury.

Avon (8), or **Lower Avon,** river, rises near Tetbury, Gloucs., and flows south and west past Malmesbury, Chippenham, and Bradford (Wilts.), through North Somerset by Bath to Bristol, and falls into the Bristol Channel at King's Road. It is 75 miles long, is navigable to Bristol for large vessels, and to Bath for smaller ones. The A. has very high tides, its spring tides being often 40 ft.

Avon (9), or **Upper Avon,** river, rises (96 miles from its mouth) near Naseby, Northants., and flows south-west through Warws. by Rugby, Warwick, Stratford, and through Worcs. by Evesham and Pershore, to a confluence with the Severn at Tewkesbury, Gloucs. The river is navigable for small vessels to Evesham, and its chief affluents are the Alne, Leame, Sow, Stour, and Swift.

Avon (10), river, S.W. and W. Banffs., Sc. It rises in Loch Avon or A'an, and flows north-east, north, and north-west, for 30 miles, falling into the Spey at Ballindalloch.

Avon (11), river, Dumbarts., Linliths., and Stirls., Sc. It has a course of 18 miles, and falls into the Forth at Grangemouth.

Avon (12), stream, Ayrs. and Lanarks., Sc. This is a tributary of the Clyde, which it joins at Hamilton after a course of 28 miles.

Avon (13). [A'AN.]

Avonbeg, stream between Ballinagor North and Ballinagor South bars., and intersecting Arklow

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Avington (1)	Hungerford (2½)	61	129
Avington (2)	Itchen Abbas (1)	60	269
Avoch, pa.	Inverness (11)	590	1817
Avoch, vil.	Inverness (11)	590	1217
Avon (1)	Chippenham (3)	94	10

bar.,Mid and S.E. co. Wick., Ir. The middle of the three head streams of the Ovoca [AVONMORE, AUGHRIM (4)], it has a course of 16 miles between its source in Lough Finogefin and its confluence with the Avonmore, forming the Ovoca and "the meeting of the waters." The Ess waterfall occurs at a short distance below its issue from the lake; it afterwards flows between walls of rock, about 1½ miles apart, amid some of the most beautiful scenery in Ir., and then through an open valley hardly less charming in its landscape than that presented along its upper reaches

Avonbridge, vil. on the Avon, pa. of Slamannan (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., 10¼ N.E. of Airdrie. It has a United Presbyterian church, an Evangelical Union chapel, and a public school.

Avonbuoy. [ANNABUOY.]

Avondale, pa., W. Lanarks., Sc., 9½ S.W. of Hamilton; ac. 37,533, water 133½. The surface slopes towards the south-west, attaining its greatest height at Goodbush Hill, 1,556 ft. The higher ground is boggy, forming fine grouse moors, and containing the remains of giant trees, the relics of the great Caledonian forest. The soil of the lower area is light and dry, partly under crop, but mostly devoted to grazing cattle, the dis. being famous for its dairy produce. Trap and carboniferous rocks, with some limestone, coal, and brick-clay, occur. There are pa. church, and *q.s.* pa. churches, Free and Roman Catholic places of worship, and three belonging to the United Presbyterians, with eight schools. The old Roman road may here be traced for 2¾ miles, and *A. Castle* is a picturesque ruin. The pa. contains the battlefield of Drumclog. *Letham House* and *Netherfield House* are seats.

Avon Dassett, small pa. and vil., S. Warws., 6½ N.W. of Banbury; ac. 1,580; soil marl and clay, overlying rock. The church of St. John the Baptist, built 1868, on the site of an older church, is in the E. Eng. style; in the chancel is a 13th-cent. stone altar-tomb with a recumbent effigy in deacon's vestments placed within a 14th-cent. ogee cinquefoil arch ornamented with ball-flowers. The Roman Catholic church of St. Joseph, built 1854, is in the Gothic style. *Bitham House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Avonhead, vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Airdrie. Here is a public school.

Avon, Little, or **Middle Avon,** river, rises on the Cotswold Hills, near Alderley, Gloucs., and flows about 15 N.W. by Wootton-under-Edge to the Severn below Berkeley.

Avonmore, stream, Ballinacor North, Newcastle, and Arklow bars., co. Wick., Ir. The northern head stream of the Ovoca, it has a course of about 14 miles, flowing through the Vale of Clara to "the meeting of the waters." Its name, signifying "the Great Winding River," well describes the character of its course. Its source is formed by the union of several small streams in the neighbourhood of Glendalough, and it meanders through a landscape of the most varied and charming beauty. It gave the title of Viscount to the Yelverton family.

Avonmouth (1), ha., pa. of Thurlestone (q.v.), S. Dev., 4½ W. of Kingsbridge.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Avondale	Mauchline (6)	381	5069
Avon Dassett	Fenny Compton (1)	85	241

Avonmouth (2), pl. at the mouth of the Avon, pa. of Shirehampton (q.v.), Gloucs., 6 N.W. of Bristol. The dock, which belongs to the Corporation of Bristol, affords facilities for the transfer and despatch of cargoes and the docking of vessels, and special attention is paid to the cattle and meat trades. There is an iron church.

Avon Nether. [NETHER AVON.]

Avonsuidh or **Fin Castle,** mansion on the west coast of the isle of Harris, pa. of Harris, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 27 S.W. of Stornoway. On the north shore of West Loch Tarbert, opposite Taransay island, it is a seat of the Earl of Dunmore.

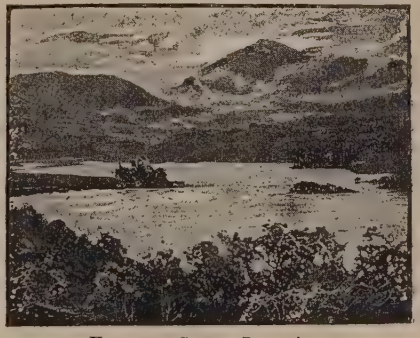
Awbeg (1), or **Awinbeg,** river, Coshlea, Orrery and Kilmore, and Fermoy bars., cos. Lim. and Cork, Ir. Rising within 1½ miles of Ardpatrick, its general course of 25 miles is southward through scenery of the greatest beauty, until it falls into the Blackwater at Bridgeton, near Castletownroche. Spenser refers to the stream as "the Gentle Mula," and the poet's seat, *Kilcoleman Castle,* still stands upon its banks, although now in a very ruinous condition.

Awbeg (2), **Awinbeg,** or **Shawnah,** rivulet, East Muskerry bar., S. co. Cork, Ir. Its head waters are two small streams which unite near Blarney, when the stream flows in a general southward direction, through richly-wooded, romantic scenery, until it falls into the Lee 3 miles from Cork.

Awbridge, ha. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Michelmersh and Romsey, and includes the civ. pa. of Dunwood, S. Hants, 2½ N.W. of Romsey. The church of All Saints, a brick building faced with Swanage stone, is in the Gothic style.

Awbury Street, ti., pa. of Thatcham (q.v.), S.W. Berks.

Awe (1), loch, pa. of Glenorchy and Innishail, Mid Args., Sc., 18 N. of Inveraray. Measuring 22¼ miles in length by about 1¼ broad, it stands 118 ft. above sea-level, discharges by the Awe, and receives the



KILCHURN CASTLE, LOCH AWE.
(From a photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

Orchy and some smaller feeders. Amid mountains, with the lofty and picturesque Ben Cruachan in the foreground, the scenery is diversified. Salmon, sea and loch trout, char, perch, and pike are taken.

Awe (2), river, W. Args., Sc. Leaving Loch Awe as a slow and sullen stream, it quickly gathers force and rushes through the Pass of Brander

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Avonhead	Longriggend (1)	401	472
Awbridge	Dunbridge (1½)	79	344

towards the sea, over rocks and boulders, in an impetuous torrent, forming a series of cataracts, with only an occasional ford or quiet pool between. It flows 4 N.W. into Loch Etive, its mouth being 16 N. of Inveraray.

Awe (3), loch, pa. of Assynt, S.W. Suths., Sc. Although shallow and overgrown with weeds, it contains fine trout, yielding excellent sport.

Awinbanna, stream, Ballaghkeen and Gorey bars., N.E. co. Wex., Ir. It has a course of about 11 miles, the general direction being north and north-east, and falls into the sea 1 N. of Courtown Harbour.

Awinigarry, river and bog, Dunkerron bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir. Rising at Sugarloaf Hill, one of MacGillicuddy's Reeks, it flows north for about six miles, falling into the Laune three miles from its mouth. In its course it passes through A. Bog, which has an area of 2,162 ac., resting on gravel and rubble, full of dangerous holes and pit-like depressions.

Awkley, or **Auckley,** tp. and vil., pa. of Finningley (q.v.), partly in the co. of Notts. and partly in W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Doncaster; ac. 2,087. The chapel-of-ease attached to the church of St. Oswald at Finningley is in the Perp. style.

Awliscombe, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 2 N.W. of Honiton; ac. 2,659; soil clayey, overlying marl. The church of St. Michael, restored 1887, is Perp., and has a groined stone roof. *Ashfield* and *Tracey House* are seats in the pa.

Awre, pa. on the west bank of the Severn, W. Glouc., 2 S.E. of Newnham; ac. 4,313, water 1,860; soil sand and loam, overlying brick-earth and lime-stone. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1875, is E. Eng. *Oaklands Park* is a seat in the pa.

Awsworth, ha. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Nuthall (q.v.), Notts., 6½ N.W. of Nottingham. The church (dedication unknown), erected 1746, is in the E. Eng. style. Collieries, iron-works, and brick-yards give employment to many of the inhabitants.

Axbridge, pa. and mkt. to. (T. and S.), Mid Somerset, 9½ N.W. of Wells; ac. 467. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1879, is a large and beautiful cruciform Perp. building; there are numerous monuments, and in the north aisle is an effigial brass. A. was formerly a parl. and mun. bor., but excused on petition from choosing a representative 1343–44, and the corporation was abolished 1883. The chief business is the cultivation of early vegetables for the London and other markets. Iron ore occurs in the neighbourhood, but is not worked.

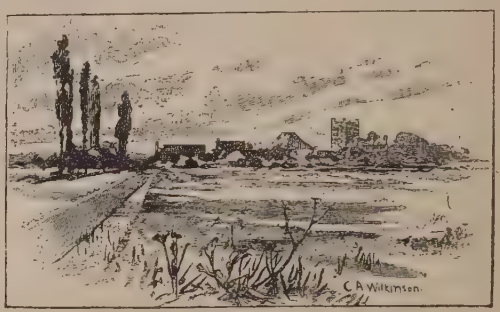
Axe (1), river, rises in the Mendip Hills, near Wells, E. Somerset, is 25 miles long, and flows north-west by Cheddar and Axbridge to the Bristol Channel at Uphill Bay.

Axe (2), river, rises near Cheddington, W. Dors., and flows 21 S.W. to the English Channel at Axmouth, E. Devon.

Axford, ti., pa. of Ramsbury (q.v.), N. Wilts., 3 E.N.E. of Marlborough.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Awkley	Finningley (2)	158	253
Awliscombe	Honiton (2)	155	497
Awre	Awre	128	1148
Awsworth	Awsworth	135	1247

Axholme, Isle of, a level and formerly marshy tract, N.W. Lincs., encircled by the Trent, Don, Torne, and Idle. The dis. is about 19 miles long by



AXHOLME.

9 miles broad, and contains nine pas. The acreage is about 50,000, and the land is highly productive in corn, potatoes, rye-grass, and seeds.

Axminster, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Axe, head of a petty sess. div. and U., E. Dev., 25 N.E. of Exeter; ac. 7,640; soil light and stony, overlying limestone and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, repaired 1871, has some Norm. work, a Dec. nave, and Perp. north aisle, and contains a piscina, sedilia, and two recumbent stone figures, probably of the 14th cent.; the fine tracery of the windows is greatly damaged. There are Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. The carpet manufacture was formerly important, but has been transferred to Wilton, and the present trade is derived from brush factories, saw-mills, corn-mills, and an iron foundry. The battle of Borncanburgh (937), where Athelstan defeated a combined force of Danes, Scots, and Welsh invaders, is said by some authorities to have been fought near this place. About a mile south are the ruins of Newenham Abbey, a Cistercian house founded 1245 by Reginald de Mohun, and peopled with monks from Beaulieu (q.v.). Weycroft, probably the site of a Roman fort, is about a mile from the town. *Coaxdon House,* two miles distant, was the birthplace of Sir Symonds d'Ewes, the Puritan historian and antiquary (1602–50). Dean Buckland, the geologist (1784–1856), was born at A. *Cloakham House* is a seat in the pa.

Axmouth, pa. and vil. near the mouth of the Axe, connected with Seaton by a bridge. E. Dev., 6 S.W. of Axminster; ac. 4,533, water 190; soil flinty, overlying marl. The church of St. Michael contains Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. works. Beneath a recessed arch in the chancel is the stone effigy of a vested priest, probably one of the priors of the Benedictine house of Loders (q.v.), to whom this church formerly belonged. A great landslip occurred here 1839, and one of less extent the following year. A coastguard station was built 1883. *Clevelands* and *Stedcombe* are seats in the pa.

Axton, tp., pa. of Llanasa (q.v.), N. Flints., 6½ N.E. of Rhuddlan.

Aycliffe, pa., tp. (called Great Aycliffe), and vil.,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Axbridge	Axbridge	136	732
Axminster	Axminster	145	2809
Axmouth	Colyford (1½)	151	615
Aycliffe	Aycliffe	237	1078

S. Dur., 5 N. of Darlington; ac. of pa. 11,107, of tp. 2,191; soil loam, overlying gravel and limestone. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1881, is a Norm. and E. Eng. building. The balustraded backed pews of 1600 remain, and there are sedilia, the effigy of a cross-legged knight, and memorial windows. In the churchyard are fragments of two Saxon crosses covered with intricate tracery. On the sides of one are figured the crucifixion, and the martyrdom of St. Peter. These crosses are said to commemorate certain synods held at A., A.D. 782–9. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here.

Aycliffe, Great. [AYCLIFFE.]

Aydon, tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Corbridge (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 780.

Aydon Castle, tp. on the Tyne, pa. of and 1½ N. from Corbridge (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 415. *A. Castle,* situated on an eminence and surrounded by a wood, is supposed to have been built towards the end of the 13th cent., and is really a fortified border-house. The domestic buildings, which are intact, are now used as a farmhouse.

Ayford, ha., pa. of and 2½ S. from Marshfield (q.v.), S. Gloucs.

Aylburton, tp. and ti., W. Gloucs., 1 W. of Lydney; ac. 1,853; soil various, overlying sandstone and ironstone. The church of St. Mary, formerly situated on the hill, was removed 1857, and rebuilt, nearly without alteration, on its present site. There are four almshouses, and a charity of £20 yearly.

Ayle (1), ha., tp. of and 1½ E. from Kirkhaugh (q.v.), S.W. Northumb.

Ayle (2), or **Aille,** pl., pa. of Aghagower (q.v.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 E. of Westport.

Ayle (3), stream, co. Mayo, Ir. It rises in Burrishoole bar., and, flowing through Carra, falls into the north end of Lough Mark.

Aylesbeare, pa. and vil., E. Dev., 8 E. of Exeter; ac. 2,424; soil clay and marl, or light overlying marl. The church of St. Christopher is Pointed Gothic, and contains some monuments and a fine old font. *Farringdon House* and *Westcott House* are seats in the pa.

Aylesbury, pa., mkt. to. (W. and S.), head of a U. and petty sess. div., and giving name to a hund., Mid Bucks., 16 S.E. of Buckingham; ac. 3,200. It was formerly a parl. bor., but the representation is now merged in that of the county. It is situated on high ground on Portland rock, and gives its name to the fertile vale of Aylesbury. The church of St. Mary, restored 1869, is an E. Eng. cruciform structure with Perp. transepts. In the north transept lies beneath an arch the figure of a knight in white marble and in 14th-cent. armour, and in the same transept there is an Elizabethan monument. The chancel stalls of the 15th cent. are well preserved; an aumbry and E. Eng. sepulchre are in the chancel, and a Saxon crypt beneath the beautiful 14th-cent. Lady Chapel, supposed to be part of the old church. The Norm. font is richly decorated with sculptured foliage. St. John's church, in Cambridge Street, is a chapel-of-ease. A monastery, dedicated to St. Osyth, was founded in the year 600, also two hospitals for lepers, and in 1387 there was established the only convent in the country for Grey Friars. The Corn Exchange (erected 1866) and the County Hall form one side of the Market Square. The Library Institute, the gift of Lord Rothschild, and opened 1880, is in Temple Street. The Working Men's Club was founded 1887. The Buckinghamshire General Infirmary was established 1833, and the present building opened 1862. Straw-plaiting is carried on rather extensively; but the making of pillow-lace, formerly the chief trade, has almost disappeared. Much business is done in agricultural produce, and in the neighbouring villages ducks are extensively reared for the London market. There are large printing works on the outskirts of the to., and a condensed milk company has branch works here. John Bedford's gift for the poor and for the repair of the pa. highways produces a yearly rental of about £800. Thomas Hickman bequeathed, 1695, land and almshouses for the poor.

Aylesbury (or **Mid**) **Division,** one of the three parl. divs. of Bucks. It includes the county town, and returns one member.

Aylesby, pa. and small vil., N. Lincs., 4½ S.W. of Great Grimsby; ac. 2,110; soil strong loam, overlying clay on the lowlands and chalk on the wolds. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1864, is E. Eng., Late Dec., and Perp., and contains the stone effigy of a lady dating from the 14th cent.

Aylesford, pa. and vil. (formerly a to.) on the Medway, Mid Kent, 3½ N.W. of Maidstone; ac. 4,372, tidal water and foreshore 35; soil chalk, clay, and gravel overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Peter, restored 1878, is Dec. and Perp., with portions of Norm. work; there is an embattled octagonal turret, enclosing the stairs once leading to the rood-loft. The church contains some ancient monuments, and 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses. "The Friars," standing upon the bank of the Medway, was a priory of Carmelite friars, established 1240, their first foundation in England. The pa. is mentioned in the Domesday Book as a royal demesne. Roman and other relics have been found here. A battle was fought on this ground in the 5th cent. between Britons and Saxons, in which Catigern and Horsa were killed. Upon Blue Bell Hill there are traces of military entrenchments. A cromlech, called "Kit's Coty House," near the turnpike road between Rochester and Maidstone, is supposed to have been a place of sepulture; and there was formerly a larger structure of the same kind near, but it is now fallen down, and the ruin is known as "The Countless Stones." Near a farm called Tottington are some very large stones, a huge solitary flat one being known, from its shape, as "The Coffin." There are large pottery works in the vil., and the pa. contains brick, lime, and cement works. *Preston Hall,* a seat in the neighbourhood, is built near the site of an older mansion.

Aylesford Green, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Willesborough (q.v.), S.E. Kent.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aycliffe, Great	Aycliffe	237	697
Aydon	Corbridge (2)	286	117
Aydon Castle	Corbridge (1½)	286	18
Aylesbeare	Broad Clyst (2½)	167	786
Aylesbury	Aylesbury	43	8922
Aylesbury Div.	.....	.....	58500
Aylesby	Great Coates (2)	157	120
Aylesford	Aylesford	38	2947

Aylestone, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Leics., 2½ S.W. of Leicester; ac. of pa. 3,850, of tp. 2,650; soil loamy clay, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and has some monuments and a brass dated 1594. *A. Hall*, a curious and ancient building, is a seat in the pa.

Aylmerton, pa., N. Norf., 3 S.W. of Cromer; ac. 1,679; soil light loam, overlying brick-earth. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1876, is Perp., and has a round tower. On the north side are the ruins of a chantry chapel, and over the porch is a parvise in good preservation. The church retains sedilia and a piscina, and an old oak rood-screen and chancel-rail with poppies remain. About three-quarters of a mile from the church, upon cross-roads, stand the base and shaft of a stone cross, said to have been a station for pilgrims between the abbeys of Walsingham and Beeston.

Aylort, sea-loch between Arisaig and Moydart, S.W. Invs., Sc. It forms a branch of Loch na Nua (q.v.), and is a quarter of a mile wide, except at its mouth, where it expands somewhat. Good anchorage may be had in four fathoms a cable-length off shore.

Aylsham (in Domesday "Elesham"), pa., mkt. to. (T.) on the Bure, and head of U. and Co. Co. dis., N. Norf., 12 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 4,308. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. and Perp.; there are some 15th-cent. brasses with effigies, and the screens were painted, 1507, with saints, confessors, and martyrs. The font is enriched with bas-reliefs, and one of the stained windows contains some splendid specimens of old glass. In the churchyard is the grave of Humphrey Repton (d. 1818), the landscape gardener. The Town Hall, a red-brick building, has a reading-room and literary institute attached. *Abbotts Hall*, built 1610 on the site of an ancient moated residence, is now a farmhouse.

Aylton, a small pa., E. Herefords., 3½ W. of Ledbury; ac. 825; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is a small plain building, standing on a mound.

Aylworth, ha., pa. of Naunton (q.v.), E. Glouc., 6½ S.W. of Stow.

Aymestrey, a large pa. and picturesque vil. on the Lugg, N. Herefords., 5½ N.W. of Leominster; ac. 6,349; soil loose and gravelly, overlying limestone. The fine church of SS. John Baptist and Alkmund is E. Eng. On an eminence to the south-west is a small British camp. *Yatton Court* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Aynho, pa. and vil., S. Northants., 6 S.E. of Banbury; ac. 2,405; soil brash, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael, partly restored 1863, has a tower dating from the 15th cent.; the body of the church was rebuilt in the 18th cent. There are several monuments of modern date. The neighbourhood is noted for its springs, one of which is chalybeate. *A. Park* is a seat.

Ayott, St. Lawrence, pa., Mid Herts., 6 N.W. of Hatfield; ac. 749; soil flint and chalk, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Lawrence was built 1778, in Classical style, by Sir Lionel Lyde, after designs of Nicholas Revett. The ruins of the old E. Dec. church possess considerable antiquarian interest. *Ayott House*, formerly occupied by the brother of Catherine Parr, is a seat in the pa.

Ayott, St. Peter, pa., Mid Herts., 1 S.E. of Ayott, St. Lawrence; ac. 1,092; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Peter (1875) is in E. Dec. style, with spired tower. The pulpit is a fine specimen of carving. The earliest church, built 1751, was demolished 1862; another, erected on the same site, was struck by lightning and nearly destroyed 1874. The ruins were afterwards adapted for a mortuary chapel. *Ayott Bury* is a seat in the pa.

Ayr (1), pa., seaport, royal and parl. burgh, co. and mkt. to. (T. and F.), on Ayr Bay, W. Ayrs., Sc., 14½ S.E. of Ardrossan; ac. 6,939. The soil is light and sandy at the coast, passing in the inland lowlands into a rich black mould, and that, again, into a cold stiff clay, all overlying rocks—chiefly carboniferous, but partly trap. "Water of Ayr stone," a clay-slate used for hones and sickle sharpeners, is a well-known product. The to., situated on the Ayr river, on a small plain surrounded by low hills, faces the Firth of Clyde, of which, and of Arran, Bute, the Cumbraes, the mountains of Argyllshire, etc., it commands fine views. The pa. church, built 1653–55 to succeed the church of St. John, is a plain cruciform structure. The new church (1810) is a more ornate edifice. The United Presbyterians have two places of worship.

"The Twa Brigs o' Ayr."
(From a photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

St. Thomas's church, the pro-cathedral of the Bp. of Glasgow, is an example of E. Eng., and the Roman Catholic church is a handsome Gothic building. Several churches belong to the smaller Dissenting bodies, and the Free Church has four places of worship within the to. The Town Hall and Municipal buildings form a substantial block, with a handsome tapering spire; while the County buildings have been erected in imitation of the Temple of Isis at Rome, and have a porch fronted

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aylestone, pa.	Wigston (1½)	95	5960
Aylestone, tp.	Wigston (1½)	95	5381
Aylmerton	West Runton (1¼)	140	298
Aylsham	Aylsham	132	2533
Aylton	Ledbury (4)	133	92
Aymestrey	Kingsland (2)	161	623

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Aynho	Aynho	180	508
Ayott, St. Lawrence	Ayot (2)	22	137
Ayott, St. Peter	Ayot (2)	22	215
Ayr (1), pa.	Ayr	392	11179
Ayr (1), parl. burgh	Ayr	392	23826
Ayr (1), roy. burgh	Ayr	392	9512

with massive columns. The Wallace Tower, a stately Gothic memorial to Sir William Wallace, was originally a small and ancient baronial keep. The Academy is the principal educational institution, and there are a grammar school and various other less important foundations. Other public buildings include the library, asylum, hospital, poor-house, and jail—the latter immediately adjoining the beach. There are monuments to the 13th Earl of Eglintoun and General Smith-Neill. There are four newspapers published here. The famous "Twa Brigs o' Ayr" span the river within 150 yards of each other. The old bridge was erected in the latter part of the 15th cent., the new 1785–88. The railway crosses the stream by a substantial viaduct. At a very early period A. was an important trading centre, carrying on a large business with France and the Continent, but gradually it lost all hold of its commercial relations, until in the 17th and 18th cents. it had sunk into a dull decay. The first signs of a revival were in 1832, when a woollen mill was established; and this industry continues to flourish, flannels, blankets, plaidings, and all kinds of woollen goods being made in quantities. Muslin flowering, however, no longer occupies the important position it once held, but shoe-making for the Continental markets is vigorously prosecuted, and shipbuilding is carried on in a small way. Saw-mills and a lace-factory give employment to a number of people. The fisheries are followed so as to satisfy all local demands, but the export trade in fish is insignificant. The harbour has a wet dock and slip, and two lighthouses. From it a brisk shipping trade is carried on in the export of manufactured goods, coal, iron, leather, ale, and farm produce, and in the import of whisky, beef, butter, barley, yarn, linen, limestone, manures, whiting, timber, tar, and pitch. There are nine annual fairs and an annual race-meeting, for which an excellent racecourse is provided. A. was erected into a royal burgh by William the Lyon in 1200, its charter being one of the oldest now existing, and unites with other towns (*see* succeeding entry) to return one member to Parliament. "The Barns of Ayr," associated with the career of Sir William Wallace, were temporary barracks erected for the shelter of the troops of Edward I. of England. In 1652 Cromwell erected "the Fort," a citadel covering 12 ac. of ground, with which he incorporated the church of St. John, making it into a guard-room and armoury.

Ayr (2), parl. dis. of burghs, Ayrs. and Args., Sc. The burghs unite in returning one member to Parliament, and are—Ayr and Irvine in Ayrs., and Inveraray, Campbeltown, and Oban in Args.

Ayr (3), river, rises in the pa. of Muirkirk (q.v.), and, traversing Ayrshire, divides the county into two very nearly equal parts. It has a course of about 38 miles, and falls into the Firth of Clyde at the to. of Ayr. Many of the places on its bank are celebrated in the poems of Burns.

Ayre, sheading, N.E. I. of M. In the north it includes the greater part of the Curragh (q.v.), and in the south the loftiest summits of the central highlands, and contains the pas. of Bride, Andreas, and Lezayre, the first being the most northerly.

Ayre, Point of, the northern extremity of the I. of M., 16 s. from Burrow Head, Wigs., Sc. Close to the Point is a lighthouse 106 ft. high, with a revolving white and red light, visible 15 miles.

Ayron, river, rises near Tregaron, Mid Cardigs., flows south, then north-west, and falls into Cardigan Bay at Aberaeron. It is about 17 miles long.

Ayrshire, co., S.W. Sc.; ac. 729,186 or 1128·5 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Renfrewshire, on the east by Lanarkshire, Dumfriesshire, and Kirkcudbrightshire, on the south by Wigtonshire, and on the west by the Firth of Clyde, and includes the island of Ailsa Craig. The surface is generally undulating, except to the south-east, where it assumes a mountainous character, attaining its greatest height in Blackcraig Hill (2,298 ft.). The soil varies considerably, being light and sandy near the sea-shores, rich clay prevailing in the interior lowlands, with moss and moor on the higher grounds. The rocks are mostly Silurian, with patches of granite; and coal, iron, limestone, and sandstone are freely worked. Lead, plumbago, antimony, copper, and marl also occur. The coast-line is bold and rocky towards the south, low and sandy towards the north, with few indentations, Ayr Bay being the principal opening into the land. The co. contains 43 pas. and parts of three others. In former times A. was parcelled out into the districts of Kyle, Cunningham, and Carrick; the title of Earl of Carrick, assumed by Robert the Bruce, is yet borne by the reigning sovereign. The scenery is for the most part of a peaceful description, and presents well-wooded areas. The ancient forest of A. covered a large tract near A. to. down to a period considerably after the Reformation. The principal towns are Ayr, Kilmarnock, Ardrossan, Irvine, Girvan, Maybole, Cumnock, Muirkirk, Mauchline, and Beith. None of the rivers is navigable, and Loch Doon is the principal lake. Manufactures are actively carried on, including those of woollens, cottons, boots and shoes, earthenware, and iron; and the whole co. is famous as a dairy-farming dis., the celebrated Ayrshire cows being the principal breed kept. Sheep-farming is followed to a certain extent, blackfaces being most popular among stockmasters. The climate is mild, resembling that common to most of the west coast of Sc., with prevailing south-west winds and a copious rainfall, ranging from 60 to 80 inches annually, the latter figure being seldom reached except among the hills. The roads are numerous and good, and railways give facilities for travelling to all parts of Scotland and England; and from Ardrossan (q.v.) there is regular steamboat communication with Ireland (by way of Belfast and Newry), with the Clyde, and with the local ports. The whole co., but especially the dis. of Kyle, where he was born, must ever be associated with the life and works of Robert Burns, who has celebrated so many places in this part of the kingdom in his songs. Antiquities are numerous. Cairns are of common occurrence, and there are some stone circles and (so-called) Danish camps. Traces of the ancient Roman road are still pointed out in the neighbourhood of the county town. Besides these, ruined feudal keeps and the remains of a few old churches form striking features in the landscape. As early as the second cent. A. formed part of the territory of the Damnonii, who had a town called Vandogara, which Skene located on the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Ayr (2)	.....	46200

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Ayrshire	.....	226386

Irvine Water at Loudon Hill, near which the Romans are believed to have fought an important battle. It was also the site of a bloody inter-tribal engagement at about the same period. After the Roman invaders had retired, A. became annexed to the kingdom of Strathclyde, and in the 8th cent. passed under the rule of the kings of Northumbria, and down into the 16th cent. the Gaelic language was used here. Alpin, King of the Scots, invaded the dis. in the 9th cent., but was defeated and slain at the battle of Dalmellington; and in 1263 Haco, King of Norway, after making several descents on the shores in prosecution of his claim to sovereign rights over the Hebrides, was utterly routed at Largs. The armies of Edward I. of England frequently invaded the marches, and their defeats at several battles were among the greatest triumphs of Wallace and Bruce. In the 17th cent. the co. was much engaged in the Covenanting troubles, the generality of the people living in open rebellion, persisting in holding secret and seditious meetings, and occasionally appearing under arms and engaging the royal troops, as at Drumclog, Rullion Green, and Airds Moss. Afterwards the "Highland Host" was let loose upon A., and occasioned much damage; yet the inhabitants did not welcome the Revolution with much enthusiasm, and their position and action gave rise to serious uneasiness among the Scots supporters of William of Orange. The chief families of the co. were those of Kennedy, Campbell, Boyd, Dalrymple, Colville, Eglintoun, and Glencairn, whose feuds kept the territory in unrest for many years.

Ayrshire, North, one of the two parl. divs. of Ayrshire (q.v.). It returns one member.

Ayrshire, South, one of the two parl. divs. of Ayrshire (q.v.). It returns one member.

Aysgarth, pa., tp., and vil. on the Ure, and head of a U., N.R. Yorks., 7 W. of Leyburn; ac. of pa. 81,012, of tp. 1,214; soil various, overlying limestone.

Aysgarth Falls.
(*From a photograph by Poulton and Sons, Lee, S.E.*)

The church of St. Andrew is Perp.; the richly-carved rood-loft and reading-desk were formerly in Jervaulx Abbey. A. Force consists of three successive waterfalls; a little above it, near the church, the Ure is crossed by a bridge dating from 1539, with one arch only, which has a span of 71 ft. The view from Palmer Flatt is very beautiful, and Bolton Castle may be seen in the distance.

Ayshford, ti., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Burlescombe (q.v.), N. Dev.

Ayston, pa. and vil., S. Rutlds., 1 N.W. of Uppingham; ac. 897; soil red loam, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary is Perp. *A. Hall* is a seat.

Aythorp Roothing. [Roothing Aythorp.]

Ayton (1), pa., N.R. Yorks., 2½ N.E. of Stokesley; ac. 6,394; soil loam, overlying clay. The ancient church of All Saints, restored 1790, is now only used for burials. Christ Church (1876) is a fine building in E. Eng. style. At one end of the vil. is the North of England Agricultural School, where 80 children are educated and maintained, the boys being trained for agricultural pursuits, and the girls for domestic service. This institution is for the benefit of members of the Society of Friends, as are also the almshouses, built 1859. There are a tannery and a flour mill, worked by water and steam. Here Captain Cook received his earliest education; his parents are buried in the churchyard. The conical hill, called Roseberry Topping, lies about a mile to the north. *A. Hall*, an ancient mansion, and *Cleveland Lodge* are seats.

Ayton (2), pa. and mkt. vil. (TH.), E. Berws., Sc., 7½ N.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed; ac. 6,699. The soil is a gravelly earth or good loam, resting on coarse gravel, boulders, Silurian and Devonian rocks. It is a well-wooded, well-cultivated tract, and the coast is a continuous but much-indented precipice, pierced by several caves, at one time the haunt of smugglers. The vil. is pleasantly situated near the Eye Water, and is a well-built, thriving place, the seat of Justice of the Peace and Sheriff small debt courts. The pa. church (1864–66) is in the E. Pointed style, with a good spire 120 ft. high. There are two United Presbyterian churches. Other buildings are the gas-works and a volunteer drill-hall, with a saw-mill and a tannery. Five ancient camps and the ruins of a Romanesque church are the chief antiquities, as of the castle erected here by De Vesci no traces remain. *A. Castle*, a modern baronial mansion in the midst of woods, *Peelwalls*, *Netherbyres*, and *Gunsgreen*, are seats.

Ayton Bank. [Eighton Bank.]

Ayton, East, tp. and chap. on a tributary of the Derwent, pa. of Seamer (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Scarborough; ac. 2,492. The church of St. John is in part Norm., but chiefly E. Eng.; the chancel arch and south doorway are Norm., the latter being ornamented with beak-heads; the cylindrical font, with carving in the form of an arcade, belongs to the same period; most of the windows are square-headed, and appear to be Perp. Here are the remains of a fortified mansion, dating from the 14th cent. The tp. is connected with West Ayton by a bridge of four arches. There is much fishing in the neighbourhood.

Ayton, Great, tp., pa. of Ayton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Stokesley; ac. 3,589.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ayrshire, North	.....	.....	75801
Ayrshire, South	.....	.....	88785
Aysgarth, pa.	Aysgarth	243	4736
Aysgarth, tp.	Aysgarth	243	235
Ayston	Manton (2)	90	94
Ayton (1)	Stokesley (3)	236	1961
Ayton (2), pa.	Ayton	345	1827
Ayton (2), vil.	Ayton	345	653
Ayton, East	Forge Valley (¼)	230	353
Ayton, Great	Great Ayton	242	1727

Ayton, Little, tp., pa. of Ayton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Stokesley ; ac. 1,378.

Ayton, West, tp. and vil., pa. of Hutton Bushell (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Scarborough ; ac. 2,264. There is a Wesleyan chapel here. On the side of a hill west of the vil. are ruins of a 14th-cent. fortified mansion.

Azenby, or **Asenby,** tp. and vil., pa. of Topcliffe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Thirsk ; ac. 1,178.

Azerley, tp., pas. of Kirkby Malzeard and Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Ripon ; ac. 4,018. *A. Chase,* situated in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

B

Ba (1), island, Inner Sound, pa. of Applecross (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It is uninhabited.

Ba (2), lake and stream, pa. of Torosay, Mid Mull, Args., Sc., 35 N.W. of Inveraray. The loch is 2⅜ miles long, by ½ mile wide, and discharges by the Ba into Loch na Keal. Both loch and stream abound in salmon and trout.

Ba (3), hill (700 ft.), pa. of Drumblade, W. Abers., Sc., 1½ S.S.E. of Huntly. It is thickly wooded.

Ba (4), lake and river, pa. of Glenorchy and Innishail, N.E. Args., Sc. Situated on Rannoch Moor, 15 N.E. of Dalmally, it has a length of 2½ miles and a width of ¾ mile, and is full of small islands. Height above sea, 957 ft. The river connects it with lochs Rannoch and Laidon. Both loch and stream teem with trout.

Baads, moor, pa. of Cullen (q.v.), Banffs., Sc. Thickly-planted tumuli, containing human bones, weapons, etc., are seen, giving evidence of the occurrence of some prehistoric battle ; but the tradition that the engagement was between the Vikings and the King of Alban, about the middle of the 10th cent., is no longer believed.

Babbacombe Bay.

Babbacombe, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of St. Mary Church (q.v.), E. Dev., 1½ N.E. of Torquay. It is situated on B. Bay, which is separated from Tor Bay by Hopes Nose. The church of All Saints, built 1873, is in the Gothic style.

Babcary, pa. and vil. on the Carey, Mid Somerset, 3¼ N.E. of Ilchester ; ac. 2,393 ; soil clay, partly overlying rock and limestone. Holy Cross Church, restored 1876, is Norm., and contains a 15th-cent. font and a carved oak pulpit bearing the date 1632 ; the north aisle was added at the restoration.

Babingley, pa. on the B. river, N.W. Norf., 1½ N. of Castle Rising ; ac. 850 ; soil partly sand, partly light, with peat, and in some places alluvium, overlying clay. The small church of St. Felix is Norm. The chancel, now in ruins, contains a portion of a Norm. sedile. It is said that St. Felix (A.D. 600) founded on the site of the present building the first East Anglian Christian church.

Babington, pa., Somerset, 5 N.W. of Frome ; ac. 600 ; soil Lower Lias clay, overlying limestone and bastard freestone. The church of St. Margaret, built in Queen Anne's reign, is in semi-classical style, and has a round tower. There are several charities—applied to the repair of the church, the education of the parishioners, and other purposes. The pa. contains coal and coke works. *B. House* is a seat in the pa.

Babraham (formerly Bradburnham), pa. and vil. on the Granta, S. Cambs., 6½ S.E. of Cambridge ; ac. 2,350 ; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter, for the most part Perp., has a tower supposed to be of pre-Norm. origin. Some of the windows are E. Dec., and there are piscina and sedilia, a trefoiled niche, and a monument with two effigies, 1658 and 1667. The vil. is pleasantly situated near the Gog-Magog Hills, and at a short distance is *B. Hall,* a mansion in Elizabethan style, rebuilt 1832, surrounded by an extensive park. There is a small endowed school and six almshouses.

Babworth, large pa. and tp., N. Notts., 1½ W. of East Retford ; ac. 6,190 ; soil sandy loam, overlying gravel and sand. The church of All Saints, restored 1877, is of early date. There is a piscina in the chancel, and the church has several monuments. The B. School has a small endowment. The Chesterfield Canal passes through B. *B. Hall, Morton Hall,* and *Ranby House* are seats in the pa.

Babylon, ha., tp. of Higher Kinnerton (q.v.), Flints., 3 N.E. of Caergwrle.

Bach-beg, island, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore, Mull, Args., Sc. It lies off the west coast of Mull, off the mouth of Loch Tuadh, and forms one of the Treshinish Islands.

Bache (1), tp., pa. of St. Oswald, Chester (q.v.), Chesh., 1½ N. of Chester ; ac. 94 ; soil loam, overlying clay and red sandstone. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bache (2), pl., pa. of and a little south-west of the to. of Llangollen (q.v.), S. Denbighs.

Bache and Norton, tp., pa. of Culmington (q.v.), S. Salop, 6½ S.E. of Church Stretton.

Bacheldre, tp., pa. of Churchstoke (q.v.), Montgoms., 1 S.E. of Montgomery town.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ayton, Little	Great Ayton (1)	242	99
Ayton, West	Forge Valley	230	391
Azenby	Thirsk (5½)	210	177
Azerley	Ripon (4)	214	497
Babbacombe	Torquay (2)	215	1645
Babcary	Sparkford (3)	125	336
Babingley	Lynn (5)	98	89
Babington	Mells & Babington	112	199
Babraham	Pampisford (2)	54	280
Babworth	Retford (1½)	139	753
Bache (1)	Chester (1)	179	23

Bachie, tp., pa. of and near the to. of Llanfyllin (q.v.), N. Montgoms.

Bach Mill, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Munslow (q.v.), S. Salop.

Bach-more, island, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore, Mull, W. Args., Sc. Highest point, 287 ft. It affords pasturage for a number of cattle. [BACH-BEG.]

Bachnagairn Falls, on the S. Esk, above its junction with the Prosen, pa. of Corlachy and Clova, N. Forfs., Sc. Surrounded by wooded and precipitous rocks, forming romantic scenery, the water descends by a fall 60 ft. in height.

Bachrhyd. [BOUGHROOD.]

Bachwy, or **Machwy**, river, S. Radnors., about 10 miles long. It joins the Wye 6 miles below Builth, near Erward. There is some fine scenery around its course.

Bachygraig, tp., pa. of Dymeirchion (q.v.), W. Flints., near St. Asaph. It has an old seat, built 1567 by Sir R. Clough, the partner of Gresham, which came to Mrs. Thrale (afterwards Piozzi).

Bachymbyd, tp., pa. of Llanynys (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., 3 N.W. of Ruthin. *Pool Park*, in the neighbourhood, was formerly a seat of the Salusburys, now of Lord Bagot, and is noted for its fine chestnut grove.

Back (1), ha., bor. of and 1 S.E. from Ipswich, E. Suff.

Back (2), vil. on the east coast of Lewis Island, pa. of and 7 N.N.E. from Stornoway (q.v.), Ross and Croms., Sc. It contains a Free church. The people are, almost without exception, crofters.

Back (3), stream, pa. of Dunfermline, S.W. Fifes., Sc. It flows round the base of Tower Hill in the Glen of Pittencrieff, near Dunfermline.

Back (4), stream, N. Elgs, Sc. It rises in Loch Romach, 5 S. of Forres, and flows down the valley of Pluscardine.

Back (5), vil. near Newtown Limavady, pa. of Drumachose (q.v.), N. co. Londy., Ir.

Backaskail, bay, pa. of Cross and Burness, Sanday Island, Ork., Sc., 25 N.E. of Kirkwall. Great quantities of shell fish are taken here.

Backbarrow, vil., eccl. pa. of Haverthwaite (q.v.), N. Lancs., 8½ S.W. of Kendal. There are large gunpowder manufactories and ironworks here.

Backford, pa. and tp., W. Chesh., 3½ N. of Chester; ac. of pa. 3,109, of tp. 749; soil clay, sand, and loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Oswald is E. Eng., and has a black-letter Bible chained to the reading-desk. There are some small charities. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Backies, ha., pa. of Golspie (q.v.), Suths., Sc. It lies 14 N. of Tain, and contains the ruins of an ancient tower, said to be of Norwegian origin.

Back Moor, ha., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Norton (q.v.), N. Derbys.

Backmuir (1), vil. on the road between St. Andrews and Kennoway, pa. of Largo (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Cupar.

Backmuir (2), vil. near Dundee, pa. of Liff and Benvie (q.v.), on the border of Perths., S.W. Forfs., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Backford, pa.	Mollington (1)	182	523
Backford, tp.	Mollington (1)	182	137
Backwell	Nailsea (1)	126	956
Backworth	Backworth	281	2240

Backwater (1), ha., pa. of Lintrathen (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., 10 N.W. of Forfar. There is a public school.

Backwater (2), stream, W. Forfs., Sc. It is a tributary of the Melgam.

Backwell, pa., E. Somerset, 7 S.W. of Bristol; ac. 2,882; soil sand, alternating with loam. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and contains a chapel, erected in memory of Sir Walter Rodney by his wife (who died 1537); it is separated from the main building by a stone screen with armorial bearings for Sir Walter and Lady Rodney; E. Eng. sedilia remain in the chancel, on the north side of which is the vestry, said to have been once inhabited by an anchorite. The church also contains a 16th-cent. rood-screen, and a late 15th-cent. altar-tomb with the effigy of an armed knight, which has been placed under an ornamented canopy, erected about 1400 as a memorial to various members of the Rodney family. *Brockley Court*, once the residence of the Rodneys, is a seat.

Backworth, tp. and colliery vil., pa. of and 1 W. from Earsdon (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 1,537. *B. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Baconsthorpe, pa., N. Norf., 3 S.E. of Holt; ac. 1,360; soil light, overlying sand and marl. The church of St. Mary, restored 1869, is Perp. There are two brasses (1479 and 1495); a tomb, dated 1642, with effigy; a monument, dated 1593; and another monument to a former vicar and his wife. The pa. has one small charity.

Bacton (1), pa. and vil. situated in the Golden Valley, near the Dore, S.W. Herefords., 11 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,140; soil sand and loam, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Faith is Norm., and contains a monument, with curious epitaph, to Blanche Parry, one of Queen Elizabeth's maids-of-honour, granddaughter of one Milo Ap Harry, who was buried at B. 1488. A piece of tapestry worked by her was till lately used as the altar-cloth. Two old stained windows were removed early in the present cent. from this church to that of Atcham near Shrewsbury.

Bacton (2), large pa. on the shore of the German Ocean, N. Norf., 4½ N.E. of North Walsham; ac. 1,134, water and foreshore 170; soil loam. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1847, is a flint building. In the neighbourhood are the remains of Bromholm Priory (1113), dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre and SS. Mary and Andrew, and consists of Trans. Norm. transept, a portion of the E. Eng. refectory, the Trans. Norm. and Perp. gate-house, and the common house of the latter part of the 15th cent. Fishing is carried on here, chiefly for shrimps and herrings. In 1885 a portion of the pa. was united to Easton.

Bacton (3), pa. and large vil., W. Suff., 6 N. of Stowmarket; ac. 2,204; soil varied, overlying chiefly clay. The church of St. Mary is of Dec. and Perp. styles. The double-hammer beam-roof of the nave is carved and decorated, and the eastern bay is highly coloured. There is a poor's estate in the pa., producing £82 a year, which sum is applied to the reduction of the rates.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Baconsthorpe	Holt (2)	133	295
Bacton (1)	Abbey Dore (½)	156	117
Bacton (2)	North Walsham (4)	130	394
Bacton (3)	Finningham (1)	87	646

Bacup (formerly Backup, Bacop, or Baycop), mun. bor. and mkt. to. (W. and S.) on the Irwell, head of a Co. Co. dis., pas. of Rochdale and Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., 19¼ N. of Manchester; ac. of mun. bor. 64,000; soil clay, overlying rock. It is now divided into three eccl. pas. The pa. of St. John was formed 1843; the present church stands on the site of one erected 1788, which fell 1871. The pa. of Christ Church was formed 1854; the church, built 1854, is in E. Eng. style. St. Saviour's pa. was formed 1866; the church, erected 1865, is in Gothic style. The bor. received a charter of incorporation 1882. The Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built 1857. There are Free Methodist, Primitive Methodist, Congregationalist, and several Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. There is a Mechanics' Institution connected with the Society of Arts and with the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of Mechanics' Institutes; those belonging to it have the privilege of competing for prizes given by the Science and Art Department and by the City and Guilds of London Institute. The building contains a good library and lecture, news, and other rooms. The to. has much increased in size and importance within the last cent., owing to the growth of its numerous industries. Cotton is spun and manufactured, and there are woollen printing works, cornmills, iron foundries, stone quarries, and coal mines. "Broadclough Dykes" is a Roman or Saxon camp near B., consisting of embankments on the slope of a hill extending to a length of about 1,800 ft., below which is a ditch some 54 ft. in breadth. *Broad Clough*, *Moorlands*, *Rockliffe*, and *Stubby Lee* are seats near the to.

Badbury (1), ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Wimborne Minster (q.v.). On a hill here is a Roman camp, called B. Rings, and said to be one of the finest in the country.

Badbury (2), ti., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Chisledon (q.v.), N.E. Wilts. On Beaconhill is a camp, supposed to be the spot where Arthur defeated Cerdic in 520.

Badby, pa. and vil. pleasantly situated in a valley, S. Northants, 2½ S.W. of Daventry; ac. 2,370; soil red land and clay, overlying blue clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1881, is partly Perp., partly earlier, and contains a modern brass, a piscina in the north aisle, and a piscina and sedilia in the chancel. There is a Congregational chapel, and some charities have been left to the pa. Upon the top of Arbury Hill, which is 804 ft. above sea-level, are the remains of a (probably) Roman camp with fosse and ramparts; and fine views are to be had from this spot. Formerly ragstone quarries were worked in this neighbourhood. The National School is partly endowed by Hanson's charity of £5 8s. a year. *B. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Badcaul (1), ha., pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), N.W. Suths., Sc., 23 W. of Tongue. Salmon-fishing and crofting are the only industries.

Badcaul (2), stream and bay, N.W. Suths., Sc. The rivulet, which abounds in trout, drains a number of small lochs. The bay is well sheltered, and anchorage may be had in six fathoms.

Baddesley Clinton, pa., N. Warws., 8½ N.W. of Warwick; ac. 1,329; soil clayey, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Michael, enlarged in the reign of Henry VII., and rebuilt 1634, is E. Eng. The tower contains a tablet stating it was re-erected by Nicholas Brome, who died in 1517; in the chancel there is a 16th-cent. altar-tomb. The Roman Catholic church of St. Francis of Assisi, rebuilt 1870, is in the French Gothic style; to it are attached a convent, a school, and a burial-ground. From the family of Ferrers, who inherited the pa. from the Bromes, sprang the antiquary Henry Ferrers, and the dramatist Edward Ferrers. The antiquary Mark Noble was for a short time curate of the pa. *Baddesley Hall* is a good specimen of 15th-cent. domestic architecture; it is surrounded by a broad moat, and entered through a projecting embattled tower with a low wide archway surmounted by a large mullioned window; the ancient door, with its fastenings, remains; the hall has panelled oak walls, windows with heraldic glass, and an elaborately-carved chimney-piece adorned with a quartered shield; the chapel is still used.

Baddesley Ensor (in Domesday "Bedislei"), pa. and vil., N. Warws., 3 N.W. of Atherstone; ac. 1,143; soil mostly clay and red sandstone, overlying sand and stone. The church of St. Michael is in E. Eng. style. Half a mile from the church there is a disused burial-ground, which belonged to an older church, taken down 1848.

Baddesley, North, pa. and vil., S. Hants, 3½ S.E. of Romsey; ac. 2,582; soil loam and sand, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, rebuilt 1608, is a small edifice. The ancient desk to which the Bible was chained is still preserved. A chapel belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem once stood in the neighbourhood. The few houses which form the vil. are for the most part thatched.

Baddesley, South, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Boldre (q.v.), S. Hants, 2½ N.E. of Lymington; ac. 3,000; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is a modern building. *Pylewell Park* is a seat overlooking the Solent.

Baddiley, pa. and straggling vil. on the Ellesmere Canal, W. Chesh., 3 S.W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,981; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Michael is an ancient stone structure, cased with brick. There are charities to the amount of £52 per annum.

Baddington, tp. on the Shropshire Union Canal, pa. of Acton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 2 S.W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,446.

Baddow, Great, pa. and vil., N.W. Essex, 2 S.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 3,898, water 12; soil light and gravelly, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. A marble and alabaster monument in the chancel is dated 1753. The Congregationalists and the Peculiar People have chapels in the vil. There is an endowed school, founded by Jasper Jeffery, 1731. An extensive brewery has been built in the

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bacup	Bacup	203	23498
Badby	Daventry (3)	74	519
Baddesley Clinton	Solihull (2)	122	132
Baddesley Ensor	Polesworth (2¼)	106	977
Baddesley, North	Chandler's Ford (2½)	74	359
Baddesley, South	Lymington (2)	96	504
Baddiley	Nantwich (3)	162	246
Baddington	Nantwich (2)	162	141
Baddow, Great	Chelmsford (2)	30	2019

vil. Dr. Alexander Barclay, of Oriel Coll., Oxon, an eminent author of the 16th cent., was instituted vicar of this pa., 1546. *B. Court*, *B. Hall*, *B. Lodge*, *Houghtons*, and *Pontlands*, are seats.

Baddow, Little, pa. and vil., N.W. Essex, 4 N.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,735, water 21; soil light gravelly, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng. In the chancel is a marble monument with effigy; at the foot are kneeling figures. There are two tombs in the south wall of the south aisle with recumbent female figures (said to represent the founders of the church) with hounds at their feet. The church also contains a curious old brass, dated 1611, and an ancient tablet.

Badenloch, or **Baddanloch**, loch, pa. of Kildonan, Suths., Sc. It is the most easterly of a chain of three lochs—Loch na Cuine, Loch na Clair, and B.—really a single sheet of water, but separated one from the other by miniature capes or headlands. B. is 1½ miles long, and from 4 to 7 furlongs wide, and discharges into the Helmsdale or Ully River, 392 ft. above sea-level. It lies 5 W. of Kinbrace railway station. It is full of trout and char, and is much frequented by sportsmen.

Badenoch, dis., S.E. Invs., Sc. It is bounded on the north-west by the Monadhliath Mountains, on the north-east by Elginshire and the Braes of Abernethy, on the south-east by a continuation of the Braes of Abernethy, the Grampians, Loch Ericht, and Ben Alder, and on the south-west by Lochaber and Loch Laggan. It is a mountainous tract, traversed by the Spey, in the valley of which is some fertile land, well cultivated and productive. The scenery in the neighbourhood of Alvie and Rothiemurchus is very beautiful, but the rest of the landscape is characterised by a certain barren grandeur. Large areas are covered with natural wood, and there are many fine plantations.

Badenscoth, or **Kirktown**, vil. on the Ythen, pa. of Auchterless (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 10 N.E. of Old Meldrum. The pa. church is situated here; it was built 1780, and a new wing added 1835. There is also a Free church. *B. House* is in the neighbourhood.

Badensgill (1), ha., pa. of Linton (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc., 12½ N.W. of Peebles.

Badensgill (2), stream, N. Peebs., Sc. It rises among the Pentland Hills, and flows 2½ miles into the Lyne Water.

Badentoy, pl., pa. of Banchory-Devenick (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 6 S. of Aberdeen. It contains a public school, and is near the railway from Aberdeen to Stonehaven.

Badenyon, pl., pa. of Glenbucket (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 17 S.S.W. of Huntly. The site of the old *House of B.*, celebrated in Scottish song, is now occupied by a lodge erected by the Duke of Fife.

Badger, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 6 S. of Shiffnall; ac. 920; soil loamy and sandy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Giles was rebuilt 1834, and contains monuments by Flaxman, Chantrey, and Gibson. Here is the seat of *B. Hall*, in the grounds of which is a picturesque wooded valley, known as B. Dingle.

Badgeworth, pa. and vil., Mid Glouc., 4 S.W. of Cheltenham; ac. 3,927; soil clayey, overlying clay. Trinity Church is Dec., and has a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret. There are several charities. At Cold Pool there is a mineral spring.

Badgington, pa. and vil., E. Glouc., 3½ N. of Cirencester; ac. 1,106; soil chiefly stone-brash, overlying oolite limestone, with beds of clay and gravel. The church of St. Margaret is for the most part Perp., and has a saddle-back tower. It retains a Norm. font and arcade, the latter with Perp. additions. *Bagendon House* and *Moorwood House* are seats in the pa.

Badgworth, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 3 S.W. of Axbridge; ac. 1,815; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Congar, restored 1864, is Dec. and Perp.; during the repairs mutilated carved figures were found on the old stone pulpit, over which the later pulpit had been erected.

Badingham, pa. and large vil., N.E. Suff., 3 N.N.E. of Framlingham; ac. 3,172; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1879, is Perp. The nave has an ancient carved roof, and the sides of the stone font are ornamented with sculptures representing the seven sacraments. Besides some old brasses, there is in the chancel a tomb (1616) to William Cotton and his wife (1621), which has under a stone canopy two reclining figures, and over them one of two (original) figures of cherubim, and two kneeling figures at the base.

Badland, ha., pa. of Old Radnor (q.v.), Radnors. [KINNERTON, SALFORD, AND BADLAND.]

Badlesmere, pa., N.E. Kent, 4½ S. of Faversham; ac. 782; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Leonard is E. Eng. and Dec. There are remains in the chancel of carved mediæval stalls with inscriptions, and a representation of the Archbishop's Hall. B. formerly gave the title of baron to a family of the same name, and their ancient mansion stood not far from the church.

Badley, pa., S.E. Suff., 2 N.W. of Needham Market; ac. 1,026; soil good, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1867, is Gothic.

Badlieu, stream, pa. of Tweedsmuir, S.W. Peebs., Sc. It rises on Clyde Law, and flows 2¼ N.E. to the Tweed. B. Rig, a hill 1,374 ft. high, is on its banks.

Badlingham, ha., pa. of Chippenham (q.v.), E. Cambs., 5½ N.E. of Newmarket.

Badminstone, ha., pa. of Fawley (q.v.), S. Hants, 5½ S.W. of Fareham.

Badminton, Great, pa. and vil., W. Glouc., 5 N.E. of Chipping Sodbury; ac. 1,764; soil various, overlying oolite. The church of St. Michael (1783) is in Classic style; the chancel was added in 1875. The church contains monuments to the first Duke of Beaufort and other members of the family. The ceiling and marble font are noteworthy. Field-Marshal Lord Raglan is buried here. There are

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Baddow, Little	Chelmsford (3)	30	543
Badger	Albrighton (4)	149	155
Badgeworth	Cheltenham (4)	109	1096
Badgington	Cirencester (3)	93	182
Badgworth	Axbridge (3)	136	257

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Badingham	Framlingham (4)	91	598
Badlesmere	Faversham (5)	53	134
Badley	Needham (2)	77	83
Badminton, Great	Yate (7)	209	520

almshouses founded by the first Duchess of Beaufort, 1705, and now partly maintained by a rent-charge on the lands of the present duke. *B. House*, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, was acquired from the Botelers in the 16th cent., but has been much changed, and is now mainly in the Classical style. It forms three sides of a square, and adjoins the church on the east side. The state rooms contain paintings by the old masters and wood-carvings by Grinling Gibbons.

BADMINTON HOUSE.
(From a photograph by R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.)

Badminton, Little, ti., pa. of Hawkesbury (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 1 N. of Great Badminton.

Badsey, pa., tp., and vil., E. Worcs.; ac. 1,157; soil fertile. The church of St. James, restored 1888, is E. Eng. and Perp. There are some charities. The Avon bounds the pa. on the west.

Badshot and Runfold, ti., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Farnham (q.v.), W. Surrey.

Badsworth, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 3,970, of tp. 1,750; soil clay, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Mary, restored 1846–47, is Late Perp., with aisles, north chapel, and south porch; traces of Norm. work remain; the chapel is a chantry belonging to the lords of the manor of Rogerthorpe; the church contains a 17th-cent. monument and other memorials. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. *B. Hall*, an old stone mansion, is a seat in the pa.

Badwell Ash, pa. and small vil., W. Suff., 8 N.W. of Stowmarket; ac. 1,860; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1868, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. In the south walls of the chancel and aisle are piscinæ, and there are doorways to the rood-loft. The pa. possesses considerable charities. Henry VIII. granted B. A. to the Codrington family.

Bagbere, ti., pa. of and 1 N. from Sturminster-Newton-Castle (q.v.), N. Dorset.

Bagborough, East, ti., pa. of Bishopslydeard (q.v.), W. Somerset, 7 N.W. of Taunton.

Bagborough, West, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 8 N.W. of Taunton; ac. 1,973; soil mostly loam and clay, overlying sand and marl and a free sandstone. Trinity church is Perp. Here is Willsneck (1,270 ft.), the highest summit of the Quantock Hills, on a slope of which the vil. lies. Red deer still roam over this part of the country. *B. House* is a seat in the pa.

Bagbury, ha., pa. of Evercreech (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 1 S. of Shepton Mallet.

Bagby-with-Islebeck, tp., pa. of Kirby-Knowle (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ S.E. of Thirsk; ac. 1,794. The church of St. Mary, a chapel-of-ease, was rebuilt 1862. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

Bagden, Lower, ha., pa. of Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Barnsley.

Bagden, Upper, ha., pa. of Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Barnsley.

Bagenalstown, mkt. to. (S.) on the railway between Carlow and Borris, pa. of Dunleckney (q.v.), W. co. Carl., Ir., 10 S. of Carlow. B. is situated in a well-cultivated and pleasing dis., watered by the Barrow, here spanned by a good bridge; it contains a court-house in the Grecian style, and a hospital. Granite is extensively quarried, and there are large flour-mills. It was founded by the Bagenal family in 1552. *B. House*, *Bettyfield*, *Clareville House*, *Doninga*, and *Malcolm Ville* are seats.

Bagenbon, promontory, Ballyteige bay, Shelburne bar., S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 3 E. of Waterford Harbour. It was the scene of the landing of Robert Fitz Stephen and Harvey de Monte Maresco, leaders of Strongbow's army, with their troops, in the 12th cent. Remains of the works thrown up to defend this disembarkation may still be traced. A martello tower was erected here during the time of the Peninsular War.

Bag Enderby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 6 N.E. of Horncastle; ac. 617; soil sand and loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Margaret is Late Dec. and Perp.; it contains a piscina, some 15th-cent. sepulchral slabs, some 16th-cent. monuments, and some old stained glass.

Bagendon. [BADGINGTON.]

Baggage Knowe, hill, pa. of Kilsyth, S. Stirls., Sc. Its name is derived from the fact that the baggage was placed here, under its guard, during the battle of Kilsyth, 1645.

Baggearnhuish, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Nettlecombe (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Baggotrath, vil., pa. of Donnybrook (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., 2 S.E. of Dublin. It is now included in the tp. of Pembroke.

Baggotrath, West, vil., pa. of St. Peters (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., 5 S.W. of Dublin.

Baggra, range of hills, Duhallow and Muskerry bars., N.W. co. Cork, Ir. They run 10 miles east and west, with a maximum width of 6 miles, and form the watershed between the Blackwater and the Lee. The soil is exceedingly wet and boggy in winter, but the ground dries quickly in summer, affording excellent pasturage for the large herds of cattle then sent to graze upon the slopes. The hills are generally enveloped in mist. They lie about 4 S.E.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Badsey, pa.	Littleton and B. (1)	104	747
Badsey, tp.	Littleton and B. (1)	104	574
Badsworth, pa.	Hemsworth (2)	168	702
Badsworth, tp.	Hemsworth (2)	168	206
Badwell Ash	Elmswell (4)	86	454

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bagborough, West	Bishops Lydeard (2½)	163	400
Bagby-with-I.	Thirsk (3)	210	229
Bagenalstown	Bagenalstown	67	1920
Bag Enderby	Spilsby (5)	126	59

WOOLWICH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

of Millstreet, and are frequently known as the Boggeragh Mountains.

Baggrave, lib., pa. of Hungarton (q.v.), N. Leics., 7½ N.E. of Leicester. *B. Hall* is a seat surrounded by well-timbered grounds.

Baggrow, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Allhallows (q.v.), W. Cumb.

Baggy Point, headland on the north side of Barnstaple Bay, N. Devon.

Bagillt, eccl. pa.—formed from the civ. pa. of Holywell (q.v.)—and vil., Flints., 2 S.E. of Holywell. The church of St. Mary is a modern cruciform building. Near the vil. is an eminence known as "Dychwelwch" (= "The Return Hill"), from a tradition that it was the spot from which Henry II. gave the order for his forces to retreat at the battle of Coleshill. There are coal mines and lead-ore works here.

Baginton (in Domesday "Badechistone"), pa. on the Sowe, S. Warws., 3 S.E. of Coventry; ac. 1,667; soil sandy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist is Dec.; on the north side there are two aisles, and on the south side an E. Eng. doorway; the church contains monuments dated 1400, and was originally attached to the priory of Kenilworth. *B. Hall* (on the Coventry road) was built 1714 by William Bromley, who had been Speaker in 1710, out of money voted for the purpose by the House of Commons.

Baglan, pa. at the mouth of the Neath, W. Glamorgs., 3 S. of Neath; ac. 4,111; soil sand and gravel, overlying coal and fireclay. The church of St. Baglan is an ancient rectangular E. Eng. building, now disused, standing in a remarkably picturesque churchyard. The church of St. Catherine (1881), which has superseded that of St. Baglan, is in E. Eng. style. There are coal and fireclay works. *B. Hall* and *B. House* are seats.

Baglan, Higher, tp., pa. of Baglan (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 1 S.E. of Briton Ferry; ac. 1,718.

Baglan, Lower, tp., pa. of Baglan (q.v.), W. Glamorgs. Part of it is included in the mun. bor. of Aberavon (q.v.); ac. 2,393.

Bagley, ha., pa. of Calverley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.E. of Bradford.

Bagley Wood, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), N.E. Berks., 3 S. of Oxford; ac. 639. The pa. is chiefly a large wood belonging to St. John's College, Oxford.

Bagnall (1), tp., pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffs., 5 S.W. of Leek. St. Chad's chapel-of-ease, restored 1879, is Gothic. B. is of great antiquity, and the (restored) market cross and a column in the churchyard date a long way back. A cross is said to have stood on the green in early Saxon times, and to have had a large market around it. The B. family —of influence in the Wars of the Roses—lived here. There are collieries in the neighbourhood. [BUCKNALL-CUM-BAGNALL.]

Bagnall (2), ha., pa. of Basford (q.v.), N. Notts, 2 S.W. of Nottingham.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bagillt	Bagillt	194	3168
Baginton	Coventry (2)	94	217
Baglan	Aberavon (1½)	196	624
Baglan, Higher	Briton Ferry (2)	199	165
Baglan, Lower	Aberavon (1½)	196	459
Bagley Wood	Abingdon	61	4

Bagnor, ti. on the Kennet, pa. of Speen (q.v.), S. Berks., 2 N.W. of Newbury.

Bagots Bromley, lordship, pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Abbots Bromley (q.v.), W. Staffs. The Bagots formerly had a moated mansion here, but they left the place in the reign of Edward III.

Bagshot (1), eccl. pa. and to., N.W. Surrey, 4½ N.E. of Farnborough; ac. 2,197; soil sand and clay, overlying sand and gravel. The modern (1884) church of St. Anne is in the Geometric style. There is a small mortuary chapel on the site of the old church. The east window is a memorial to the Duke of Albany, and was erected by his brothers and sisters. There is an institute and reading and recreation rooms; and in the neighbourhood are the nursery gardens of Messrs. Waterer and Sons, covering 250 ac., and chiefly noted for rhododendrons and azaleas. The heath was formerly very large, but is now enclosed, and has many fir plantations. The remains of a large four-sided camp are still to be seen. *B. Park,* the property of the Crown, and occupied by the Duke of Connaught, is a seat in the pa. It was in old times a royal residence, and James I., Charles I., and George IV. used it as a hunting-seat. The present house is in the Tudor style, with tower in front, and oriel window over the main entrance.

Bagshot (2), ha., pa. of Shalbourn (q.v.), S.W. Berks., 2 S.W. of Hungerford.

Bagslate, pl., pa. of Norden (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 1½ W. of Rochdale.

Bagthorpe (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 9 N.W. of Fakenham; ac. 763; soil light, overlying gravel. The small church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1856, is in Pointed style. The large font is of early date. *B. Hall,* restored 1875, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Bagthorpe (2), ha., pa. of Selston (q.v.), N. Notts., 11 N.W. of Nottingham.

Bagthorpe (3), ha., pa. of Basford (q.v.), N. Notts., 2 N.W. of Nottingham.

Bagtor, ha., pa. of Ilsington (q.v.), S. Dev., 3½ N. of Ashburton. John Ford (1586–1639), dramatist, was born here.

Baguley, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Bowdon (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 3¼ N.E. of Altrincham; ac. 1,806; soil sandy, with clay, overlying red marl. The church of St. John the Divine is a modern building in Gothic style. *B. Hall,* now used as a farmhouse, is a good specimen of 14th-cent. domestic architecture.

Bagworth, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Thornton (q.v.), S. Leics., 4½ N.E. of Market Bosworth; ac. 2,177; soil strong marl, overlying clay. The church of Holy Rood is E. Eng., and there is a Baptist chapel. In the pa. is a colliery; and brickmaking is an important industry.

Bagworthy Water, a small cascade in an affluent of the Lyn (q.v.), mentioned in "Lorna Doone."

Bahaithlon, tp., pa. of Kerry (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 3¼ E. of Newton.

Bahama Bank, a shifting sandbank in Ramsey

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bagshot (1)	Bagshot	32	1489
Bagthorpe (1)	East Rudham (4½)	113	90
Baguley, eccl. pa.	Baguley	183	762
Baguley, tp.	Baguley	183	814
Bagworth	Bagworth	109	642

Bay, I. of M.; it is 10 miles long by 1 mile broad. At the south end is a lightship.

Baidan. [BOYDON.]

Baidland Hill, eminence (1,099 ft.), pa. of and near Dalry, N. Ayrs., Sc. At an elevation of 850 ft. is a seam of coal enclosed between walls of carboniferous sandstone.

Baildon, eccl. pa. and tp., formed from the civ. pa. of Otley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N. of Bradford; ac. 2,606. The church of St. John, rebuilt 1848, in E. Eng. style, retains some old monuments to the family of Butler. The Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Moravians, and Baptists have chapels here. Airedale Cemetery, covering about four acres, was opened 1863. There is a charity which provides for the apprenticing of boys. The pa. has a worsted manufacture, and contains chemical works and stone quarries.

Bailey (1), tp., pa. of Bewcastle (q.v.), N. Cumb., 5 N.E. of Longtown.

Bailey (2), ha. forming part of the tp. of Aighton (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 5 S.W. of Clitheroe.

Bailey (3), ha. on Dublin Bay and at the south base of the Hill of Howth, pa. of Howth (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., 8 E. of Dublin. It has a lighthouse 42 ft. in height.

Bailford, estate, pa. of Penpoint (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc. It contains an ancient sculptured monument, consisting of a slender pillar on a pedestal of two steps. The carvings are much worn by exposure to the weather, and nothing is known of its history.

Bailieborough, pa. and mkt. to. (M.) between Shercock and Virginia, Clankee bar., S.E. co. Cav., Ir.; ac. 12,415. The surface is bleak and hilly, only fertile in places, where good crops of oats and potatoes are raised. Bog is distributed freely throughout most of the dis. It contains several lakes and a mineral well. The pa. church was built 1780, and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. The to. contains a court house, bridewell, dispensary, and union, and is the seat of six annual fairs. *B. Castle* is a seat.

Bailivanich (1), ha., pa. of S. Uist (q.v.), Benbecula Island, Outer Hebrides, Sc.

Bailivanich (2), lake, Benbecula Island, Outer Hebrides, Sc. In the loch is an islet containing the ruins of an ancient monastery.

Baillieston, or **Crosshill,** *q.s.* pa. and to. on Caledonian Railway between Glasgow and Airdrie, from the latter of which it lies 4 W.S.W., pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. It contains pa., Free, United Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches, and several schools, and is situated in the midst of a rich coal district, most of the inhabitants being employed in the mines.

Bain (1), river rising in the Wolds, Lincs., and flowing 20 S. to the Witham below Tattershall.

Bain (2), affluent of the Ure, N.R. Yorks. It is 8 miles long.

Bainbridge, tp. and vil., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1½ S.W. of Askrigg; ac. 15,271, water 128; soil loam, overlying limestone. There is an endowed grammar school (1601) with an income of £160, applied to the education of boys belonging to the ancient chapelry of Askrigg. The Yore is crossed by a bridge of three arches near the vil. Near Carr End, and 1½ S. of B., is Lake Semerwater, covering, when not flooded, 105 ac., surrounded by beautiful scenery, and having good grayling and trout, and many rare birds. Traces of a Roman station and other Roman remains have been discovered at B. In the winter half of the year an old custom is kept up of blowing the "forest horn" at 10 p.m., formerly intended to guide belated travellers. The "Rose and Crown Hotel" has been licensed for 400 years.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Baildon	Baildon	207	5785
Bailieborough, pa.	Kingscourt (7)	51	3616
Bailieborough, to.	Kingscourt (7)	51	1154
Baillieston, pa.	Baillieston	396	3995
Baillieston, to.	Baillieston	396	4026
Bainbridge	Askrigg (1)	248	595

Bainsford, or **Brainsford,** vil. on the Forth and Clyde Canal, pa. of and 1 N. from Falkirk (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc. It forms a suburb of Falkirk, being connected with that town by Grahamstown, a continuous line of buildings between the two. It has manufactories of wood and ropes, and there is some shipping trade by the canal. The Carron Iron Works are in the neighbourhood, and give employment to the greater part of the inhabitants.

Bainshole, ha., pa. of Culsalmond (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc.; 7 N.E. from Insch.

Bainton (1), pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Driffield; ac. of pa. 3,968, of tp. 2,981; soil various, overlying chalk in many places. The church of St. Andrew is Late Dec., and in the chancel are sedilia, an aumbry, and a brass with effigy of a pre-Reformation rector, and the south aisle has a piscina. An altar-tomb has a figure of Peter de Mauley, founder of the now extinct baronage of Mauley. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *Neswick Hall* is a seat.

Bainton (2), pa., N. Northants, 4 S.E. of Stamford; ac. 1,708; soil principally clay, overlying rock and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1879, is Norm. and E. Eng. There is a poor's estate in the vil. of £54 a year, part of which goes to support the school. The vil. possesses an ancient cross 14 ft. high. *B. House* is a seat.

Bainton (3), ha., pa. of Stoke Lyne (q.v.), N.E. Oxon, 3 N. of Bicester.

Bairdston, vil., pa. of E. Kilbride (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 8 S.W. of Hamilton.

Bakesdown, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Week St. Mary (q.v.), E. Cornw.

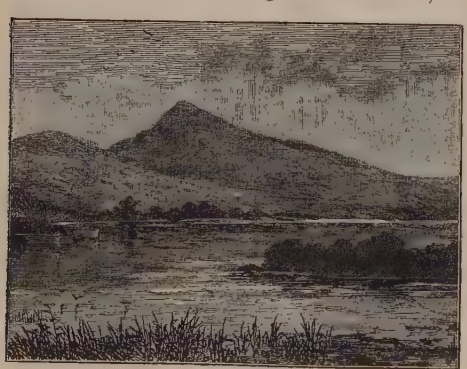
Bakewell (in Domesday "Badequelle"), pa., tp., U., and mkt. to. (F. and M.), on the Wye, head of a petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., N. Derbys., 25 N.W. of Derby; ac. of pa. 40,869, of tp. 3,064; soil mostly meadow and pasture, overlying limestone. All Saints' Church is a cruciform structure of various periods of architecture. In Domesday it is stated that two priests officiated in the church at B., and there are still remains of Norm. work. The building of the nave, the oldest portion of the edifice with the exception of the west end and tower, is ascribed to King John. The Vernon

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bainton (1), pa.	Driffield (6)	213	419
Bainton (1), tp.	Driffield (6)	213	365
Bainton (2)	Uffington (2)	103	263
Bakewell, pa.	Bakewell	153	12958
Bakewell, tp.	Bakewell	153	2748

chapel was built about 1360. In 1841 the restoration of the church was commenced, and completed 1852. It contains a number of interesting monuments; one at the south-east end of the nave in alabaster, with two half-length figures beneath a crocketed canopy, represents Sir Godfrey Foljambe (d. 1376) and his wife Avena (d. 1383.) In the Vernon chapel are several remarkable monuments of the Vernon and Manners families. The font is octagonal and large, with full-length figures on each side, rudely carved, under canopies. In the south chancel are three sedilia and a fine piscina. In the porch are a few specimens of encaustic tiles, found during the restoration; and an old Runic cross enriched with scroll-work and rude sculptures stands in the churchyard. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship. Edward the elder, son of King Alfred, built a fort in the vicinity (924), and some remains of the earthwork are still traceable on Castle Hill. The Town Hall, in the Gothic style, was opened 1890; the B. and High Peak Institute is located there. The baths were rebuilt by the late Duke of Rutland; the water is considered highly beneficial in cases of chronic rheumatism. There are works for turning and polishing the marbles quarried in the neighbourhood. The charities are valuable; St. John's Hospital, founded 1602, consists of almshouses for six poor men. The Grammar School was founded and endowed by Lady Grace Manners, 1637, and is open to the children of B. and Great Rowsley. *Burton Closes* is a seat in the Gothic style with extensive gardens; *Brooklands*, *Castle Hill*, and *The Hall* are seats in the pa.

Bal-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* BALL- and BEL-.

Bala, a pleasant, regularly-built mkt. to. (s.), pa. of Llanycil (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 12 S.W. of Corwen. Christ Church (on the road to Festiniog) is a modern edifice in the 13th-cent. Gothic. The to. possesses a good Grammar School, founded 1712; a Calvinistic Methodist College, founded 1837; and



BALA LAKE.

a college, founded 1841, belonging to the Welsh Congregationalists. B. is the home of the British and Foreign Bible Society, founded by the late Rev. Thomas Charles, whose statue adorns the precincts of the Calvinistic College. B. Lake, at the foot of which the to. is situated, is the largest sheet of water in North Wales—four miles in length, and one mile in breadth—and is the source of the river Dee. The lake contains pike, perch, trout, eels, and roach. "Tommen y Bala," a high artificial eminence, is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the lake, and is probably an ancient moot-hill.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Bala	Bala	223	1622

Balagich, or **Ballagioch**, hill on the road between E. Kilbride and Kilmarnock, pa. of Eaglesham, S.E. Renfs., Sc. It rises 1,084 ft. above sea-level, overlooking Binend Loch, and lies 8½ S.S.E. of Paisley. Heavy spar occurs here.

Balaklava, vil., pa. of Kilbarchan (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc., 6 W. of Paisley. It was founded 1856 as an iron-mining centre. The railway between Johnstone and Greenock passes close to the vil.

Balbardie, estate, pa. of and ½ N. from Bathgate (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc. *B. House* and *Ballencrieff House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Balbeggie, vil. on road between Perth (from which it is 5 N.E.) and Newtyle, in a detached portion of the pa. of Kinnoul (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc. It has a United Presbyterian church and a public school.

Balbegno Castle, on the road between Edzell and Fettercairn, pa. of Fettercairn, S.W. Kincs., Sc., 6 W. of Laurencekirk. Built 1509, it contains a finely-proportioned lofty hall. Tradition asserts that the founder was compelled to sell the lands of Balnakettle and Littlestrath to furnish funds for its completion. In the neighbourhood are traces of an ancient castle, said to have been the scene of the assassination of Kenneth III.

Balbirnie, ha. on the border of Perths., pa. of Ruthven (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., 8 N.E. of Coupar Angus.

Balbithan, estate on the Don, pa. of Keith-Hall (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 11 N.W. of Aberdeen. *B. Castle* is a curious old mansion, the headquarters of Montrose during Lord Aboyne's campaign in favour of Charles I. In 1746 it became the refuge of a number of Jacobite fugitives from Culloden. The railway between Daviot and Aberdeen passes in its immediate neighbourhood.

Balblair (1), pl., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Nairn (q.v.), Nairns., Sc. It is a natural terrace, commanding an extensive view, and for this, among other causes, was chosen as the site of the camp of the Duke of Cumberland immediately before his march on Culloden. From the height he was able to trace the movements of the Highlanders during their retreat. *B. House* occupies the summit.

Balblair (2), ha. on the road between Bonar Bridge and Lairg (from which it is 7 S.), pa. of Creich (q.v.), S. Suths., Sc. It overlooks the beautiful Kyle of Sutherland, and is situated in a finely-wooded district.

Balblair (3), vil., pa. of Edderton (q.v.), N.E. Ross., Sc. Situated near the Kyle of Sutherland, 5¼ W. of Tain, it commands fine views of the thickly-wooded hills of Sutherland. There is a large distillery here, and the railway between Tain and Ardgay passes in the vicinity.

Balbriggan, seaport, mkt. to. (M.), and tp., on the railway between Malahide and Navan, pa. of Balrothery (q.v.), N.E. co. Dub., Ir. The pa. church was built and endowed by the proprietor, and there

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Balbriggan	Balbriggan	22	2273

are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, with police and coastguard stations and a market house. It is a clean, comfortable-looking place, a seat of petty sessions and of two annual fairs, where a very considerable quantity of farm stock changes hands. Manufactures of cotton, linen, hosiery, and embroidery are carried on, with an active trade in corn and coast shipping. Fisheries are diligently prosecuted, and the whole place presents the appearance of prosperity. There are two piers—the older was erected in 1763, the newer in 1826–29. Its lighthouse has a fixed light, seen 10 miles. B. is now a fashionable watering-place and bathing resort. *Tankard Villa* stands in a large park.

Balbrogie, vil. on the railway between Perth and Forfar, pa. of and adjoining Coupar Angus (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc.

Balbunnock, vil. on the border of Forfars., pa. of Longforgan (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 4 W. of Dundee. It has manufactories of paper, and was formerly the site of an extensive bleachfield.

Balby-with-Hexthorpe, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Doncaster (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,377; soil sand, peat, and limestone, overlying sand, limestone, gravel, and clay. The church of St. John (1847) is in E. Eng. style. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. This was one of the first places in which the Society of Friends met together for worship, under the leadership of George Fox. A paddock on a farm in the tp. is still shown as their first place of burial; within it snowdrops, said to have been planted by some of the earliest members, grow luxuriantly. There are large sand-pits at Balby, which yield excellent moulding sand; the same vil. contains large brickyards and tanneries. The West Riding Reformatory for Girls is in this tp.

Balcaithley, estate on the railway between St. Andrews (from which it is 4 S.S.E.) and Crail, pa. of Dunino (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc. Roman remains have been found here.

Balcarrick, or **Balcarrich,** vil., pa. of Malahide (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., 4 E. of Swords. *B. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Balcarry, hill and headland, pa. of Rerwick, S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc. The hill and cape, 9 E. of Kirkcudbright, separate the inlet from Auchencairn Bay. *B. House* is here. There is a small bay of the same name.

Balcastle, ha. on the railway between Coatbridge and Manuel, pa. of Slamannan (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc. It is situated in a rich coal district, and lies 5¼ S.W. of Falkirk.

Balcombe, pa. and vil., E. Sussex, 4 N. of Cuckfield; ac. 4,786; soil mixed, over Hastings sand. The church of St. Mary, restored 1873, is of mixed styles. The pa. possesses some chalybeate springs, the waters of which closely resemble those of Tunbridge Wells. The Mid-Sussex Water Company have works here, and quarries in the neighbourhood produce good stone, which is largely used for building and other purposes. B. has a viaduct of 37 arches which carries the L.B. & S.C.R. over the valley. *B. Place,* on a height overlooking fine wooded scenery; *Brantridge,* in a well-wooded park of 40 ac., and commanding a good view of the South Downs; *Forest Farm;* and *Highley Manor* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Balcomie, ancient castle, now a farmhouse, pa. of Crail, E. Fifes., Sc., 9 S.E. of St. Andrews. The building is situated among extensive shrubberies, and forms a well-known landmark for mariners. Mentioned as early as 1375 as belonging to John de Balcomie, it was in 1538 the scene of an entertainment by James V. to Mary of Guise on her disembarkation. In 1705 it passed into the possession of Sir William Hope, and afterwards into that of the Scotts of Scottstarvet and the Earl of Kellie. Originally a building of great size and magnificence, it was demolished, with the exception of one wing, by Lord Kellie. There is a curious cave in the vicinity.

Balcurvie, vil., pa. of Markinch (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 9½ S.S.W. of Cupar. It has a public school.

Baldernock, pa. and ha., S.W. Stirls., Sc., 6 N. of Glasgow; ac. 4,322. It has a pa. and a Free church, and public school. Near the church is an ancient cromlech, known as the "Auld Wife's Lift." *Craigmaddie Castle* is here.

Baldersby, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Swale, pa. of Topcliffe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Ripon; ac. 1,752. The church of St. James is in E. Eng. style. A white marble monument inlaid with a brass cross, in the chancel, commemorates the founder. *B. Park,* 100 ac., well wooded and stocked with deer, is a seat in the pa.

Balderston, or **Balderstone,** tp. and eccl. pa., pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 4 N.W. of Blackburn; ac. 1,807, including 44 water. The church of St. Leonard, rebuilt 1854, is in E. Eng. style. The Ribble bounds the pa. on the north-west. (The place is said to derive its name from the Scandinavian god Balder.)

Balderstone, eccl. pa., formed 1865 from the civ. pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The church of St. Mary is in Dec. style.

Balderton, pa. and large vil., S. Notts, 2 S.E. of Newark; ac. 3,625; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying gravel. The ancient church of St. Giles is of different periods. The chancel has a piscina, and is separated from the nave by a Perp. oak screen with good tracery work. The north and south porches have Norm. doorways, and on the E. Eng. north door are figures of the Madonna and Child. The church fittings are of old carved oak. There are Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and a library and recreation room. The Board School has an endowment of £28 a year. *New Hall* and *Old Hall* are seats.

Baldhu, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Kea and Kenwyn (q.v.), W. Cornw., near Truro. The modern (1848) church of St. Michael is in Dec. style. In the church is a copy of a letter of Charles I. to the people of Cornwall, thanking them

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Balby-with-H., ec. pa.	Doncaster (1½)	156	1888
Balby-with-H., tp.	Doncaster (1½)	156	4270
Balcombe	Balcombe	34	977
Baldernock	Campsie Glen (1½)	406	553
Baldersby, eccl. pa.	Baldersby	214	640
Baldersby, tp.	Baldersby	214	285
Balderston	Longridge (1)	216	510
Balderstone	Rochdale	195	5941
Balderton	Newark (1)	120	1404
Baldhu	Truro (4)	295	994

for their loyalty (1643). There is a Wesleyan chapel.

Baldock, pa. and mkt. to. (F.), N.W. Herts., 5 N.E. of Hitchin ; ac. 158 ; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is a flint structure, principally of the 14th cent. A very fine rood-screen extends the whole width of the building, and separates the chancel from the nave and the chapels from the aisles. The chancel contains a double piscina, and in the nave is an ancient slab with an inscription to Reginald de Argentin in Lombardic capitals. There are two sedilia and a piscina in the south chapel, and the font is an octagonal bowl of presumably 12th-cent. work. The church contains several brasses with effigies of an early date. Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Society of Friends, and Plymouth Brethren, have chapels here. In 1617 John Wynne, citizen and mercer of London, founded and endowed almshouses in this place for six persons ; but through the bequests of later benefactors the number of inmates has become doubled. There are numerous other charities, amounting to over £100 per annum. At one time B. had a lazar-house under the care of the Knights Templars, but no remains are left. The chief trades are malting, brewing, and the sale of straw-plait. Five fairs are held in the course of the year.

Baldongan, pa., Balrothery East bar., N.E. co. Dub., Ir., 5 S.E. of Balbriggan ; ac. 850. The soil consists of clay resting on limestone. Its old castle, a stronghold of the De Berminghams, was dismantled by the Royalists in the 17th cent., Cromwell, it is said, having failed in an attempt to bombard it. The ruined church is believed to have been a preceptory of the Knights Templars, and is chiefly remarkable on account of its curious ten-sided tower.

Baldon Marsh, pa., S.E. Oxon, 6 S.E. of Oxford ; ac. 570; soil light sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter is Dec. and Perp. The original east window, now removed to the modern north aisle, has fragments of old glass with figures. The place the window formerly filled is occupied by a painting of the Annunciation, presented (1794) by Sir Christopher Willoughby. There are two debased Gothic monuments in the chancel, and a monument (1701) with Latin inscription. A stone slab on the floor with quartered coat of Danvers is inscribed to John Danvers (1651), and another is to Dr. Bridges, Bishop of Oxford (1603–18), with shield of his arms impaling those of the see. *B. House* is a seat situate in a park containing some remains of old Nuneham Courtney Church.

Baldon Toot, pa., S.E. Oxon, 5 S.E. of Oxford ; ac. 1,565 ; soil gravel, sand, and clay, overlying Oxford clay. The church of St. Lawrence is Trans. Norm. and E. Eng. On each side of the nave are four E. Eng. arches resting on massive piers with capitals, on which foliage is finely treated, and the chapel has a Dec. window with some remains of old glass ; in the chancel are two small square lockers. The south porch has a Trans. Norm. doorway, and there are some greatly-worn old floor-tiles. The churchyard has the shaft and base of a Perp. cross. The National School is endowed with £5 a year from the Ironmongers' Company and £10 a year from Queen's Coll., Oxford.

Baldovan, vil. on the Dighty, and the railway between Dundee (from which it lies 3 N.) and Newtyle, pa. of Mains and Strathmartin (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc. It contains an asylum for imbecile children, the first establishment of the kind founded in the United Kingdom, built by Sir John and Lady Ogilvie in 1854, and subsequently enlarged. *B. House* stands in extensive grounds.

Baldovie, ha. on the road between Dundee (from which it lies 3 N.E.) and Arbroath, pa. of Dundee (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc.

Baldoyle, pa. and vil., Coolock bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 5 N.E. of Dublin ; ac. 1,236 ; soil poor and sandy at the coast, passing inland into a fertile earth, resting on magnesian limestone, which is extensively quarried. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. The vil., situated on the estuary of Portmarnock, is a bathing resort. Besides the quarries, already mentioned, sea-fishing is the sole industry. The small harbour only admits vessels of light draught. The ruins of an old church adjoin a holy well, the latter still much resorted to on the Eve of St. John. *Donaghmede*, *Grange Lodge*, *Marino*, and *Talavera* are seats.

Baldridge, pl., pa. of and 1 N.N.W. from Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc. It is situated in a rich coal district, and adjoins the Wellwood Colliery.

Baldurrock, pl. on the west coast of the Mullet, Erris bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 S.W. of Belmullet. The legendary site of an ancient city, no trace of which now remains, it is a sandy plain studded with a number of circular areas measuring from 60 ft. to 300 ft. in circumference. On investigation these were found to contain stone coffins and human bones.

Balduxton, tp., pa. of Middle (q.v.), N. Salop, 9 N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Baldwin, chap., pa. of Braddan (q.v.), I. of M., 3 N.N.W. of Douglas.

Baldwinholme, tp., pa. of Orton (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5 S.W. of Carlisle.

Baldwinstown (1), pl. on the road between Kilmore and Tullycanna, on Ballyteige Bay, Bargy bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 8 S.W. of Wexford. *Ballycross House*, *Ballyharty House*, *Brideswell*, and *Richfield House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Baldwinstown (2), vil., pa. of Garristown, N. co. Dub., Ir., 1 E. of Garristown. A small cluster of cottages, it was once entirely surrounded by bogs, which have been drained.

Bale, pa., N. Norf., 4½ N.E. of Walsingham ; ac. 1,051 ; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, repaired 1863, is Late Eng. and Dec. There is a piscina, and some of the windows retain ancient stained glass.

Balerno, vil. on the Water of Leith and on a branch railway line, pa. of Currie (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., 7 S.W. of Edinburgh. The United Presbyterian church and the public and Episcopal schools are the principal buildings. Here are several paper-mills and a large sandstone quarry.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Baldock	Baldock	37	2301
Baldongan	Balbriggan (5)	22	50
Baldon Marsh	Littlemore (3)	60	270
Baldon Toot	Littlemore (2)	60	292

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Baldoyle, pa.	B. and Sutton	7	846
Baldoyle, vil.	B. and Sutton	7	630
Bale	Thursford (2½)	125	239
Balerno	Balerno	394	619

Balfeaghan, pa., Upper Deece bar., S. co. Meath, Ir., 1 N. of Kilcock; ac. 1,617. It has a fairly productive soil resting on limestone, and is traversed by the Rye and the Royal Canal.

Balfield, ha., pa. of Lethnot and Naver (q.v.), N. Forfs., Sc. It is situated amid a hilly country, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is pleasingly diversified in character.

Balfour (1), ruined castle, pa. of Kingoldrum, W. Forfs., Sc., 4 W. of Kirriemuir. This was originally a Gothic structure, built by Cardinal Bethune. It afterwards became the property of the Ogilvies, the Fotheringhams, and the Farquharsons, successively. Two of the wings were pulled down in 1838 to provide materials for the erection of a farmhouse.

Balfour (2), ha., pa. of Shapinshay (q.v.), Orkney, Sc., 5 N.N.E. of Kirkwall. A small pier forms a landing-place for boats, off which good anchorage may be had. *B. Castle,* in the vicinity, is a building

Balfour Castle, Shapinshay, Orkney.
(From a photograph by G. W. Wilson & Co., Aberdeen.)

of mixed architecture, supposed to resemble Abbotsford. It forms a prominent landmark for mariners passing through the channel between Pomona and Shapinshay, or making for the Bay of Firth.

Balfrishel, vil., pa. of Boleskine and Abertarff (q.v.), Mid Invs., Sc.

Balfron, pa. and vil. on the Endrick, W. Stirls., Sc., 12 N.E. of Dumbarton; ac. 7,820, of which 28 ac. are water. Igneous rocks form the greater part of the strata, but limestone is largely presented. Want of coal, however, makes the latter unworkable. The vil. was founded 1781 as a cotton-manufacturing centre, and although the abolition of handweaving reduced the importance of that industry, it now has one large factory. It contains the pa. church, also Free and United Presbyterian churches, a public school, and a library. The pa., situated on the highland border among mountains, varies considerably in elevation. The lowest ground is 200 ft. above sea-level, and the greatest altitude attained is 1,676 ft. The scenery is varied and beautiful. Land has been largely reclaimed here during the 19th cent., and what was once almost barren moor is now nearly half under tillage and wood. The railway between Dumbarton and Stirling follows the west boundary of the pa. *Ballindalloch* is the principal seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Balfeaghan	Kilcock (½)	21	62
Balfron, pa.	Balfron	418	1203
Balfron, vil.	Balfron	418	885
Balgonie M., pa.	Markinch (2)	421	1551

Balgair, estate, pa. of Balfron (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc., 14½ N.N.E. of Glasgow. It was at one time the site of an extensive cattle fair, now removed to Kippen Moor.

Balgedie, Easter, ha. on the road between Milnathort (from which it lies 3 E.S.E.) and Kinglassie, pa. of Portmoak (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc. It is situated 1 mile from east shore of Loch Leven, and shares a United Presbyterian church with Wester B.

Balgedie, Wester, ha., pa. of Portmoak (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc. It stands about ¼ N. of Easter Balgedie, on the opposite side of the road. [Balgedie, Easter.]

Balglass, estate on Balglass Burn, a tributary of the Endrick, pa. of Killearn (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc., 12 N. of Glasgow. Its ancient castle is said to have been a retreat of Sir William Wallace.

Balgonie, Milton of, *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Leven and the railway between Newburgh and Kirkcaldy, pa. of Markinch (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 4 S.S.E. of Leslie. The vil. is properly divided into two hamlets, known as Milton of Balgonie and Coalton of Balgonie. It contains the pa. church, flax-mills, and a bleachfield, and is situated in a rich coal district. The castle, a quadrilateral building, once of great strength, belongs to various ages and styles of architecture, and stands among woods. The keep is 80 ft. high. At one time it belonged to the Earls of Leven, afterwards passing into the possession of the Balfour family.

Balgown, bay, pa. of Kirkmaiden, Wigs., Sc. It lies south of Mull of Logan, and north of Laggantalluch Head.

Balgray (1), ha. on the Kelvin and the Forth and Clyde Canal, pa. of Govan (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 3 N.W. of Glasgow. It has an excellent sandstone quarry. The fossil remains of a group of 20 trees were unearthed here in 1832. Part of this find may be seen in the Andersonian Museum, Glasgow. The railway between Glasgow and Kirkintilloch passes in the vicinity.

Balgray (2), ha., pa. of Tealing (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 7 N. of Dundee.

Balgree, ha. near the road between Oldcastle and Athboy, pa. of Kilskeer (q.v.), N.W. co. Meath, Ir., 5 S.W. of Kells.

Balgriffin, pa. and vil. on the road between Dublin and Malahide, Coolock bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 5½ N.E. of Dublin; ac. 1,053. Traversed by the Mayne, the soil is a rich clay, with some gravel. Its ancient castle was erected by the De Burly family, who possessed B. as early as the 14th cent., and became the residence of the Earl of Tyrconnel when Lieutenant-Governor of Ireland.

Balhaddie, ha., pa. of and close to Dunblane (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. It is situated among fine scenery in the Ardoch district.

Balham, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Streatham (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, 5 S.S.W. of London. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is a plain brick

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Balgonie M., vil.	Markinch (2)	421	361
Balgriffin	Raheny (2)	4	340
Balham	Balham	8	8954

structure in the Georgian style. Various Dissenting bodies have places of worship. B. possesses town hall, public swimming baths, and athletic grounds.

Balintore, vil., pa. of Fearn (q.v.), N.E. Ross., Sc., 7 S.E. of Tain. Situated on low ground on the shores of the Moray Firth, its fisheries are locally important, and give employment to most of the inhabitants. It is in a rich district, where there are many large and highly-cultivated farms.

Balintraid, harbour on the Cromarty Firth, pa. of Kilmuir Easter, E. Ross., Sc., 5 S. of Tain. At its pier, where small vessels may lay alongside, a shipping trade in grain, timber, coals, and general merchandise, and of considerable local importance, is carried on, principally with the ports of Aberdeen and Leith. *Kindeace House,* rising from the midst of a dark thick wood, and the large storehouse, are well-known landmarks for sailors.

Balisheac, Baleshare, or **Balishear,** isl. off the south-west coast of North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), Invs., Sc. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and is thinly inhabited by a crofting and fishing population. Sunken rocks make navigation both difficult and dangerous, but there are few tidal currents in the immediate vicinity.

Balk, tp., pa. of Kirby Knowle (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., $4\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Thirsk; ac. 946.

Balkello, ha., pa. of Tealing (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 5 N. of Dundee.

Balkholme, tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,060.

Balking, tp., pa. of Uffington (q.v.), N.W. Berks., 3 N.W. of Faringdon.

Balking-with-Woolstone, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Uffington (q.v.), N.W. Berks., 3 N.W. of Faringdon. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng. The stairs to the rood-loft still exist, and there are sedilia and a canopied piscina; and the chancel arch resting upon open buttresses forms a screen. The ancient font is octagonal.

Balla, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), Clanmorris bar., Mid co. Mayo, Ir., 7 S.E. of Castlebar; ac. 5,509; soil fertile, and rests on limestone, which is quarried. There are four annual cattle and sheep fairs. Petty sessions are held at the to. The statement that a monastery was founded here in the 7th cent. is doubtful, but there are the remains of an old church and the ruins of a round tower, still 50 ft. high. *Athavallic* is a seat.

Ballachulish, vil. on the Laroch and Loch Leven (salt-water), pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N.E. Args., Sc., 16 S. of Fort William. It is built in a straggling style along the shores of the loch, and extends to Glencoe. It contains a pa. church (enlarged 1880), a Free church, an Episcopal church (built 1842–48, in the E. Eng. style), a Roman Catholic church, and a public and an Episcopal school. There is a good pier, at which steamers call regularly during the summer months, and the ferry across the loch is in the neighbourhood. The celebrated slate quarries here were opened in 1760, and produce slates of the best quality, light blue in colour and thickly spangled with pyrites; 600 men are usually employed in this industry, the annual output varying from 25,000 to 30,000 tons. B. is situated amid grand mountain scenery, the lower and nearer hills being covered with woods and pasture ground, giving variety to the landscape. The hotel, a favourite resort of tourists for the Caledonian Canal and Fort William, is situated at North Ballachulish, on the north shore of the loch.

Ballachulish and Ardgour, or **Ballachulish and Corran of Ardgour,** *q.s.* pa., pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), N. Args. and S.W. Invs., Sc. It is on Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, and is divided into two districts —North Ballachulish in Invs., and Ardgour in Args. Each of these divisions has its church, placed about four miles apart. The scenery is grand—sea, mountain, moor, wood, loch, and river, combining to give impressive variety to the landscape.

Balladoole Bay, pa. of Arbory, S.W. I. of M., 1 W. of Castletown.

Ballagan, estate, pa. of and adjoining Strathblane (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc. In the vicinity is a waterfall, 70 ft. high, on the Blane or Laggan Burn. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballagh (1), vil., pa. of Rahara (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., 7 S.E. of Mount Talbot.

Ballagh (2), or **Belough,** vil., pa. of Clonoulty (q.v.), Mid co. Tip., Ir., 5 N.N.W. of Cashel. *Longfield House* is a seat in the vicinity.

Ballagh (3), lough, Athlone bar., S. co. Roscom., Ir., 8 N.W. of Athlone. A couple of miles in length, it contains two islands, and is fed by two small streams. There being no visible drainage, its surplus waters are supposed to escape by subterranean passages. The surrounding scenery is barren and desolate in the extreme.

Ballaghaderreen, mkt. to. (F.) near Lough Gara, pa. of Kilcolman (q.v.), E. co. Mayo, Ir., 11 W.N.W. of Kilkelly. On the banks of the Ling, amid bleak and boggy surroundings, it is a poor, uninviting-looking place, containing a dispensary, market-house, courthouse, and police and coastguard stations. The barracks in the vicinity are not regularly occupied. Eight annual fairs are held here. *Castlemore, Coolavin,* and *Edmonston House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ballaghkeen (1), bar. on St. George's Channel, E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 86,399. The surface is generally hilly, with alluvial soil, resting on secondary rocks, in the lower ground. The coast-line is remarkably bold and even, containing no indentation of any consequence. There are numerous roads, and Enniscorthy is the only considerable to.

Ballaghkeen (2), ha., pa. of Ballyhuskard (q.v.), E. co. Wex., Ir., 7 E.S.E. of Enniscorthy.

Ballaghmoon, pa., Kilkea and Moone bar., S. co Kildare, Ir., 3 S.W. of Castledermont; ac. 2,157. It is situated on the Lerr, here crossed by a bridge, and its soil is generally good, resting upon sand.

Place.	Nearest Rlly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Balintore	Fearn (4)	630	361
Balk	Thirsk (4)	210	58
Balkholme	Howden (3)	183	70
Balking	Challow (2)	64	183
Balking-with-W.	Challow (2)	64	335
Balla, pa.	Balla	144	1049

Place.	Nearest Rlly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Balla, to.	Balla	144	429
Ballachulish	Oban (30)	504	1045
Ballachulish & A.	Oban (30)	504	757
Ballaghaderreen	Ballaghaderreen	124	1266
Ballaghkeen (1)	.....	.....	15620
Ballaghmoon	Athy (9)	45	188

Ballallan, vil., pa. of Lochs (q.v.), isle of Lewis, Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 14 S.W. of Stornoway. The people are mostly crofters.

Ballam, Higher, ha., tp. of Westby (q.v.), W. Lancs., about 4 W.S.W. of Kirkham.

Ballam, Lower, ha., tp. of Westby (q.v.), W. Lancs., about 4 W.S.W. of Kirkham.

Ballanachist, burn, Harris island, Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc.

Ballanbreich Castle, ruined keep on the Firth of Tay, pa. of Flisk (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 2¾ N.E. of Newburgh. It was an ancient seat of the Earls of Rothes, who as early as 1457 took one of their titles from it. Originally consisting of three sides for habitation, the fourth side was formed by a curtain wall, the whole being surrounded by a moat. (The local pronunciation of the name is *Bambreich.*)

Ballandarg, burn, W. Forfs., Sc. It is a tributary of the Dean Water, which it joins near Glamis.

Ballantrae, pa. and vil., S.W. Ayrs., Sc., 13 S.W. of Girvan; ac. 33,561. The soil is alluvial in the valleys, sandy and light near the coast, and boggy over most of the higher areas. The rocks are Lower Silurian. The pa. church was rebuilt 1819, and there is a Free church. The vil., on the Stinchar (here crossed by a bridge of three arches), is the centre of an important fishing industry, and has a pier and harbour, the latter excavated out of the solid rock. Besides the churches, the vil. (which was erected into a burgh of barony in 1617) contains a public hall, reading-room, and school. At one time B. was a notorious haunt of smugglers.

Ballasalla, vil. on the Silverburn, at the foot of the Southern Mountains, pa. of Malew (q.v.), I. of M., 2¾ N.E. of Castletown. It is picturesquely situated, and has a Board school and some good shops.

Ballat, bog, pa. of Drymen, W. Stirls., Sc. Situated at the parting of the watersheds of the Forth and Clyde river systems, it is 222 ft. above sea-level, and covers a considerable area of ground.

Ballater, vil. on the Dee, pa. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 17 E.N.E.

BALLATER.

of Castletown of Braemar. The pa. church is a fine modern erection. Other public buildings include a Free church, a school, and the Albert Memorial Hall with a square tower. The river Dee is here crossed by a handsome bridge. The vil. of B., originally founded 1770 in order to afford accommodation for visitors to the Pananich mineral wells, continues to be a favourite summer resort; and its houses, built of red granite, present a warm appearance, the whole vil. being very neat and pleasant-looking. It stands 668 ft. above sea-level, and has a mean temperature of 44° 6′ F., and an average annual rainfall of about 33 inches. The barracks accommodating the Queen's body-guard when Her Majesty resides at Balmoral are here, and have been built in the Elizabethan cottage style. B. is the site of several annual fairs. The Pass of B., a precipitous chasm, is in the neighbourhood.

Ballatrich, or **Ballaterach,** farmhouse, pa. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 4½ E. of Ballater. It is much resorted to by tourists on account of Lord Byron having spent much of his boyhood here. Several relics of the poet are preserved, and serve as an additional attraction to the place.

Ballaugh (= "the House or Village by the Lake"), pa. and vil., Michael sheading, N.W. I. of M., 4 W. of Ramsey; ac. 6,086; soil chiefly sandy, with fair pasturage on the uplands. The vil. is prettily situated at the mouth of the Ravensdale Glen. The old church of St. Mary is 1½ N.W. of the vil., and in the churchyard is a Runic cross. A new church (St. Mary's) was built in the vil. 1832.

Balleagny, vil., pa. of Mullingar (q.v.), Mid co. Wstm., Ir., near Mullingar.

Balleave, ha. on the Kelly Burn, pa. of and ½ S.W. from Kinross (q.v.), Mid Kincs., Sc. The manufacture of tartan goods is carried on here.

Ballechin, estate, pa. of Logierait (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc. Here is a flourishing distillery. *B. House* is 3 W.N.W. of Ballinluig.

Balledgarno, vil., pa. of Inchture (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 7 W. of Dundee. A castle is said to have been erected here by Prince Edgar, but no trace of it remains. *B. House* stands amid thriving plantations.

Ballee, or **Bally,** pa., Lower Lecale bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 4 S.E. of Downpatrick; ac. 5,716; soil fertile and well cultivated. Its pa. church dates from 1794, and occupies the site of an older building. There are also Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, and several schools. An old churchyard contains some monuments with curious inscriptions, and there is a cromlech in the neighbourhood.

Balleen, pa., Galmoy bar., N.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 N.W. of Freshford; ac. 2,577. It has moderately good soil, and does not rise to any considerable elevation, 635 ft. being the highest point reached. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Its ancient castle, now in ruins, is of uncertain date; although a tablet in one of the walls bears the year 1455 cut upon it, the portion which contains it is supposed to have been an addition to the original building. It was a stronghold of the Butlers, Earls of Ormond,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballallan	Strome Ferry (80)	661	521
Ballantrae, pa.	Pinwherry (9)	418	1268
Ballantrae, vil.	Pinwherry (9)	418	524
Ballater	Ballater	570	983

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballaugh	Ballaugh	295	830
Ballee	Downpatrick (4)	140	886
Balleen	Ballyragget (5)	69	316

and was dismantled by Cromwell. *Elmwood Lodge*, *Foyle House*, and *Lodgepark House* are seats.

Balleighan, pl. near the head of Lough Swilly, Raphoe bar., E. co. Don., Ir., 2 N. of Manorcunningham. It has an agricultural school, and *B. Abbey* is in the neighbourhood.

Ballenach, ha. near the Crinan Canal, pa. of North Knapdale (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 6 W.N.W. of Lochgilphead.

Ballencrieff (1), mansion, pa. of and 1¾ S.E. from Aberlady, N.W. Haddings., Sc. Dr. Johnson was entertained here during his tour in the north. It is surrounded by fine woods. A hospital, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was founded here during the 12th cent.

Ballencrieff (2), the name of several unimportant localities, and of a burn in the neighbourhood of Bathgate, Linlith., Sc.

Ballendrick, estate, pa. of Dunbarnie (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 1 W.S.W. of Bridge of Earn. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Ballengeich, pass immediately behind Stirling Castle, pa. of Stirling (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc. When travelling through his kingdom in disguise, finding out the state and opinions of his people, James V. went under the name of the "Gudeman of B."

Ballenvally, or **Ballinavelly,** stream, Arklow bar., S.E. co. Wick., Ir. Gold was found here in considerable quantities towards the close of the 18th cent., and worked with such success that the Government of the day took up the matter, erecting extensive plant and making the works pay. In 1798, during the rebellion, the whole of the machinery, etc., was destroyed, and on the mines being reopened in 1801 so little success was met with that the diggings were soon abandoned.

Balleshare and Illeray, islet, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. Situated between North Uist and Benbecula, it fills up most of the mouth of the sound separating these islands from each other. It measures about 10 miles in circumference. There is little tidal current off its shores.

Ballevulin, ha. on the west shore of Loch Vassipoll, pa. and island of Tyree, W. Args., Sc.

Ballewan, pl., pa. of Strathblane (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc. Here is a mineral well, held locally in high esteem.

Balli-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also BALLY-.

Balliasta, pl., pa. and island of Unst, Shetland Islands, Sc. At one time a chapelry, it contains the ruins of an ancient church. Limestone is worked.

Ballibeg, ha., pa. of Kilfillan, Mid Args., Sc. Its post town is Strachur.

Ballichroisk, ha., pa. of Killin, W. Perths., Sc., near Killin, which is its post town.

Ballickmoyler, vil. on the road between Carlow and Stradbally, pa. of Killeban (q.v.), S.E. Q. Co., Ir., 5½ N.W. of Carlow. This is a neat, comfortable-looking place, a seat of petty sessions, and containing a police station. It suffered much during the Rebellion of 1798, and has never since fully recovered the prosperity it enjoyed previous to that time. *Cooperhill*, in extensive grounds, is a seat.

Ballidon, tp., chap., and vil., pa. of Bradbourne (q.v.), W. Derbys., 5 N. of Ashborne; ac. 1,910; soil mixed, overlying limestone and shale. It was formerly subject to the Priory of Dunstable, and the old chapel, with remains of Norm. work, was restored 1883.

Ballied, estate, pa. of Kinloch (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 3½ W. of Blairgowrie. *B. House* is a seat.

Balligill (1), pl., pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Melvich.

Balligill (2), loch, pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 2 S.W. of Melvich. It measures 2¾ by 1½ furlongs, and contains fine trout.

Ballikinrain (1), estate, pa. of Killearn (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 1 E.S.E. of Balfron. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballikinrain (2), burn, S.W. Stirls., Sc. Rising on Earl's Seat, at a height of 1,250 ft. above sea-level, it falls into the Endrick, its course being marked by a number of fine cascades.

Ballimore (1), ha. on the Tummel, pa. of Logierait (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 2¾ E. of Kinloch Rannoch.

Ballimore (2), estate on Loch Fyne, pa. of Kilfillan (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 5 S.E. of Lochgilphead. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Ballindalloch, ha. and estate at the junction of the Avon with the Spey, pa. of Inveravon (q.v.), E. Banffs., Sc., 12 N.E. of Grantown. Its fine woods are well stocked with game. *B. Castle*, an ancient baronial fortalice, was enlarged in the castellated style in 1845.

Ballindean, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Inchture (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc. *B. House*, in the vicinity, is a modern mansion.

Ballina (1), mkt. to. (M.) and seaport on the Moy, pa. of Kilmoremoy (q.v.), N.E. co. Mayo, Ir., 8 S.S.E. of Killala. Founded by the O'Hara family, its prosperity dates from 1729, when a cotton mill was

ST. MURDOCH'S CATHEDRAL, BALLINA.
(*From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

erected and a weekly market established. The Roman Catholic cathedral (a large and ornamental Gothic building) and the pa. church are in the suburb of Ardnaree (q.v.), but B. contains Baptist and Methodist chapels, with a court-house, market-

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Balleshare & Illeray	Glasgow	400	318
Ballickmoyler	Carlow (5½)	56	119

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ballidon	Wirksworth (6)	141	87
Ballina (1)	Ballina	168	4846

house, police station, dispensary, etc. Many of the more modern houses are substantial. The fisheries, especially those of salmon, are very important; an active trade in corn and provisions is carried on; and there are manufactures of snuff and tobacco, linen-weaving, and brewing. The Moy is navigable to within a mile of the to., where it is crossed by two bridges. The surrounding country presents a varied and pleasant landscape, and there are many sandhills in the neighbourhood. It is a favourite resort for tourists and anglers, attracted by the fine neighbourhood and the facilities afforded for salmon-fishing in the streams in the dis. B. is the site of three annual fairs. The remains of an abbey, and the large ruins of Connor Castle, are in the vicinity. The to. was taken and occupied for a time by General Humbert and the French troops under his command in 1798. *Belleek Castle, Belleek Manor, Castletown, Moyview Cottage*, and *Scurmore Cottage* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ballina (2), vil. on the Shannon, at the foot of Lough Derg, pa. of Templekelly (q.v.), W. co. Tip., Ir., 11 S.W. of Nenagh. It is connected with Killaloe by a bridge of 19 arches over the river. It has the ruins of an old castle in the neighbourhood.

Ballina (3), pl. on the railway between Kilcock and Moyvally, Carbury bar., N.W. co. Kildare, Ir., 1½ N.W. of Johnstown. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballinaboy, pa., Kinalea, Kerricurrihy, and East Muskerry bars., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 7 S.W. of Cork; ac. 7,970. Watered by the Annabuoy, the surface slopes towards the east, containing an area of rich and fertile land, the rest being waste with a cold soil. The pa. church dates from the early part of the 18th cent., and there is a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. B. once belonged to the abbey of Finbarr. *B. House, Mount Mary*, and *Tullymore House* are seats.

Ballinabracky, pl., Farrbill bar., E. co. Wstm., Ir., 8 miles from Killucan.

Ballinacarrig (1), pa., Carlow bar., N.W. co. Carl., Ir., 2 S.S.E. of Carlow; ac. 2,605. Watered by the Burren, its surface slopes westward, and is all fertile arable and pasture land, with the exception of some bog. Granite, the prevailing rock, is worked. The pa. church is at Staplestown (q.v.), and there are two schools. *Browneshill House, Graigue Castle*, and *Stapletown Lodge* are seats.

Ballinacarrig (2), ha. on the Bandon, pa. of Templeboden (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 8 W. of Bandon. It has a Roman Catholic chapel; but the chief feature of interest is its ancient and now roofless castle, built by Ranald McCarthy in 1585, on a rock overlooking a small lake. The walls are 96 ft. in height. The hall, well preserved, was used as a place of worship by the Roman Catholics down to 1815, when the chapel was erected. It was held by the English in 1641, and was considered one of their strongest and most important posts. A small watch-tower stands in front of the ruin.

Ballinaclash, vil. on the Avonbeg, pa. of Ballykine (q.v.), S. co. Wick., Ir., 3 S.W. of Rathdrum. The scenery is of the greatest beauty, and is well known to tourists and artists. The vil. was at one time the seat of considerable iron-works.

Ballinacor, pa. and vil. on the Avonbeg, Ballinacor South bar., S. co. Wick., Ir., 3 W. of Rathdrum; ac. 17,448. It is a fertile dis., celebrated for its fine scenery, and traversed by a military road. Four annual fairs are held at the vil. *B. House* is a Grecian mansion.

Ballinacor, North, bar., Mid co. Wick., Ir.; ac. 74,109. It is a hilly tract, watered by the Avonbeg, Avonmore, Inchavore, Glenmacnass, and other streams, and contains Rathdrum, the only to. of any importance. The railway between Wicklow and Arklow touches its south-east border.

Ballinacor, South, bar., S. co. Wick., Ir., ac. 78,316. It is intersected by a military road, and is watered by numerous streams, such as the Derry and the Ow. It contains many hills and mountains, Lugnaquillia attaining a height of over 3,000 ft. The railway from Arklow to Shillelagh passes through the south part.

Ballinadee, pa. and vil. on the Bandon, East Carbery bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.E. of Bandon; ac. 8,334. This is a pleasant, well-cultivated dis., with fairly productive soil. The pa. church was erected 1759, but its square tower is of a later date; there is also a Roman Catholic chapel, with several schools. There are several small quays in the river—which is crossed by a timber bridge—and a large quay where vessels discharge coal and load corn. *Peafield, Peafield House, Rock Castle*, and *Rock House* are seats.

Ballinafad (1), vil. on Lough Arrow, pa. of Ananagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 4 N. of Boyle. It lies at the base of the Curlew Hills, near the borders of co. Roscommon. The ruined castle was erected by Captain John St. Barbe before 1628, and partly demolished later in the same cent.

Ballinafad (2), ha. on the road between Strokestown and Roscommon, pa. of Cloonfinlough, E. co. Roscom., Ir., 2½ S. of Strokestown. An annual fair is held here, and its ruined castle was, in former times, a stronghold of the O'Connors.

Ballinagar (1), vil. on the road between Philipstown (from which it is 3 S.W.) and Tullamore, pa. of Geashill (q.v.), E. K. Co., Ir. *Balleymoony House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballinagar (2), pl., Loughrea bar., S.E. co. Galway. It is in the neighbourhood of Loughrea to., and has one seat, *B. House*.

Ballinagree, ha. in the vicinity of Macroom to., pa. of Macroom (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir.

Ballinaheglish, ha., pa. of Cloonygormican (q.v.), Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 8 miles from Roscommon.

Ballinakill (1), mkt. to. (T.) on the Owenbeg, pa. of Dysart-Gallen (q.v.), S. Q. Co., Ir., 3 S.E. of Abbeyleix. In the midst of a fertile dis., it contains a pa. church with fine east window and tall spire, a Roman Catholic chapel, market house, and cavalry barracks. The to. has been much improved

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballina (2)	Birdhill (3¼)	110	260
Ballinaboy	Cork (Glanmire, 7)	166	891
Ballinacarrig (1)	Carlow (2)	56	340
Ballinacor	Rathdrum (3)	38	417
Ballinacor, North	.....	.....	4775
Ballinacor, South	.....	.....	6117
Ballinadee	Bandon (5)	186	1093
Ballinakill (1)	Attanagh (10)	66	564

in appearance, and woollen manufactures are carried on, although its former importance has declined on account of much of its trade having become transferred to Abbeyleix. Twelve annual fairs are held here. The ruins of an old pa. church are 1½ miles distant, and there are the remains of an ancient castle, demolished by Fairfax and restored by the Dunn family, but, it is said, never inhabited. *Heywood House* is a seat in very extensive grounds, which contain a mineral well.

Ballinakill (2), pl., Bear island, in Bantry Bay, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., about 17 W.S.W. of Bantry. It has a school.

Ballinalack, vil. on the Inny, between Rathowen and Mullingar, pa. of Leny (q.v.), N. co. Wstm., Ir., 3 S.E. of Rathowen. It is situated among wet and boggy land, near Lough Iron. In the neighbourhood is Wilson's Hospital, an establishment for the education and apprenticeship of Protestant boys, and for the support of a limited number of indigent old men. There are also several endowed schools. *Barronstown*, a fine Grecian mansion, is the principal seat.

Ballinalea, vil. on the road between Wicklow and Newtown Mount Kennedy, pa. of Rathnew (q.v.), E. co. Wick., Ir. It is in a pleasant situation near the Vartry. *Cronroe House* and *Rosana* are seats.

Ballinalee, vil., pa. of Clonbroney (q.v.), Mid co. Longf., Ir., 6 N.W. of Edgeworthstown.

Ballinaltig, ha., pa. of Kilshanahan (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., about 3 S. of Rathcormack.

Ballinamallaght, ha., pa. of Donaghedy (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 6 N.E. of Clady.

Ballinamara, pa., Crannagh bar., N.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 3¼ S. of Freshford; ac. 3,839. The land is light tillage or pasturage. The pa. church was built 1826, and there are two schools. *Gaulstown Castle* is a seat.

Ballinameesda, or **Kilbride,** vil., pa. of Dunganstown (q.v.), E. co. Wick., Ir., 3 S.W. of Wicklow. *Dunganstown Castle* is a seat.

Ballinamore (1), mkt. to. (T.) on the road between Swanlinbar and Coome, pa. of Oughteragh (q.v.), S.E. co. Leit., Ir., 15 N.W. of Carrick-on-Shannon. It is a clean, thriving, comfortable place, doing a large amount of business in provisions and corn at its weekly market and four annual fairs. It contains the pa. church, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, a court-house, bridewell, and dispensary, and is a seat of quarter and petty sessions. *Garadice* is a seat.

Ballinamore (2), vil., pa. of Ballymoney (q.v.), N.W. co. Antr., Ir. It is close to Ballymoney to.

Ballinamore (3), vil. on the Shiven, pa. of Killian (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 6 N. of Ahascragh. *B. House* and *Riverside* are seats.

Ballinamore (4), pl., Rapho bar., S.E. co. Don., Ir., 13 miles from Ballybofey.

Ballinamore Bridge, pl., Killian bar., N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 7 N. of Ahascragh. The Suck is here spanned by a bridge.

Ballinamuck, vil., pa. of Killoe (q.v.), N.W. co. Longf., Ir., 10 N.N.E. of Longford. Here, on the 8th September, 1798, General Humbert surrendered, with his French and Irish forces, after half an hour's fighting, 500 of the Irish being killed in an attempt to escape.

Ballinard, pa., Small County bar., E. co. Lim., Ir., 5 N.E. of Bruff; ac. 1,141. It is a fertile dis., sloping towards the west, and containing the vil. of Herbertstown (q.v.).

Ballinascarty, vil., pa. of Kilmaloda (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 2½ N.N.E. of Clonakilty. Large corn-mills are in the vicinity. Here a sharp engagement took place in 1798 between the Wexford militia and the rebels.

Ballinaskeagh, ha. on the road between Newry and Banbridge (from which it lies 8 S.), pa. of Aghaderg (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir. *Annaghbane House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballinasloe, mkt. to. (W. and S.), pas. of Kilcloony (q.v.) and Creagh (q.v.), cos. Roscom. and Galway, Ir., 14 S.W. of Athlone. The Suck flows through the to., the opposite banks being joined by a series of bridges, with 16 arches, and causeways, measuring in all a length of about 1,500 ft. The Grand Canal passes in the vicinity, giving connection with Shannon harbour, and affording an advantageous trade water-way. The pa. church of Creagh occupies a commanding site; there are also Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, and some schools. The public buildings include court-house, barracks, bridewell, a large lunatic asylum, and the head-quarters of the Galway militia and police. Tanning, brewing, hat-making, coach-building, farm implement making, and limestone-quarrying are carried on, with a brisk trade in meal and flour. Several grain-mills are in the vicinity. It is the seat of one of the largest and most important sheep and cattle fairs in Ireland; and there is also a wool fair, at which a considerable amount of business is transacted. A strong fortress was erected here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it is now partly in ruins, partly restored and occupied as a seat, known as *Ivy Castle*. *Garbally Castle*, seat of the Earl of Clancarty, is in the neighbourhood.

Ballinasmall, pl., Clanmorris bar., S.E. co. Mayo, Ir. A Carmelite monastery, founded by the Prendergast family in the 13th cent., once stood here.

Ballinass, or **Balliness,** stream, Kilmacrenan bar., N.W. co. Don., Ir. Rising near the foot of Errigal, it flows south, and falls into B. Bay. It is navigable for two miles.

Ballinass or **Balliness Bay,** between Horn Head and Innishbofin island, Kilmacrenan bar., N.W. co. Don., Ir. It is nearly dry at low water, and has a shifting bar covered by one foot of water. A sand peninsula, 89 ft. high, is on its west side, and the whole locality is dangerous for vessels.

Ballinastow Inn, Newcastle bar., N.E. co. Wick., Ir., 3 N.W. of Newtown Mount Kennedy. It is a well-known tourist resort.

Ballinatry, demesne on the Blackwater, at the mouth of the Glendine, Coshmore and Coshbride bar., S.W. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 N.W. of Youghal.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballinalack	Multyfarnham (3)	60	121
Ballinalea	Rathnew (2)	30	81
Ballinamara	Kilkenny (6)	81	388
Ballinamore (1)	Dromod (15)	89	754
Ballinamore (2)	Ballymoney	158	383
Ballinard	LimerickJunction(4)	107	309
Ballinasloe	Ballinasloe	94	4642

Ballinavar, ha., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Rosscarbery (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir. An annual fair is held here.

Ballinchalla, pa., Ross and Kilmain bars., cos. Mayo and Galway, Ir., 4 S. of Ballinrobe; ac. 11,546; soil good, and all under arable. There are ruins of a church and of two ancient castles.

Ballinclare, ha., pa. of Ballynacourty (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 W. of Dingle. It has two fairs.

Ballincollig, to. on the Bride, near its junction with the Lee, pa. of Carrigrohane (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 6¾ W. of Cork. It is divided into two sections, known as North and South B. Its pa. church dates from 1814. It also contains a Roman Catholic chapel, military and police barracks, school, and hospital, with some fine modern villas. The large gunpowder factory was, at one time, a Government institution. Its ancient castle, erected in the reign of Edward III. by the Barret family, is chiefly remarkable for the smallness of its chambers; it stands on the top of a limestone rock, which contains a remarkable cave, and was defended by a moat. *Leemount* is a seat.

Ballincrea, vil., pa. of Kilcollumb (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 N. of Waterford. *Ballincurragh House* and *Bishop's Hall* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ballincuslane, pa. on the Blackwater, Truchanacmy bar., E. co. Kerry, Ir., 9½ N.W. of Millstreet; ac. 39,737. Although mountainous and either waste or under pasturage, it contains some fairly rich soil, is well watered, and has ruins of several old castles. The Earl of Desmond, slain 1583, was buried here. *Dureen* and *Mount Eagle* are seats.

Ballindarra, pl., Magherastephana bar., E. co. Ferm., Ir., 3 miles from Lisnaskea.

Ballinderry (1), pa. on Lough Neagh, Upper Massereene bar., S.W. co. Antr., Ir.; ac. 10,895. It contains Lough Portmore, and is a low-lying tract with good arable land. It is traversed by the Lagan Canal. The pa. church, in Perp. style, with handsome spire and tower, was erected 1824; and there are Roman Catholic and Moravian chapels, and several schools. Portmore Castle, now in ruins, was erected, on the site of an ancient stronghold, by Lord Conway in 1660, and became the residence of Jeremy Taylor during the time of the Commonwealth. *Crew, Kiltullagh, Mount Pleasant, Oatland,* and *Portmore* are seats.

Ballinderry (2), pa. on Lough Neagh, Upper Dungannon and Loughinsholin bars., cos. Tyr. and Londy., Ir.; ac. 2,207. It is watered by the B. river. Small patches of bog occur, but the soil is generally a rich clay, well cultivated. A few areas show a gravelly earth. Basalt is the prevailing rock. The pa. church, in the Perp. style, was erected 1707; and there are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, and several schools. A large distillery stands at Ballyronan, and cotton and linen weaving are carried on, but most of the people are employed in agriculture. A fort, erected by the London Salters' Company 1615, was captured by Sir Phelim O'Neill during the Civil War.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballinchalla	Claremorris (16)	137	1661
Ballincollig	Ballincollig	173	836
Ballincuslane	Millstreet (9½)	165	3874
Ballinderry (1)	Ballinderry	112	2466
Ballinderry (2)	Moneymore (5)	153	1743
Ballindine	Claremorris (4)	137	222

Ballinderry (3), vil. on the side of Mount Ballyshemane, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Rathdrum (q.v.), Mid co. Wick., Ir. Several annual fairs are held here. *B. House, Ballyteige House,* and *Copse House* are seats.

Ballinderry (4), ha. near Lough Derg, pa. of Terryglass (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 4 W. of Borrisokane. The Ballyfinboy flows past the ha., and at its mouth is *Drominagh House* in extensive grounds.

Ballinderry (5), stream between cos. Londy. and Tyr., Ir. Its course is generally north-east, and it falls into Lough Neagh 6 S.E. of Moneymore.

Ballinderry Bridge, pl., Loughinsholin bar., S.E. co. Londy., Ir., 5 E. of Moneymore.

Ballinderry, Lower, vil., pa. of Ballinderry (q.v.), S.W. co. Antr., Ir., 16 S.W. of Belfast.

Ballinderry, Upper, vil., pa. of Ballinderry (q.v.), S.W. co. Antr., Ir., 14 S.W. of Belfast.

Ballindine, vil. on the road between Shrule and Dunmore, pa. of Crossboyne (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir. The bogs of Ballindangan and Milltown are in the vicinity, having peat 10 ft. deep, overlying limestone, and at a height of 193 ft. above sea-level; they cover an area of 5,162 ac. *Brookhill House, Castlemacgarret* (in large grounds containing trees said to be the oldest in the co.), and *Farmhill House* are seats.

Ballindoon, coast pa., Ballynahinch bar., Connemara, W. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S. of Clifden; ac. 20,033. This pa., which has moderately good soil, contains several islands. Fishing and agriculture are the chief industries, and there are small home manufactures of hosiery and coarse flannel.

Ballindown, ha. on Lough Arrow, pa. of Aghanagh (q.v.), S.E. co. Sligo, Ir., 7 N. of Boyle. Here are the ruins of an abbey, founded 1427 by the family of McDonogh, lords of Corran and Tirerril.

Ballindrait, vil. on the Dale or Deele, pa. of Clonleigh (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 2 N.W. of Lifford. It contains a Presbyterian chapel.

Ballinea (1), vil., pa. of Nobber (q.v.), N. co. Meath, Ir., 9 N.E. of Kells. *Brittas* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballinea (2), pl., pa. of Mullingar (q.v.), Mid co. Wstm., Ir., within 4 miles of Mullingar.

Ballineale, vil. on the Nore, pa. of Dysartmoon, S.E. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 N.W. of New Ross.

Ballinegall, ha., Kilmallock lib., co. Lim., Ir., 5½ S. of Bruff. It was the site of an ancient monastery.

Ballinfull, pl., Carbury bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir., within 5 miles of Cliffony.

Ballingaddy, pa. on the Loobagh, Coshlea bar., S.E. co. Lim., Ir., 2¼ S.E. of Kilmallock; ac. 5,998. *Mount Coote* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballingarry (1), pa. and mkt. to. (T. and F.), Upper Connello bar., Mid co. Lim., Ir., 5 S.E. of Rathkeale; ac. 17,732. Most part of the surface is good arable and pasture land, with spots of wet clay. The pa. church was built 1812, and a second Protestant

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballindoon	Galway (46)	128	2803
Ballindrait	Strabane (4)	163	126
Ballingaddy	Kilmallock (3)	125	1227
Ballingarry (1), pa.	Rathkeale (5)	147	2611
Ballingarry (1), to.	Rathkeale (5)	147	637

church stands at Kilfillan, besides which there are three Roman Catholic chapels and a school. *Glanwilliam*, *Grove*, and *Odelville* are seats. The antiquities include the ruins of two castles and a friary.

Ballingarry (2), pa. on the Morning Star river, Coshlea bar., S.E. co. Lim., Ir., 8 E. of Kilmallock; ac. 6,113. An elevated tract, most of the land is mountainous, wet, or boggy. Four annual fairs are held. *Glenlary Cottage* is a seat.

Ballingarry (3), pa. and ha., Lower Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 3 E.N.E. of Borrisokane; ac. 6,683. With the exception of the wooded grounds of several mansions, the surface is bare and cold-looking, largely covered with bog. The pa. church dates from about 1710, and there are Roman Catholic chapel and schools. Three annual fairs are held at the ha. *B. House*, *Ballymona*, *Cliffon*, *Fairyhill*, *Knockshigowna*, and *Lisbrien* are seats.

Ballingarry (4), pa. and vil., Slievardagh bar., E. co. Tip., Ir., 15 S.W. of Thurles; ac. 13,714. Watered by the Munster, the surface consists of good arable and pasture land, well drained and productive. Some coal occurs. The pa. church was built 1810, and there are Roman Catholic chapels, and numerous schools. *B. House*, *Ballyhain House*, *Ballyphilip House*, *Colebrook*, and *Harley Park* are seats.

Ballingarry (5), old castle, Clanmaurice bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 9 N.W. of Ardfert. Built by a gentleman of the name of Crosbie 1641, it was held by him against the Irish for a year. He was then compelled to surrender this, the last garrison defended by the English during the Civil War.

Ballingdon-cum-Brundon, or **Ballingdon,** pa., N.E. Essex, adjacent to Sudbury; ac. 833, water 12. B. is a suburb of Sudbury, separated from the to. by the Stour, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. There was formerly a chapel here. Malting and brick-making are extensive industries, and there are chalk-pits and two breweries.

Ballingeary, vil. on the Lee, pa. of Inchegeelach (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir., 13 S.W. of Macroom. The river is here crossed by a bridge. A Roman Catholic chapel and a school stand in the vil.

Ballingham, pa., S. Herefords., 5 N.W. of Ross; ac. 901; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Dubricius, restored 1885, is of Norm. style. The Wye bounds the pa. on the east and the south, and its winding course, and the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood can be well seen from B. Hill.

Ballinglen (1), pl. with railway station, South Ballinacor bar., S. co. Wick., Ir., 3 N.E. of Tinahely. *B. House* and *Tankersley House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ballinglen (2), stream, N. co. Mayo, Ir. Flowing due north, it falls into Bunatrahir Bay, 3 S.W. of Downpatrick Head.

Ballingly, pa. and ha., West Shelmalier bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 12 W. of Wexford; ac. 765. The soil is poor and cold.

Ballingrane, pl. with railway station, Connello Lower bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 3 N. of Rathkeale. *Nantinan House* and *Stoneville House* are seats in the vicinity.

Ballingry, pa. and ha., W. Fifes., Sc., 3 N.W. of Lochgelly; ac. 4,621. In spite of a cold, hard soil, resting on limestone, agriculture is successfully followed. The pa. church, repaired 1876, is at Lochgelly, part of which is within the pa. limits; and there is a public school. Coal is extensively worked. Ptolemy's Victoria, a town of the Damnonii, was situated here, and the Romans had a fortified station at Loch Ore, which is now drained, and the reclaimed land under crop. *Benarty* and *Lochore* are seats.

Ballinhassig, vil. on the Annabuoy, pa. of Ballinaboy (q.v.), E. co. Cork., Ir., 6½ E. of Cork.

Ballinlaw Ferry, vil., pa. of Kilcolumb (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 N.E. of Waterford. It is near the junction of the Suir and Barrow, and stands amid fine scenery. Its ancient castle was built by a member of the Fforstall family. *Ringville House* is a seat.

Ballinleeny, ha., pa. of Uregare (q.v.), S. co. Lim., Ir., 6 S. of Bruree.

Ballinley, stream, N.W. co. Sligo, Ir. An abbey once stood upon its banks.

Ballinliss, vil., pa. of Killevey (q.v.), S.E. co. Arm., Ir., 5 S.W. of Newry. *Killevey Castle* stands in a large park.

Ballinlonty, pl., Eliogarty bar., E. co. Tip., Ir., 5 N.W. of Thurles. There is a school here, and *B. House* and *Inch House* are seats.

Ballinlough (1), pa., Small County bar., E. co. Lim., Ir., 3 S.W. of Pallas Green; ac. 2,340. The soil is generally good.

Ballinlough (2), mkt. vil. (F.) near Lough O'Flyn, pa. of Kiltullagh (q.v.), W. co. Roscom., Ir., 6 W.S.W. of Castlereagh. *Cashlieve House* is a seat in the vicinity.

Ballinlough (3), vil. between and almost equidistant from Ballynahinch and Hillsborough, pa. of Annahilt (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir.

Ballinlough (4), vil., pa. of Kilskeer (q.v.), N.W. co. Meath, Ir., 5 N. of Clonmellon.

Ballinluig, vil., pa. of Logierait (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 8 N.W. of Dunkeld. The Aberfeldy branch line here joins the main system of the Highland Railway.

Ballinocken, vil., pa. of Killinane (q.v.), W. co. Carl., Ir., 2 S.W. of Leighlin Bridge.

Ballinode, vil., pa. of Calry (q.v.), N.E. co. Sligo, Ir., 1 N.E. of Sligo. *Rathbaggan Cottage* and *Ballyglass House* are seats.

Ballinrobe, pa. and mkt. to. (M.), Kilmaine bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 17 S. of Castlebar; ac. 21,203. Part of the pa. is in co. Galway, but the to. is wholly in Mayo. The land is average in quality, and agriculture is followed to some extent. The prevailing rock is carboniferous limestone. The to. contains the pa. church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, a courthouse, and an excellent school; and the domestic architecture is fairly good. A large trade

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballingarry (2)	Kilmallock (8)	125	1119
Ballingarry (3)	Nenagh (13)	97	569
Ballingarry (4), pa.	Thurles (15)	87	2306
Ballingarry (4), vil.	Thurles (15)	87	276
Ballingdon-cum-B.	Sudbury (1)	58	731
Ballingham	Fawley (1½)	136	137

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballingly	Wexford (12)	93	148
Ballingry	Lochgelly (2)	426	2231
Ballinlough (1)	Pallas (4)	115	455
Ballinlough (2)	Ballinlough	120	183
Ballinrobe, pa.	Claremorris (12)	137	5781
Ballinrobe, to.	Claremorris (12)	137	1852

is carried on in potatoes, corn, and swine, but the manufactures are insignificant. The Robe is navigable here, and by it and by the canal between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib there is a brisk carrying trade with Galway. A lake near the to. is dry in summer, but covers a considerable area in winter. *Creagh House*, in large grounds, overlooks Lough Mask.

Ballinrostig, ha., pa. of Aghada (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S. of Middleton.

Ballinruan, ha., pa. of Inchicronan (q.v.), Mid co. Clare, Ir., 11 N. of Ennis.

Ballinskelligs Bay, between Bolus Head and Hogs Head, Iveragh and South Dunkerron bars., S.W. co. Kerry, Ir. A narrow neck of land separates it from Lough Currane, and a hill, 1,350 ft. high, on Bolus Head, serves as a landmark for mariners.

Ballinspittle, vil., pa. of Ringrove (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 8 S.E. of Bandon. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballintaylor, ha., pa. of Whitechurch (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 W. of Dungarvan. *Clonkerdin House* is a seat in the vicinity.

Ballintemple (1), pa., Clonmahon bar., co. Cav., Ir., 6 S.W. of Cavan; ac. 10,675. The soil is of moderate quality, resting on Lower Silurian and carboniferous limestone strata.

Ballintemple (2), pa. near the mouth of Cork Harbour, Imokilly bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 7 S.E. of Middleton; ac. 2,659. The soil is fair, and covers Old Red Sandstone and Devonian rocks.

Ballintemple (3), pa., Arklow bar., S.E. co. Wick., Ir., 5 N.W. of Arklow; ac. 4,087. This is a rich tract, its higher grounds commanding splendid views of the lovely scenery of the valley of the Ovoca. It is watered by the Derry. Gold and copper occur in small quantities.

Ballintemple (4), pa., Lower Kilnamanagh bar., co. Tip., Ir., 7 N.E. of Tipperary; ac. 4,207. The grounds of *Dundrum House* occupy nearly half of its area.

Ballintemple (5), vil., pa. of and 2 miles from Cork (q.v.), co. Cork, Ir.

Ballintemple (6), vil., pa. of Ahamplish (q.v.), co. Sligo, Ir., 8 N. of Sligo.

Ballintemple (7), ha., pa. of Errigal (q.v.), E. co. Londy., Ir., 2 S.W. of Garvagh. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballintober (1), pa., Carra and Barrishoole bars., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 7 S. of Castlebar; ac. 22,616. It is a hilly tract, attaining its greatest elevation in Slieve Bohaan, 1,300 ft. above sea-level. A castle was founded here in remote times, and became the burial-place of the lords of Mayo. On its site an abbey was founded by the O'Connors in 1216.

Ballintober (2), pa. and vil. on the Suck, Castlereagh bar., W. co. Roscom., Ir., 1 N.E. of Ballymoe; ac. 6,351; soil generally boggy and wet, overlying limestone, which is quarried. There is an annual horse fair. The ancient castle, now in ruins, was probably founded in the 13th cent.; it was captured by Lord Ranelagh in 1641.

Ballintober, North, bar., E. co. Roscom., Ir.; ac. 30,857. The Shannon separates it from cos. Longf. and Leitrim.

Ballintober, South, bar., E. co. Roscom., Ir.; ac. 48,113. Lough Ree separates it from co. Longf.

Ballintogher, vil., pa. of Killery (q.v.), E. co. Sligo, Ir., 6 S.E. of Sligo. Five annual fairs are held here.

Ballintomb, burn, S.E. Elgs., Sc. It is a tributary of the Spey, which it joins in the vicinity of *Knockando House*. Its banks present some fine scenery, and near it are the remains of a stone circle.

Ballintoy, pa. and vil., Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 5 N.W. of Ballycastle; ac. 12,757. The pa. includes the islands of Sheep and Carrickarede, and is a hilly tract; lignite, basalt, and limestone are the prevailing strata, all of which are quarried. There

BALLINTOY.
(From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels. Agriculture and fishing are the chief industries, and there are small manufactures in weaving and yarn-spinning. The vil. stands at the base of Knocksaghy Hill, and is the seat of three annual horse fairs. *Dunsverick Castle* and *McAllister's Castle*, both in ruins, are on the coast.

Ballintra (1), vil. on the Ballintra, pa. of Drumhome (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 5 S. of Donegal. B. is in a bleak district; "the Pullens," as the grounds surrounding *Brown Hall* are called, alone display any scenery worthy of remark. The pa. church is here, and a Wesleyan chapel. Seven annual fairs are held.

Ballintra (2), river, S. co. Don., Ir. Its course is first westward and then north, and it falls into Donegal Bay, 3 S.W. of Lagley.

Ballintrae, ha. on a bay of the same name, and at the mouth of the Bush, pa. of Dunluce (q.v.), N. co. Antr. Ir., 1½ N. of Bushmills.

Ballintubbert, vil., pa. of Ballyadams (q.v.), W. Q. Co., Ir., 4 S.W. of Athy. *B. House* and *Southfield House* are in the neighbourhood.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ballintemple (1)	Cavan (6)	88	3001
Ballintemple (2)	Cork (3)	166	666
Ballintemple (3)	Arklow (5)	49	513
Ballintemple (4)	Tipperary (7)	111	423
Ballintemple (5)	Cork (2)	166	271
Ballintober (1)	Castlebar (7)	152	2903
Ballintober (2)	Ballymoe (1)	110	838
Ballintober, North	.....	.....	6774
Ballintober, South	.....	.....	9579
Ballintogher	Ballintogher	135	117
Ballintoy, pa.	Portrush (5)	172	2638
Ballintoy, vil.	Portrush (5)	172	180
Ballintra (1)	Ballyshannon (7½)	157	357

Ballintuim, vil., pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc., 11 N.W. of Blairgowrie. Here is a public school.

Ballinunty, vil., pa. of Kilcooly (q.v.), E. co. Tip., Ir., 10 E. of Thurles. *Kilcooly Abbey* stands in extensive grounds.

Ballinvally, pl., Delvin bar., E. co. Wstm., Ir. It has an agricultural school, and is in the vicinity of Delvin, which is its post town.

Ballinvilla, pl., Costello bar., S.E. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 E. of Claremorris. Here is a public school. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballinvoher, pa. on Dingle Bay, Corkaquiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 13 S.W. of Tralee; ac. 16,661. The Slievemish Mountains rise from its northern boundary.

Ballitore, vil., pa. of Timolin (q.v.), S.E. co. Kildare, Ir., 7 N.E. of Athy. It is a clean, thriving-looking place, on the banks of the Greese, inhabited mostly by the Friends; and there are extensive flour-mills, founded by members of that body. It contains a meeting-house (1707) and two schools, at one of which Burke was a pupil in 1726. It was captured by the rebels in 1798, and held by them for a short time. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballivor, vil., pa. of Killaconagan (q.v.), S.W. co. Meath, Ir., 7 S.W. of Trim. *Elm Grove* and *Parkstown House,* both in large grounds, are seats.

Balloch (1), vil. at the foot of Loch Lomond, pa. of Bonhill (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 1¼ N. of Alexandria. It is a starting-place for the Loch Lomond steamers, and is the site of two important annual fairs—one for cattle, the other for sheep. The Leven here flows out of the loch, and is spanned by a suspension bridge. *B. Castle* was an ancient keep of the earls of Lennox. *Tullichewan Castle* and *Cameron* are seats.

Balloch (2), ruined castle on Loch Tay, pa. and in the vicinity of Kenmore (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. Its place as seat of the earls of Breadalbane has now been taken by *Taymouth Castle.*

Balloch (3), pl., pa. of Kirriemuir (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc. The surface of the ground is largely covered with peat, frequently attaining a depth of 16 ft. A dyke of serpentine makes the locality interesting to geologists.

Balloch (4), loch at the foot of Torlinn Hill, pa. of Muthill (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. It drains into the Earn, and measures half a mile in circuit.

Balloch (5), bay, pa. of Cumbrae (q.v.), Great Cumbrae Island, Butes., Sc., 2 S.W. of Largs. Affording a sheltered and secure anchorage, it has a fairly good oyster fishery.

Ballochbuie, royal deer forest, pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 4 S.W. of Balmoral Castle. It covers an area of 25,000 ac., and is well stocked with game.

Balloch Hill (1,199 ft.), pa. of and close to Keith (q.v.), Mid Banffs., Sc.

Ballochmyle, estate on the Ayr, pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Mauchline (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc. It is associated closely with the life of Robert Burns. The Ayr is here crossed by a bridge and a railway viaduct. *B. House, Barskimming,* and *Catrine House* are seats in extensive policies containing fine woods.

Ballochney, vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc. It is a sub. of Airdrie (q.v.), and has a large railway-carrying trade in coal and iron ore.

Ballochvoy, vil., pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Mull Island, W. Args., Sc., 4 S.W. of Tobermory. It consists of a single street of small cottages.

Ballo Hill (1,029 ft.), one of the Sidlaw Hills (q.v.), pa. of Longforgan (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc.

Ballon, pa. and vil., Forth bar., E. co. Carl., Ir., 9 S.E. of Carlow; ac. 3,697. Watered by the Burren, the land is generally under pasture. Building stone is largely quarried. Two annual fairs are held. *Ballykealey House* and *Larah House* are seats.

Ballowmill, stream, N.E. Fifes., Sc. It falls into the Eden, 2½ N.E. of Kettle, and gives its name to several places on its banks.

Ball's Bridge, vil. now included in the tp. of Pembroke (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., 1 S.E. of Dublin. The Dodder is here spanned by a bridge of three arches. Extensive print and iron works—the former established 1740—give employment to many of the inhabitants. The botanical gardens belonging to Trinity College are situated here.

Balls Cross, vil., pa. of Kirdford (q.v.), W. Sussex, 3 N. by E. of Petworth.

Ballsmill, pl. on the Forkhill, Upper Orior bar., S. co. Arm., Ir., within 3 miles of Forkhill.

Ball's Pond, eccl. dist. of St. Paul, pa. of Islington, London, Middx., 2½ N. of St. Paul's Cathedral. The dist. was once a ha. of a few houses and gardens, and was named after one John Ball, who provided bull-baiting and kindred amusements at the "Boarded House neere Newington Green." There was a large pond close by.

Ballumbie, estate, pa. of Murroes (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 14 N.E. of Dundee. The ruined castle was for a long time a residence of the now extinct Lovel family. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Bally, dis. on the north bank of the Kenmare, South Dunkerron bar., S. co. Kerry, Ir. It is mostly bog.

Ballyadams (1), bar., S.E. Q. Co., Ir.; ac. 24,081. The Barrow separates it from co. Kildare, and it contains two whole and parts of six parishes. There are no towns of importance.

Ballyadams (2), pa. on the Barrow, Ballyadams and Stradbally bars., S.E. Q. Co., Ir., 3 W. of Athy; ac. 6,908. It is generally a fertile tract, with a small area of bog. Limestone and flagstone prevail, and are quarried; and some coal is found. The decayed pa. church contains a monument to Sir Robert and Lady Bowen. On a hill in the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old castle. *Kellyville House,* on a small lake of the same name, is a seat.

Ballyaghlis, ha. on the Laggan, pa. of Drumbeg (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir., 5 S.W. of Belfast.

Ballyaghran. [AGHERTON.]

Ballyagran, vil., pa. of Corcomohide (q.v.), S. co. Lim., Ir., 6 S.E. of Ballingarry.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballinvoher	Tralee (13)	207	1673
Ballitore	Athy (7)	45	390
Ballivor	Hill of Down (5)	38	140
Ballon, pa.	Milford (9)	61	731
Ballon, vil.	Milford (9)	61	118
Ball's Pond	.....	.....	8227
Ballyadams (1)	.....	.....	3466
Ballyadams (2)	Athy (3)	45	733

Ballyalton, ha., pa. of Ballee (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir., 3 S.W. of Downpatrick.

Ballyanne, pa. on the Barrow, Bantry bar., W. co. Wex., Ir., 3 N.E. of Ross ; ac. 4,577. It is a fertile and well-cultivated tract. It has an endowed school. *B. House*, *Berkeley Forest*, and *Goblinstown House* are seats.

Ballyardell, ha., pa. of and near Kilkeel (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir.

Ballyaughlis, pl., pa. of Blaris (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., within 3 miles of Lisburn.

Ballybacon, pa., West Iffa and Offa bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 10 S.W. of Clonmel ; ac. 11,120. It is a fairly fertile tract on the Suir, and is traversed by the Tarr. *Corrabella House* is a seat.

Ballybarrack, pa. on Dundalk Bay, Upper Dundalk bar., N. co. Louth, Ir., 2 S.W. of Dundalk ; ac. 1,018. It is a fairly fertile area.

Ballybay, pa. and mkt. to. (T. and S.), Cremorne bar., Mid co. Monagh., Ir., 9 S.E. of Monaghan ; ac. 8,741. This is a pleasant, undulating tract, with some patches of bog and numerous lakes ; its highest point is Bunnanimma Hill (886 ft.). Greenstone, whinstone, and slate are the prevailing rocks, and silver and lead occur, but are not worked. The pa. church stands on an eminence overlooking a lake, and there are two Presbyterian chapels. Other public buildings include a market-house, dispensary, library, and police station. Manufactures of linen, established 1750, are carried on, and there is an extensive trade in flax. Twelve annual cattle and horse fairs are held. *B. House* is a seat in fine grounds.

Ballybeg (1), pl. with railway station, Lower Navan bar., Mid co. Wstm., Ir., 6 N.W. of Navan. Here is a famous nursery.

Ballybeg (2), vil., pa. of Two-Mile-Borris (q.v.), E. co. Tip., Ir., 3 S.E. of Thurles.

Ballybeg (3), glen adjoining Buttevant, Orrery and Kilmore bar., N. co. Cork, Ir. There are the ruins of an abbey here.

Ballybeggan, ancient castle, Trughanacmy bar., N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 1 N.E. of Tralee. It was a place of considerable strength and importance in past times. *Oak Park* is a seat.

Ballyboden, vil., pa. of Whitechurch (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., 1 S. of Rathfarnham.

Ballybofey, mkt. vil. (M. and S.), pa. of and 2 S.W. from Stranorlar, E. co. Don., Ir. On the banks of the Finn, it carries on a brisk trade in corn and provisions, and is a head police station, and the site of two annual fairs.

Ballyboggan, pa. on the Boyne, Upper Moyfenrath bar., S.W. co. Meath, Ir., 2 S.W. of Kinnegad ; ac. 6,222. This is a rather bare tract, and not very fertile. Here are the ruins of an Augustinian priory, founded in the 12th cent. An annual cattle fair is held.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballyanne	New Ross (3)	92	689
Ballybacon	Clonmel (10)	135	1292
Ballybarrack	Dundalk (2)	55	508
Ballybay, pa.	Ballybay	79	3292
Ballybay, mkt. to.	Ballybay	79	1378
Ballyboden	Dundrum (2½)	3	161
Ballybofey	Stranorlar (2)	175	832
Ballyboggan	Hill of Down (6)	38	614
Ballyboghil	Rush and Lusk (6)	14	243

Ballyboghil, pa. and vil., West Balrothery bar., N. co. Dub., Ir., 5 N.W. of Swords ; ac. 2,789. A police station is the only public building, and there are the ruins of an old abbey. *Newlawn House* is a seat.

Ballybogy, ha., pa. of Dunaghy (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 4 N. of Ballymony.

Ballybough (1), vil. and sub. of Dublin on the Ballybough, pa. of Clonturk (q.v.), Mid co. Dub., Ir. The manufacture of vitriol is carried on here.

Ballybough (2), stream, cos. Meath and Dub., Ir. It flows 15 E.S.E., and falls into Dublin Bay.

Ballybought, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Ballymore Eustace (q.v.), E. co. Kildare, Ir. A stone circle here is popularly known as a "Druids' Temple."

Ballyboy (1), bar., Mid K. Co., Ir. ; ac. 32,406. It contains two pas. and the to. of Frankford.

Ballyboy (2), pa. and vil. on the Silver, Ballyboy bar., Mid K. Co., Ir., 1½ W. of Frankford ; ac. 14,274. The land is nearly all bog, overlying carboniferous limestone. The vil. is a seat of petty sessions and the site of two annual fairs.

Ballyboys, pa. on the north shore of Dundalk Harbour, Lower Dundalk bar., N.E. co. Louth, Ir., 3 E.N.E. of Dundalk ; ac. 1,483. The land is moderately good. The rocks are Silurian, with some granite. *Glebe House* is a seat.

Ballybrack, vil., pa. of Rossmire (q.v.), co. Waterf., Ir., 3 E. of Kilmacthomas.

Ballybrackan, pa., West Offaly bar., S.E. co. Kildare, Ir., 6 S.W. of Kildare ; ac. 3,057. It is watered by the Barrow, and contains some fairly productive soil, resting on carboniferous limestone. *Kilpatrick* and *Riverstown House* are seats.

Ballybrazil, pa., Shelburne bar., S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 6 S. of New Ross ; ac. 2,370. Near the Barrow, the soil is well watered and of fair quality, resting on Silurian rocks.

Ballybrennan, pa. on Wexford Haven, Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 5 S.E. of Wexford ; ac. 1,041. The soil is good, overlying Silurian rocks. There are now no remains of an old castle which once stood here. *B. Castle* is a seat of the Earl of Rathdown.

Ballybritt, bar., S.W. K. Co., Ir. ; ac. 53,993. It contains five whole pas. and parts of five others. Birr, or Parsonstown, is the principal to.

Ballybrittan, ha., pa. of Ballymacwilliam (q.v.), N.E. K. Co., Ir., 3 W. of Edenderry. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle.

Ballybrittas, vil., pa. of Lea (q.v.), N.E. Q. Co., Ir., 9 N.E. of Maryborough. It is a seat of petty sessions, and contains a police station. Here the English, under the Earl of Essex, were defeated in 1599, the site of the battle being still known as "the Pass of Plumes," from the tradition that the prisoners were deprived by the victors of the plumes in their helmets.

Ballybrommell, vil., pa. of Fennagh (q.v.), Mid co. Carl., Ir., 3 S.W. of Myshall.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballybought	Dunlavin (6)	26	46
Ballyboy (1)	.....	.....	3695
Ballyboy (2)	Parsonstown (12)	89	1908
Ballyboys	Dundalk (3)	55	453
Ballybrackan	Kildare (6)	31	731
Ballybrazil	New Ross (6)	98	285
Ballybrennan	Wexford (5)	93	163
Ballybritt	.....	.....	9698
Ballybrittas	Monasterevin (4)	37	113

Ballybrood, pa., Clanwilliam bar., E. co. Lim., Ir., 4 N.W. of Pallas Green; ac. 2,355. It is a fertile and highly-cultivated tract on the banks of the Cannoge. Basalt is the prevailing rock, with some limestone, the latter being freely quarried for local agricultural purposes. The pa. church, erected 1823, is in the E. Eng. style. There is also a police station, and two annual fairs are held. *B. Hill* is a lofty mass of basaltic rock.

Ballybrophy, pl. with railway station, Clandonagh bar., S.W. Q. Co., Ir. The railway lines from Templemore, Maryborough, and Roscrea join here. *B. House* and *Ballymellish House* are seats in very extensive grounds.

Ballybunnion, vil., pa. of Killeheney (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., 9 N.W. of Listowel. It is situated in a pleasant district at the mouth of the Shannon, and is a sea-bathing resort, with some fine waterfalls and

DOON BAY, BALLYBUNNION.
(*From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

extensive caves among the curious rocks in the neighbourhood. Salmon fishing is the principal industry. The ruins of the ancient castles of B. and of Doon are on the tops of cliffs.

Ballybur, pa., Shillelogher bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 4 S. of Kilkenny; ac. 667. The soil is moderately good, and overlies Silurian rocks. *Dansford House* is a seat.

Ballyburke, vil. on the Ayle, pa. of Ballintober (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 S.E. of Westport.

Ballyburly, pa., Warrenstown and Lower Philipstown bars., N.E. K. Co., Ir., 5 N.E. of Philipstown; ac. 7,868. It is a fertile and highly-cultivated tract, intersected by the Yellow river and the Grand Canal. Limestone is quarried in large quantities. The pa. church, which dates from 1686, contains a monument to the Wakely family, whose seat, *B. House*, is a fine Elizabethan mansion.

Ballycahane, pa., Pubblebrien and Small County bars., N. co. Lim., Ir., 4 N.E. of Croom; ac. 2,417; soil poor, mostly bog and marsh, overlying limestone, which is worked. The pa. church is in E. Eng. style. The ancient castle of the O'Gradys dates from the end of the 15th cent., and there are the ruins of a church of the Knights Templars.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Ballybrood	Pallas (4) 115	412
Ballybunnion	Ballybunnion 188¾	253
Ballybur	Kilkenny (4) 81	77
Ballyburly	Edenderry (4) 39	799
Ballycahane	Croom (4) 143	293
Ballycahill	Thurles (4¾) 87	557
Ballycallan	Kilkenny (4) 81	722

Ballycahill, pa. and ha., Eliogarty and Upper Kilnamannagh bars., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 4 W. of Thurles; ac. 3,843; soil mostly bog, resting on limestone. *Roskeen House* and *Castle Fogarty*, a fine old mansion in well-wooded grounds, are seats.

Ballycallan, pa., Crannagh bar., W. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 W. of Kilkenny; ac. 6,834. The soil is fairly productive, and rests on limestone. The police station is the principal public building.

Ballycam, bay, Upper Lecale bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 1 S. of Killough.

Ballycanew, pa. and vil., Gorey bar., N.E. co. Wex., Ir., 5 S. of Gorey; ac. 3,627. It is a hilly tract with poor soil, watered by the Awinbanna. The rocks are chiefly Cambrian. The vil., where two annual fairs are held, has a Primitive Wesleyan chapel. A so-called Danish fort once stood in the vicinity, but no vestige of it remains. *Tongue House* is a seat.

Ballycar, pl. with railway station, Lower Bunratty bar., S. co. Clare, Ir., 2 N.E. of Newmarket. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballycarbery, ruined castle adjoining Cahersiveen, Iveragh bar., S.W. co. Kerry, Ir. It was at one time a place of considerable strength and importance.

Ballycarney, pa. and vil., Scarawalsh bar., N.W. co. Wex., Ir., 5 N.W. of Enniscorthy; ac. 8,233. The soil is of a very ordinary description, covering granite and Silurian rocks.

Ballycarra, vil. on the Manulla, pa. of Drum (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 S.E. of Castlebar. *Brown Hall* and *Ballinafad House* are seats.

Ballycarry, vil., pa. of Templecorran (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 6½ S.E. of Larne. This is a pleasant little place on the west shores of Lough Larne, and the inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture or in spinning and weaving linen. Three annual fairs are held here.

Ballycashin, old pa., N.W. co. Waterf., Ir., now included in Kilronan (q.v.).

Ballycassidy, ha. near Lough Erne, pa. of Trory (q.v.), Mid co. Ferm., Ir., 5 N. of Enniskillen. Some curious caverns, known as "the Daughters," are pointed out in the limestone rocks in the neighbourhood.

Ballycastle (1), seaport and mkt. to. (M., T., and S.) on Ballycastle Bay, pa. of Ramoan (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 15 N. of Ballymoney. A considerable business is carried on here, and the fisheries are important and actively prosecuted. Mines of coal, iron, spar, and clay are worked in the neighbourhood. The pa. church, a Grecian building, has a fine spire; and there are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans. B. owes its importance and its rise from a mere fishing vil. to the energy and business capacity of Colonel Boyd, one of its proprietors in the 18th cent., who by making roads, building the harbour, erecting good dwelling-houses, founding various manufactures, and opening up the mines,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Ballycanew, pa.	Gorey (5) 60	551
Ballycanew, vil.	Gorey (5) 60	198
Ballycarney	Ferns (4) 70	1035
Ballycarra	Castlebar (6) 152	97
Ballycarry	Ballycarry 138	168
Ballycastle (1)	Ballymoney (15) 158	1481

brought great prosperity to the place. He endowed almshouses and several other charities, and was engaged in the completion of the present church when he died, 1756, and was buried in the vaults beneath. After his death business and trade fell off to a certain extent, but the to. has always preserved a fairly prosperous condition. Among

BALLYCASTLE, CO. ANTRIM.
(From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

the public buildings are a court-house, a market-house, and police and coastguard stations. Petty sessions are held here, and there are six annual fairs. The ruins of Bonamargy Abbey, and of an old castle dating from 1609, are in the neighbourhood. The scenery in the vicinity is very fine.

Ballycastle (2), mkt. vil. (W.) on Bunatrahir Bay, pa. of Doonfeeney (q.v.), N. co. Mayo, Ir., 30 N. of Castlebar. It is a seat of petty sessions, and contains a police station.

Ballycastle (3), bay, Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 10 N.N.W. of Cushendal. It is six miles wide at its mouth, and lies between Benmore (or Fair Head) and Kinbane (or White Head).

Ballyclare (1), mkt. to. (T.) on the Six Mile Water, pas. of Ballynure and Doagh Grange (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 10½ S.W. of Larne. Manufactures of linen and paper are carried on here, the latter being a most extensive and important industry. Both the Presbyterians and Wesleyans have chapels. The place is comfortable and clean-looking, and is the site of four annual horse fairs. *Coggrey House* is in the neighbourhood.

Ballyclare (2), pl. with railway station, Upper Glenarm bar., E. co. Arm., Ir., 7 S.W. of Larne.

Ballyclare and Doagh, pl. with railway station, Upper Belfast bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 13 N. of Belfast.

Ballyclerahan, pa. and vil., East Iffa and Offa bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 4 N.W. of Clonmel; ac. 1,044. The soil is moderately fertile, covering carboniferous limestone. There is no pa. church, but the Roman Catholic chapel is a large and fine building. Here are the ruins of the castle of Mockelrough More, stormed and taken by Cromwell. *Knockeevan House* is a seat.

Ballyclery, ha., pa. of Killeenavarra (q.v.), Mid co. Galway, Ir., 2 N.E. of Kinvarra.

Ballyclog, pa., Upper Dungannon bar., E. co. Tyr., Ir., 2 E.N.E. of Stewartstown; ac. 4,774. This is a fertile and highly-cultivated tract, watered by a small tributary of the Ballinderry; the soil overlies basalt, freestone, quartz, and limestone; coal also occurs. The pa. church is a small and ancient edifice; and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, and several schools. *Belmont, Drumkirn,* and *Steuart Hall* are seats.

Ballyclogh, pa. and vil., Duhallow and Orrery and Kilmore bars., N. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N.W. of Mallow; ac. 9,709. It is a beautiful and fertile tract, watered by the Finnow and the Blackwater, the soil resting on limestone. The pa. church, erected 1830, has a square tower. There is a police station in the vil., and three annual cattle and pig fairs are held. *B. Castle,* an ancient keep, has been restored and turned into a modern mansion. Other seats are *Longueville* and *Mount North,* the latter fast passing into a state of decay.

Ballyclug, pa., Lower Antrim bar., Mid co. Antr., Ir., 10 N. of Antrim; ac. 8,264. A fertile and well-cultivated tract, the soil rests on granite. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at *Crebilly,* the ancient seat of the O'Haras, renovated and restored in the 19th cent. Two annual horse fairs are largely attended. There are many ruined churches and forts.

Ballycogley, ha., pa. of Mayglass (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 3½ N.N.E. of Kilmore.

Ballycolla, vil., pa. of Aghaboe (q.v.), S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 4 S.W. of Abbeyleix. *English House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballycommon, pa. on the Grand Canal, Lower Philipstown bar., N. K. Co., Ir., 3 W. of Philipstown; ac. 6,641. The soil is generally poor, one-third being occupied by bog; all overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. church is old, and there are several schools.

Ballyconneely (1), ha. on B. Bay, pa. of Ballindoon (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S. of Clifden.

Ballyconneely (2), bay, Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway. Ir., 5 S. of Clifden. It contains numerous small islands, and is separated by a peninsula from Mannin Bay.

Ballyconnell (1), mkt. to. (F.), pa. of Tomregan (q.v.), N. co. Cav., Ir., 14 N.W. of Cavan. On the banks of the Woodford, a quay gives facilities for a brisk carrying trade with Belturbet and Ballinamore. The pa. church, a fine court-house, the bridewell, and a dispensary are the chief public buildings. Eleven annual fairs are held. B. was founded by a company of English settlers in the reign of James I. *B. Castle* stands in large wooded grounds.

Ballyconnell (2), vil., pa. of Drumcliff (q.v.), N. co. Sligo, Ir., 9 N.W. of Sligo.

Ballyconnick, pa., Bargy bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 8 S.W.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ballycastle (2)	Ballina (18)	168	311
Ballyclare (1)	B. and Doagh (3½)	127	1480
Ballyclerahan	Clonmel (5)	135	276
Ballyclog	Dungannon (7)	103	1003
Ballyclogh, pa.	Mallow (5¼)	145	1180
Ballyclogh, vil.	Mallow (5¼)	145	199
Ballyclug	Ballymena	145	4721
Ballycolla	Abbeyleix (4)	61	153
Ballycommon	Tullamore (4)	58	562
Ballyconnell (1)	Cavan (13)	88	291
Ballyconnick	Wexford (8)	93	235

of Wexford; ac. 1,610. The soil is not very rich, and rests on Cambrian and Lower Silurian rocks.

Ballyconry, pa., Iraghticonnor bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 N.W. of Listowel; ac. 1,205. For civil purposes it forms part of the pa. of Lisselton (q.v.).

Ballycoolen, ha., pa. of Cloghran (q.v.), Mid co. Dub., Ir., 5 N.W. of Dublin.

Ballycopeland, tld., Lower Ards bar., N.E. co. Down, Ir., 2 N. of Donaghadee. *Ballywilliam House* and *Portavoe House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ballycor, pa., Upper Antrim bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.E. of Ballyclare; ac. 7,328. Intersected by the Six Mile Water, it is a moderately fertile spot, the soil rests on granite.

Ballycorus, pl., Rathdown bar., S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 N.W. of Bray. There are extensive lead mines here.

Ballycottin, vil., pa. of Cloyne (q.v.), S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 11¼ S.E. of Middleton. It stands on *B. Bay*, with a width of about seven miles at its mouth and a bottom of fine sand and clay, free of all dangers, and affording good holding ground within. *B. Island* in B. Bay is separated from the mainland by a channel of about a mile in width.

Ballycowan (1), bar., Mid K. Co., Ir.; ac. 38,651. Its northern border touches co. Meath, and it is intersected by the Clodagh, the Grand Canal, and the railway between Clara and Portarlington. Tullamore is the only to. of importance.

Ballycowan (2), vil., pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), Mid K. Co., Ir., 2 W. of Tullamore. It stands on the banks of the Clodagh, in a very pleasant situation. The ruins of an old castle are in the neighbourhood.

Ballycraigy (1), ha., pa. of Carnmoney (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 6 N. of Belfast.

Ballycraigy (2), ha., pa. of Antrim (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 1 S. of Antrim. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballycrissan, ha. near the banks of the Shannon, pa. of Tiranascragh (q.v.), S.E. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S.W. of Eyrecourt.

Ballycrogue, pa., Carlow bar., W. co. Carl., Ir., 3 S.W. of Carlow; ac. 369. The soil is moderately fertile, overlying granite or Lower Silurian rocks. The finely-wooded grounds of several mansions give the neighbouring district a pleasant appearance.

Ballycroy, dis. and ha. on Blacksod Bay and Achill Sound, Erris bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir., 39 S.W. of Ballina. This is a wild locality. B. stream flows in a generally westward direction, and falls into Blacksod Bay, opposite Achill Island.

Ballycuirke, lake, Moycullen bar., Mid co. Galway, Ir., 6½ N.W. of Galway. It is separated from Lough Corrib by a strip of land about a mile wide, and drains into Galway Bay by the Loughkip river.

Ballycullane, ha. on Bannow Bay, pa. of Tintern (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 7 S.W. of Arthurstown. The fine ruins of Tintern Abbey are in the neighbourhood, and stand amid beautiful scenery.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballyconry	Listowel (6)	179¾	252
Ballycoolen	North Wall (5)	.....	60
Ballycor	Ballyclare & D. (6)	127	1467
Ballycottin	Middleton (11¼)	178	544
Ballycowan (1)	.....	.....	9332
Ballycrogue	Carlow (3)	56	16
Ballyculter	Downpatrick (5)	140	1262

Ballyculter, pa. and vil., Lower Lecale bar., S.E. co. Down, Ir., 5 E.N.E. of Downpatrick; ac. 5,469. On the road between Strangford and Killough, it lies along the narrow entrance to Lough Strangford. The soil is varied, and overlies Lower Silurian rocks. *Audley's Castle* and *Castleward House* are seats.

Ballycumber, vil. on the Brosna, pa. of Lemanaghan (q.v.), N.W. K. Co., Ir., 3 S.W. of Clara. It stands on the road between Ferbane and Kilbeggan, and in the neighbourhood of the railway between Tullamore and Athlone. *Prospect House, Moorock House, Bellair House, Hollybrook House,* and *Castle Armstrong* are all seats in the vicinity.

Ballycurrany, pa., Barrymore bar., S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 N.W. of Middleton; ac. 3,939. The soil varies in quality, but is fairly productive, and overlies sandstone.

Ballydahaen, vil., pa. of and adjoining Mallow (q.v.), of which it forms a suburb, N. co. Cork, Ir. The railway line to Killarney starts from this point.

Ballydangan (1), pl. on the sea-coast, Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway, Ir.

Ballydangan (2), pl., E. co. Galway, Ir., 7 miles from Ballinasloe.

Ballydavid, headland on Smerwick Harbour, Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 N.N.W. of Dingle.

Ballydehob, vil. on the shores of Roaringwater Bay, pa. of Skull (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 8 W. of Skibbereen. It stands on the road between Skibbereen and Crookhaven, at the base of Mount Gabriel (1,339 ft.). Copper ore occurs here, and was at one time mined.

Ballydeloher, pa., Barrymore bar., E. co. and 5 N.E. of city of Cork, Ir.; ac. 2,101. The soil is rich and productive, resting on sandstone.

Ballydeloughy, pa. on the road between Kilworth and Kilwillan, Fermoy bar., N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.W. of Mitchelstown; ac. 1,999. The soil is varied in quality, overlying sandstone and limestone.

Ballydevelin, bay, West Carberry bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 7 W.S.W. of Skull. Fairly good shelter and anchorage may be had here.

Ballydonegan, vil. on a bay of the same name, pa. of Kilnamanagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 7 W.S.W. of Castletown Bearhaven. Fisheries are the only industry. B. Bay lies between Cod's Head and Garinish Point, and is 3½ miles broad at its entrance.

Ballydonnel, vil., pa. of Cahirdaggan (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.W. of Doneraile.

Ballydonnellan, ha. on the road between Dublin and Galway, pa. of Leitrim (q.v.), E. co. Galway, Ir., 4 S.W. of Aughrim. It stands in the midst of a rich pastoral tract. *B. House, Eastwell,* and *Oakfield* are seats.

Ballydooley, pl., Ballintober South bar., Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 5 miles from Roscommon.

Ballydoure, glen, Coshbride and Coshmore bar., W. co. Waterf., Ir., 3 W. of Lismore. This is a lonely spot, with wild and picturesque scenery.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballycumber	Prospect (¾)	69	131
Ballycurrany	Middleton (5)	178	390
Ballydehob	Skibbereen (5)	200	496
Ballydeloher	Albert Street (5)	166	389
Ballydeloughy	Fermoy (6)	162	300
Ballydonegan	Killarney (41)	186	160

Ballydrain, pl., pa. of Tullynakill (q.v.), Lower Castlereagh bar., N.E. co. Down, Ir., 4 miles from Comber.

Ballydryhead, vil. between Ballysadare Bay and Lough Gill, pa. of Ballysadare (q.v.), E. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 N. of Colooney. *Cloverhill House* and *Seafield House* are seats.

Ballyduff (1), pa. and ha., Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 N.E. of Dingle ; ac. 6,983. An undulating tract, its soil is very largely moorish, resting on Lower Silurian strata, with some sandstone.

Ballyduff (2), vil. on the Blackwater and on the Cappoquin road, pa. of Lismore and Mocollup (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 W. of Lismore. The wooded grounds of the numerous mansions in the neighbourhood give it a charming appearance. *B. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballyduff (3), vil. on the road between Ballylongford and Tralee, near the left bank of the Cashen, pa. of Rattoo (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., 5 W. of Listowel. *Rattoo House* is a seat.

Ballyduff (4), vil. on the railway line between Waterford and Kilmacthomas, pa. of Kilmeadan (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 S.W. of Waterford.

Ballyduff (5), ha., pa. of Carnmoney (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 6 N.E. of Belfast. *Glengorm House* is in the neighbourhood.

Ballydungan, lake situated close to the railway line between Downpatrick and Dundrum, Upper Lecale bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 3 S.W. of Downpatrick. *B. House* and *Hollymount House* are seats.

Ballyeaston, vil., pa. of and 3 N. from Ballyclare (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir.

Ballyedmond, ha. on the borders of co. Wex., E. co. Carl., Ir., 7 S.W. of Newtownbarry.

Ballyellin, pa., Forth, Idrone East, and Lower St. Mullin's bars., S. co. Carl., Ir., 3½ N.W. of Borris ; ac. 4,693. It is watered by the Barrow and one of its smaller tributaries, and the land is mostly under arable and pasture. The rocks are Lower Silurian and granite. There is some trade in corn. *Mount Leinster Lodge* is a seat, named after a mountain peak in the pa.

Ballyfarnan, vil., pa. of Kilronan (q.v.), N. co. Roscom., Ir., 8 N.E. of Boyle. Surrounded by mountains, its position is lonely and sequestered. Iron is found in the neighbourhood, and the Arigna Ironworks are on the banks of Lough Allen, 4 E.N.E.

Ballyfeard, pa., Kinalea bar., S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 10 S. of Cork ; ac. 3,461. The soil is fairly productive, resting on carboniferous limestone and sandstone.

Ballyferis Point, headland, Upper Ards bar., N.E. co. Down, Ir., 5 S. of Donaghadie. Off it, and towards the south-east, lies the Black Rock, a dangerous reef.

Ballyfermot, pa., Uppercross bar., Mid co. Dub., Ir., 2 W. of Dublin ; ac. 1,185. The soil is good, resting on carboniferous limestone, and producing fine crops. It is traversed by the Grand Canal, and an extensive paper mill gives employment to many of the inhabitants. There are the ruins of an ancient castle, and *B. Castle, Johnstown,* and *Johnstown Lodge* are modern seats.

Ballyferriter, pl. on Smerwick Harbour, pa. of Dunurlin (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 N.W. of Dingle.

Ballyforan, vil. on the Suck, pa. of Taghboy (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., 14 N.W. of Athlone.

Ballyfoyle (1), pa., Kinalea bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 7 N.E. of Kinsale ; ac. 2,882. The soil is moderately productive, and rests on sandstone.

Ballyfoyle (2), pl., pa. of Kilmadum (q.v.), Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 6 miles from Kilkenny.

Ballygalley Head, prom., Upper Glenarm bar., E. co. Antr., Ir., 4 N. of Larne. It juts boldly out into the ocean, and on it is *Carncastle Lodge.* B. Bay is sheltered towards the south by B. Head.

Ballygar, vil. on the road between Athleague and Newtown Bellew, pa. of Killeroran (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 8 S.W. of Roscommon. It is near the banks of the Suck, on the borders of co. Roscom.

Ballygariff, ha., pa. of Templetogher (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 7 N.E. of Dunmore.

Ballygarrett, vil., E. co. Wex., Ir., 8 S.E. of Gorey. On the road between Tara Hill and Ford, it lies near Glascarrig Point.

Ballygarries, pl., pa. of Robeen (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., within 3 miles of Hollymount.

Ballygarth, pa., Upper Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 5 S.E. of Drogheda ; ac. 760. Traversed by the Nanny Water, it is a very pleasant-looking spot ; most of the soil is under pasture. There is a coast-guard station here. *B. Castle,* in fine grounds, and *Carballis* are seats.

Ballygarvan, pl., pa. of Carrigaline (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., within 5 miles of Carrigaline.

Ballygawley, mkt. to. (F.), pa. of Errigal Keerogue (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 11 S.W. of Dungannon. It is a seat of petty sessions, and contains a police station. There are manufactures of linen and gloves, some distilleries ; and ale is brewed here. Twelve annual fairs are held. Sir Gerald Lowther built a castle here 1614, but it was shortly after taken and nearly demolished by O'Neil. Few traces of it now remain. *B. House* and *Martray House* are seats. B. Mountains (over 1,000 ft.) surround the to.

Ballygeary Bay, off Wexford Harbour, S.E. co. Wex., Ir. The pier has a lighthouse, with a fixed light visible six miles.

Ballygibbon, pa., Upper Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 6 N.E. of Nenagh ; ac. 3,293. The soil is almost all bog, and rests on limestone. *B. House* and *Glenahilly Castle* are seats.

Ballygilcash, vil. on Sligo Bay, pa. of Kilmacshalgan (q.v.), N. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 E. of Dromore.

Ballyglass (1), vil., pa. of Touaghty (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 9 S.E. of Castlebar. The police station and courthouse are the only public buildings of importance. The road between Castlebar and Ballinrobe passes through it.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballyduff (1)	Tralee (13¼)	207	261
Ballyduff (2)	Ballyduff	171	141
Ballyduff (3)	Ballybunnion (5)	188¾	166
Ballyeaston	Ballyclare & Doagh	127	159
Ballyellin	Gowran (6) [(5)	75	683
Ballyfarnan	Boyle (8)	108	260
Ballyfeard	Ballymartle (6½)	183	381

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballyfermot	Kingsbridge (2)	.....	228
Ballyfoyle (1)	Kinsale (7)	190	465
Ballygar	Roscommon (9)	98	289
Ballygarth	Drogheda (5)	32	94
Ballygawley	Glasslough (10)	110	397
Ballygibbon	Nenagh (6)	97	534

Ballyglass (2), pl., pa. of and near Ardrahan, S. co. Galway, Ir. There is a school here.

Ballyglunin, pl. with railway station, on the banks of the Abbert, Mid co. Galway, Ir., 9 N. of Athenry. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballygorey, vil. on the Suir, pa. of Portnascully (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 5 W. of Waterford.

Ballygorman, ha., pa. of Clonca (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 6 N.W. of Malin, and in the neighbourhood of Malin Head.

Ballygowan, pl. with railway station, pa. of Comber (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir., 12 S.E. of Belfast. It is situated in a rich pastoral and agricultural district, and has a weekly market (S.).

Ballygrainey, pl., pa. of Bangor (q.v.), N.E. co. Down, Ir., within 4 miles of Donaghadee.

Ballygrania, ha., pa. of Kilross (q.v.), E. co. Sligo, Ir., 2 S.E. of Collooney.

Ballygrant, ha., pa. of Kildalton (q.v.), in the south-east of Islay Island, W. Args., Sc. Conjointly with Lots and Portellen it forms a mission station of the Church of Scotland, the school serving as a place of worship.

Ballygriffin, pa., Clanwilliam bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 3 W. of Cashel; ac. 2,862. It is a fertile area, watered by the Suir, with a small patch of bog. *Castlepark House*, *Golden Hills*, and *Lisheen* are seats. The pa. church stands near Golden.

Ballygub, New, vil. on the west bank of the Barrow, pa. of Clonamery (q.v.), E. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 S.E. of Innistiogue.

Ballygub, Old, vil., pa. of Clonamery (q.v.), E. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 S.E. of Innistiogue. It adjoins New Ballygub (q.v.).

Ballygunner, pa., Gaultier bar., E. co. Waterf., Ir., 3 S.E. of Waterford; ac. 2,266. It is a fertile area, near the Suir. The police station and courthouse are the principal public buildings. *B. Castle* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballygurrim, pa., Ida bar., S.E. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 S.W. of New Ross; ac. 1,923. This is a fertile and very beautiful tract, watered by the Barrow.

Ballyhack, vil. on Waterford Harbour, pa. of St. James and Dunbrody (q.v.), S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 10 S.E. of Waterford. It is at the mouth of the Barrow, opposite Passage, and the inhabitants are almost all engaged in the fisheries, which are of considerable importance. The ruins of an ancient castle are in the vicinity. Six annual fairs are held.

Ballyhacket Cross, pl., pa. of Kinneagh, N.E. co. Carl., Ir., within 4 miles of Tullow.

Ballyhackamore, vil. on the east shore of Belfast Lough, pa. of Hollywood (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir., 4 N.E. of Ballymacaret. *Clifton House* is a seat in the vicinity, and the Bishop's palace is near.

Ballyhahill, vil. on the road between Shanagolden and Glin, pa. of and 4 S.W. from Foynes, W. co. Lim., Ir.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballygorey	Waterford (5)	112	148
Ballygriffin	Dundrum (2)	100	444
Ballygub, New	Thomastown (8)	92	127
Ballygub, Old	Thomastown (8)	92	53
Ballygunner	Waterford (3)	112	415
Ballygurrim	New Ross (3)	102	318
Ballyhack	Waterford (10)	112	176
Ballyhackamore	Belfast (5)	113	529

Ballyhaise, vil. on the south bank of the Annalee, pa. of Castleterra (q.v.), Mid co. Cav., Ir., 4 N.E. of Cavan. The pa. church is in the vicinity of the vil., which contains a Roman Catholic chapel and a market-house. There is a large flour mill, and fairs are held six times a year. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballyhalbert, or **St. Andrews,** pa. and mkt. to. (T. and S.) on the coast, Upper Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 13 S.E. of Newtown Ards; ac. 4,031. The soil, not particularly rich, overlies granite and sandstone. The vil. is a fishing centre, and most of the inhabitants are engaged in that industry.

Ballyhale, vil. on the railway between Waterford and Kilkenny and the road between the latter and Lukeswell, pa. of Derrynahinch (q.v.), Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S.W. of Thomastown. *Derrynahinch House* and *Kiltorean House* are seats.

Ballyhaunis, mkt. vil. (T.), pas. of Annagh and Bekan (q.v.), S.E. co. Mayo, Ir., 22 S.E. of Castlebar. It is the headquarters of a police force, and the site of four annual cattle fairs. An Augustinian monastery stood here at one time, but few of its remains are now visible.

Ballyhaven Creek, Upper Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir. At the widening of the narrow entrance to Lough Strangford, it is close to Portaferry.

Ballyhay, pa., Fermoy and Orrery and Kilmore bars., N. co. Cork, Ir., 2 S.E. of Charleville; ac. 4,835. This is a very productive tract.

Ballyhean, pa., Carra bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 8 E. of Westport; ac. 7,674. A fairly productive area, considering the locality, it contains a Roman Catholic chapel, and is the site of two annual fairs.

Ballyheige, pa. and vil. on B. Bay, Clanmaurice bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 12 N.W. of Tralee; ac. 11,260. This is a mountainous tract, consisting mostly of moorish soil resting on a fine building stone which is extensively worked. Amethysts and Kerry diamonds occur. The coast scenery is wildly grand. The vil. is a seat of petty sessions, and contains police and coastguard stations. *B. Castle* is a mansion in the Perpendicular style. B. Bay is a large opening in the coast-line between Kerry Head and Barrow Harbour, north of Tralee Bay.

Ballyhendon, estate, pa. of Inishannon (q.v.), N.E. co. Cork, Ir., within 2 miles of Fermoy.

Ballyhenry Creek, off Lough Strangford, Upper Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 3 E. of Killeleigh.

Ballyhighland, hill (about 600 ft. high), Bantry bar., W. co. Wex., Ir., 6 W. of Enniscorthy. There are lead mines in the neighbourhood. *B. House*, in extensive grounds, is at its foot.

Ballyhillin, ha. near Malin Head, pa. of Malin (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 19 N.W. of Moville. The road leading from Carndonagh terminates here.

Ballyhoe Lough, on the borders of co. Meath and co. Monagh., Farney and Lower Slane bars., Ir. *Coolderry House* is here amid extensive grounds.

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballyhaise	Cavan (5)	88	141
Ballyhalbert	Newtown Ards (13)	127	394
Ballyhale	Ballyhale	97	152
Ballyhaunis	Ballyhaunis	126	911
Ballyhay	Charleville (1)	130	560
Ballyhean	Westport (8)	163	1500
Ballyheige, pa.	Tralee (11¼)	207	2361
Ballyheige, vil.	Tralee (11¼)	207	157

Ballyhoge, pa., Bantry and Shelmaliere West bars., Mid co. Wex., Ir., 5 s. of Enniscorthy; ac. 4,268. Watered by the Slaney, this is a fairly fertile area. *Belleville*, with fine grounds, *Birchgrove*, and *McMines*, are seats.

Ballyholm Bay, Lower Ards bar., N. co. Down, Ir., 1 E. of Bangor. It has a width of about a mile, and presents some fine rock scenery at its east entrance.

Ballyhooleen, vil., pa. of Athnowen (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 5 W.S.W. of Kanturk. *Castle Park* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballyhooly, pa. and vil., Fermoy bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 18 N.E. of Cork; ac. 5,252. A mountainous tract, watered by the Blackwater (here crossed by a stone bridge), most of the soil is poor, and overlies limestone, which is largely quarried. The pa. church stands beside the ruins of its predecessor, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. The vil. contains a police station. Flour is manufactured. Here are the remains of an ancient castle of the Roches. *Convamore* is a seat of the Earl of Listowel, and other mansions are *Garteen House* and *Upper Convamore*.

Ballyhoorisky, ha. on the coast, pa. of Clondavaddog (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 10 N.E. of Dunfanaghy. *B. Point* is a headland at the entrance to Mulroy Bay.

Ballyhorgan, East, vil., pa. of Dysert (q.v.), N.E. co. Kerry, Ir., 4 S.W. of Listowel.

Ballyhorgan, South, vil., pa. of Dysert (q.v.), N.E. co. Kerry, Ir., close to East Ballyhorgan.

Ballyhornan, vil. on a small bay of the same name, pa. of Dunsfort (q.v.), E. co. Down, Ir., 4 N.E. of Ardglass. A small fishing industry is carried on.

Ballyhoura, ha., pa. of Imphrick (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N. of Buttevant.

Ballyhuskard, pa., Ballaghkeen bar., E. co. Wex., Ir., 4 S.E. of Enniscorthy; ac. 7,947. This is a fairly productive tract.

Ballyjamesduff, mkt. to. (T.) on the road between Virginia and Kilnaleck, pa. of Castlerahan (q.v.), S. co. Cav., Ir., 11 S.E. of Cavan. Here are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels and several schools. The to. is a seat of petty sessions, and the site of eleven annual fairs. Several large lakes are near, and *Cornahilt House* is a seat.

Ballykean, pa., Upper Philipstown and Geashill bars., E. K. Co., Ir., 4 S.E. of Geashill; ac. 12,912.

Ballykeeran, ha., pa. of St. Mary's (q.v.), W. co. Wstm., Ir., 3 N.E. of Athlone. Killinure Lough and Coosan Lough, two considerable bodies of water, are in the neighbourhood, the Breensford river falling into the former after passing the ha. *Annagh House* is a seat.

Ballykellet, pl., pa. of Cumbrae (q.v.), Great Cumbrae island, Buteshire, Sc. It was a barony of the Montgomery family in past times.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballyhoge	Enniscorthy (5)	78	522
Ballyhooly, pa.	Ballyhooly	157	746
Ballyhooly, vil.	Ballyhooly	157	181
Ballyhornan	Downpatrick (7)	140	101
Ballyhuskard	Enniscorthy (4)	78	1337
Ballyjamesduff	Oldcastle (7)	71	692
Ballykean	Portarlington (4)	46	1221
Ballykelly	Ballykelly	188	194

Ballykelly, vil. on the road between Newtown Limavady and Londonderry, near Lough Foyle, pa. of Tamlaght Finlalagan (q.v.), N.W. co. Londy., Ir., 13 N.E. of Londonderry. The pa. church is in the neighbourhood, and there is a handsome Presbyterian chapel. The vil. belongs to the Fishmongers' Company of London, who first established it on a tract of land of 18,000 ac., granted to them by James I. They support a school here, and there is a dispensary.

Ballykennedy, vil. on the Main, pa. of Ahogill (q.v.), W. co. Antr., Ir., 2 W.S.W. of Ballymena. The river is here spanned by a substantial bridge. The vil. was originally settled by a colony of Moravians, who held the land under the O'Neills, 1746. There is a small chapel and burial ground.

Ballykeroge, vil., pa. of Kilrossanty (q.v.), Mid co. Waterf., Ir., 5 S.W. of Kilmacthomas. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, and a curious rock known as the "Speaking Stone."

Ballykett, vil., pa. of and adjoining Kilrush (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir.

Ballykine, pa., South Ballinacor bar., S.E. co. Wick., Ir., 4 S.W. of Rathdrum; ac. 11,053. It is a mountainous tract, watered by the Avonbeg, and lies immediately above "the meeting of the waters," commanding fine views of the valley of Ovoca. The site of a monastery, established at a very early period, is now occupied by *Whaley Abbey*, a modern seat.

Ballykinler, pa. on Dundrum Bay, Upper Lecale bar., S.E. co. Down, Ir., 5 S.W. of Downpatrick; ac. 2,032. The soil is mostly sandy, and a great part of the surface is occupied by sand dunes. *Tyrella* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballyknockan (1), vil., pa. of Fennagh (q.v.), W. co. Carl., Ir., 6 W. of Bagenalstown.

Ballyknockan (2), vil., pa. of Boystown (q.v.), N. co. Wick., Ir., 6 S. of Blessington. The Cock brook flows past before joining the King's river.

Ballylahan, ha., pa. of Templemore (q.v.), E. co. Mayo, Ir., 2 S. of Foxford. Lough Cullin and an old keep of the MacJordans are near.

Ballylanders, pa. and vil., Coshlea bar., S.E. co. Lim., Ir., 10 E.S.E. of Kilmallock; ac. 7,717. The soil is mostly fertile, but with a strip of bog passing through it. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and the ruins of an old church stand near the vil. *Almagurra House* and *Griston House* are seats.

Ballylaneen, pa. and vil., Decies-without-Drum bar., S. co. Waterf., Ir., 3 S. of Kilmacthomas; ac. 6,307. It is watered by the Mahon, and is a moderately fertile tract, lying near St. George's Channel. The ruins of a castle of the Jordan family stand on the top of a hill. *Seafield House* is a seat.

Ballylannan, pa. on Bannow Bay, West Shalmaliere bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 6 S.W. of Taghmon; ac. 2,493. It is watered by the Scar, and contains some fairly good land. *Rosegarland*, a fine mansion in large grounds, has parts of an ancient castle

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballykine	Rathdrum (4)	38	1118
Ballykinler	Downpatrick (5)	140	305
Ballyknockan (1)	Bagenalstown (6)	67	102
Ballylanders, pa.	Tipperary (10)	111	1709
Ballylanders, vil.	Tipperary (10)	111	380
Ballylaneen, pa.	Kilmacthomas (3)	127	1174
Ballylannan	Wexford (16)	93	298

incorporated in its walls. Other seats are *Coolcliffe House* and *Rosegarland Cottage*.

Ballylar, pl., pa. of Clondevaddock (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 14 miles from Milford.

Ballylarkin, pa. adjoining Freshford, Cranagh bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir.; ac. 1,394. An old castle belonging to the Shortall family once stood here.

Ballyleague, vil., a sub. of Lanesborough (q.v.), pa. of Rathcline (q.v.), E. co. Roscom., Ir. It is connected with Lanesborough by a bridge over the Shannon.

Ballylicky, pl., pa. of Kilmocomoge (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 3½ N. of Bantry.

Ballyliffen, vil. on the peninsula separating Pollan Bay from Trawbreaga Bay, pa. of Donagh (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 14 N. of Buncrana.

Ballylinch, pa., Gowran bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 2 N.W. of Thomastown; ac. 4,167. The King's river and the Nore unite here amid fertile surroundings, the soil being partly alluvial. B. Castle is in ruins. *B. House* and *Mount Juliet*, a seat of the Lords Carrick, are mansions in the neighbourhood.

Ballylinny, pa., Lower Belfast bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 6 W. of Carrickfergus; ac. 5,685.

Ballylongford (1), vil. on the B. river, pa. of Aghavallen (q.v.), N.E. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 N. of Listowel. A daily market is held. The mouth of the river forms a harbour, from which an active trade in corn and peat, chiefly with Limerick, is carried on. *Sallowglen* stands in the neighbourhood, amid extensive grounds.

Ballylongford (2), river, Traghticonnor bar., N.E. co. Kerry, Ir. It is formed by the union of two small streams, and flows north into the Shannon, near Ballylongford.

Ballylooby, pl. on the road between Caher and Mitchelstown, pa. of Tubrid, S. co. Tip., Ir., 5 S.W. of Caher. *Scartana House* is a seat.

Ballylough, vil. on the road between Bushmills and Dervock, pa. of Billy (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 2 S.E. of Bushmills. *B. Castle* is here.

Ballyloughan Castle, ruined keep, East Idrone bar., Mid co. Carl., Ir., 3 S.E. of Bagenalstown.

Ballyloughaun, vil., pa. of St. Nicholas, Mid co. Galway, Ir., 1 E. of Galway, of which it may be considered a suburb.

Ballyloughloe, pa., Clonronan bar., W. co. Wstm., Ir., 4 N.W. of Moate; ac. 13,577. The soil is very fertile and highly cultivated, and overlies limestone. The large and finely-wooded grounds of numerous mansions give a rich and pleasing aspect to the landscape. *Moydrum Castle* is a seat of Lord Castlemaine, and among other residences in the neighbourhood are *Carn Park*, *Belville*, and *Twyford House*.

Ballyloughnane, vil., pa. of Loughkeen (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 2 S.W. of Birr. The Brosna waters the neighbourhood. *Abbeville House* and *Tinnakelly House* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballylarkin	Kilkenny (9)	81	82
Ballylinch	Thomastown (2)	92	130
Ballylinny	Carrickfergus (6)	123	1823
Ballylongford (1)	Foynes (16)	148	595
Ballyloughloe	Moate (4)	70	1917
Ballylynan	Athy (4¾)	45	255

Ballylynan, vil., pa. of Kilaban (q.v.), E. Q. Co., Ir., 4½ S.W. of Athy. Coal-mines are worked here, iron is found, and flagstones are abundant and largely quarried. It is a seat of petty sessions, and contains a police station. Five annual fairs are held. The antiquities include a cromlech, a ditch (probably defensive), an earthwork, and a ruined church; numbers of coins of a very early date have been found near the latter. *Gracefield Lodge*, *Ralim House*, and *Rathgilbert House* are seats.

Ballymacarbery, pl., pa. of Kilronan (q.v.), S.E. co. Tip., Ir., within 10 miles of Clonmel.

Ballymacarret, vil. on the Laggan, pa. of Knockbreda (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir., 1 E. of Belfast, of which it is a suburb. The river is here crossed by an ancient bridge of 21 arches, and by a modern one of five arches. The pa. church dates from 1828, and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian (two), Wesleyan, and Covenanting chapels, with several schools and a police station. The manufactures include those of muslin, calico, machinery, engines, ropes, glass, pottery, and chemicals.

Ballymacart, pa., Decies-within-Drum bar., S.W. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 S. of Dungarvan; ac. 2,538. A moderately fertile tract, it lies along St. George's Channel and Ardmore Bay, and contains B. Head.

Ballymacashen, pl., N. co. Down, Ir., 5 miles from Saintfield.

Ballymacegan, island in Lough Derg, N.W. co. Tip., Ir. It has an area of 33 ac.

Ballymacelligott, pa., Trughanacmy bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 5 E. of Tralee; ac. 2,586. A mountainous tract, its inhospitable soil rests upon limestone, which has been hollowed out into numerous curious caves by the action of subterranean streams. The rock has been worked commercially since 1811. Here are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. In one of the glens the Earl of Desmond hid until discovered and slain 1583.

Ballymachugh, pa. on the banks of Lough Sheelin, Clonmahon bar., S. co. Cav., Ir., 7 N.W. of Oldcastle; ac. 5,918. The soil is moderately good, but wet in places. *Arly Cottage*, the seat of Lord Farnham, *Fortland*, *Kilnahard House*, *Tara Cottage*, and *Woodlawn* are mansions.

Ballymackean, vil., pa. of Ringrone (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S. of Kinsale. There is a coastguard station here.

Ballymackey, pa. and ha., Upper Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 4 E. of Nenagh; ac. 9,713. Watered by the Ollatrim and Ballintorty, which unite further down to form the Nenagh, the soil is mostly bog, overlying limestone. There is a police station, and *Besborough*, *Castle Willington*, *Elmhill House*, *Falleen House*, *Rathurles House*, *Shanbally House*, and *Woodville House* are all seats.

Ballymackney, vil. near Lough Monalty, pa. of Killany (q.v.), S.E. co. Monagh., Ir., 3 S.E. of Carrickmacross. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballymacoda, vil. on an inlet opening off Youghal Bay, pa. of Kilmacdonagh (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir.,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballymacart	Dungarvan (5)	141	288
Ballymacelligott	Tralee (5)	207	2041
Ballymachugh	Oldcastle (7)	72	1132
Ballymackey	Nenagh (4)	97	1018
Ballymacoda	Killeagh (4)	186	107

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CUMBERLAND
WESTMORLAND
YORKSHIRE
LANCASHIRE
IRISH SEA
MORECAMBE Old Bay
Barrow to Belfast 115 miles Douglas 46 miles
Fleetwood to Douglas 54 miles Belfast 120 miles
Morecambe Bay Light Ship
North Scale
Isle of Walney
Piel
Barrow
Ulverston
Dalton
River Leven
Duddon
Ravenglass
Coniston
Hawkshead
Ambleside
Kendal
Sedbergh
Baugh Fell
Langdale Fell
Ravenstonedale Common
Orton
Tebay
Shap
Penrith
Askrigg
Leyburn
Middleham
Richmond
Reeth
Swaledale
Wensleydale
Arkengarthdale
Wharfedale
Nidderdale
Ripon
Harrogate
Knaresborough
Wetherby
Boroughbridge
Thirsk
Northallerton
Darlington
Richmond
Scotch Corner
Catterick
Bedale
Masham
Ripley
Skipton
Keighley
Bradford
Halifax
Huddersfield
Brighouse
Dewsbury
Wakefield
Leeds
Otley
Ilkley
Settle
Giggleswick
Clapham
Ingleton
Hornby
Lancaster
Morecambe
Heysham
Poulton
Fleetwood
Blackpool
Kirkham
Preston
Garstang
Chipping
Clitheroe
Longridge
Ribchester
Blackburn
Burnley
Accrington
Haslingden
Darwen
Rossall Point
Rossall Grange
Cleveleys
Norbreck
Bispham
Thornton
Pilling
Pilling Sands
Cockerham
Lune Deeps
Bardsea Chan.
Cartmel Sands
Cartmel
Grange
Kents Bank
Arnside
Silverdale
Carnforth
Warton
Lytham
St Annes on the Sea
Freckleton
Penwortham
Walton le Dale
Leyland
Chorley
Wigan
Bolton
Bury
Rochdale
Todmorden
Hebden Bridge
Halifax
Brighouse
Dewsbury
Wakefield
Leeds
Otley
Ilkley
Skipton
Settle

4 S.E. of Killeagh. *Lisquinlan House* is in the neighbourhood.

Ballymacormick, pa., Moydow and Ardagh bars., Mid co. Longf., Ir., 3 S. of Longford ; ac. 8,925. The soil is bog and waste, resting on limestone and sandstone. The pa. is intersected by the Royal Canal, affording communication with Dublin. *Mount Jessop* and *Rockspring House* are seats.

Ballymacward, pa., Kilconnell and Tyaquin bars., E. co. Galway, Ir., 3 E. of Woodlawn ; ac. 17,258. *Hampstead*, *Mount Bernard*, and *Mount Hazel* are seats.

Ballymacwilliam, pa., Warrenstown bar., N.E. K. Co., Ir., 3 N.W. of Edenderry ; ac. 4,976. Watered by the Boyne, this is a very fertile spot, and, except where under pasturage, is all carefully cultivated. A school, founded by Lord Trimliston, is here. *Jonestown House* is a seat.

Ballymadun, pa., West Balrothery bar., E. co. Dub., Ir., 13 N.W. of Dublin ; ac. 3,438. B. is a fairly productive tract, it contains the seats of *Borranstown* and *Nuttstown*.

Ballymagarvey, pa., Upper Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S.W. of Duleek ; ac. 915. B. is a fertile and well-cultivated tract, bordering on the bog of Garristown. *B.* and *Balrath* are seats.

Ballymagauran, ha., pa. of Templeport (q.v.), W. co. Cav., Ir., 5 N.E. of Ballinamore.

Ballymaglassan, pa., Ratoath bar., S.E. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S. of Dunshaughlin ; ac. 3,476. B. is a moderately fertile tract of country. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballymagooly, vil., pa. of Rahan (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 2½ E. of Mallow. The Blackwater flows past amid some fine scenery, and overlooking the river is *B.*, a mansion occupying the site of an ancient castle. *Ballygarrett House* is another seat.

Ballymagorry, vil. on the road between Strabane and Londonderry, pa. of Leckpatrick (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 N.E. of Strabane. The Fin flows past the vil., from which the pa. church is ½ N.N.E.

Ballymaguigan, vil., pa. of Artrea (q.v.), S. co. Londy., Ir., within 6 miles of Moneymore.

Ballymahon, mkt. to. (TH.) on the Inny, pa. of Noughaval (q.v.), S. co. Longf., Ir., 12 S. of Longford. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge of five arches. It is a seat of quarter and petty sessions, and contains the pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house—in which rooms are reserved for the accommodation of the courts—a dispensary, and a police station. There are manufactures of flour and flax, and some carrying trade is done by the Royal Canal, which passes within a mile. Lough Ree or Rea lies 3½ S.W. as the crow flies. Five annual fairs are held. Much of Goldsmith's childhood was passed here. *Ballymidtey House* and *Moygh House* are seats in fine grounds.

Ballymakeery, vil., pa. of Ballyvourney (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir., 8 N.W. of Macroom. The Douglass falls into the Sullane in the neighbourhood.

Ballymakenny, pa., Drogheda and Ferrard bars., S. co. Louth, Ir., 3 N. of Drogheda ; ac. 1,581. The pa. is a fairly fertile tract, and is traversed by the Great Northern (Ireland) railway between Drogheda and Castlebellingham.

Ballymaleel, pl., pa. of Aghanunshin (q.v.), Mid co. Don., Ir., 4 miles from Letterkenny.

Ballymanus, pl., pa. of Kilpipe (q.v.), S. co. Wick., Ir., 3 N.W. of Aughrim. The Ow is here crossed by a bridge, from which the place is frequently known as B. Bridge.

Ballymany, pa., East Offaly and Connel bars., W. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 E. of Kildare ; ac. 506. It is watered by the Liffey, and contains some very good land. The Curragh is in the neighbourhood. Three annual fairs take place here.

Ballymartin, pa., Upper and Lower Belfast bars., S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 8 E. of Antrim ; ac. 2,805. Intersected by the Six Mile Water, it produces rich pasture and good crops of various kinds. *Upton Castle* is in the neighbourhood.

Ballymartle, pa., Kinalea and Kinsale bars., S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 6 N. of Kinsale ; ac. 5,502. The soil is of average quality. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballymascanlan, pa., Upper and Lower Dundalk bars., N. co. Louth, Ir., 3 N.E. of Dundalk ; ac. 12,876. It includes Dundalk Harbour, and is watered by the Flurry, which here enters the sea. Although partly hilly, there is a considerable amount of fertile, highly-cultivated soil, resting on limestone. Both the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians have chapels here. Linen manufacturing and bleaching are carried on, and there is a small fishing industry. Among the antiquities are a ruined castle, several Danish remains, and a massive cromlech called the "Giant's Load." *B. House* and *Mount Pleasant* are seats.

Ballymatoskerty, pl., pa. of Duneane (q.v.), W. co. Antr., Ir., 3 miles from Toome Bridge.

Ballymena, mkt. to. (T., W., and TH.) on the Braid, pa. of Kirkinriola (q.v.), Mid co. Antr., Ir., 11 N. of Antrim. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge. There is a pa. church, and Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. Other public buildings include a market-house, court-house, poor-house, and bridewell. The diocesan school, founded at Carrickfergus by Queen Elizabeth, was removed to B. in 1829. A free endowed school, founded 1813, and called Guy's Free School, from the founder, gives facilities for obtaining a plain sound education, and there are several other less important schools. Extensive bleaching and dyeing, with manufactures of linen and flax, are engaged in. The trade carried on is principally in linen, corn, and pork. It is a seat of quarter and petty sessions, and two annual

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballymacormick	Longford (3)	78	1264
Ballymacward	Woodlawn (3)	104	1975
Ballymacwilliam	Edenderry (3)	39	439
Ballymadun	Drumree (10)	19	223
Ballymagarvey	Duleek (5)	37	42
Ballymaglassan	Batterstown	16	187
Ballymagorry	Strabane (3)	163	106
Ballymahon	Moate (10)	70	783
Ballymakeery	Macroom (8)	200	148
Ballymakenny	Drogheda (3)	32	256
Ballymany	Kildare (4)	31	86
Ballymartin	Antrim (8)	126	474
Ballymartle	Ballymartle	113	593
Ballymascanlan	Dundalk (3)	55	2906
Ballymena	Ballymena	145	8655

fairs are held. *Crebilly House* and *Galgorm Castle*, both in extensive and fine grounds, are in the neighbourhood.

Ballyminny Creek, small opening of the sea, adjoining Sligo Bay, N. co. Sligo, Ir.

Ballymitty, pa., Shelmaliere West bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 3 S.W. of Taghmon; ac. 1,364. Watered by a small stream which falls into Bannow Bay, it has excellent, well-cultivated soil, resting on a fine building stone, which is quarried. There are the ruins of an old castle, and *Coolcliffe* is a seat.

Ballymodan, pa. on the Bandon, Kinalmeaky and East Carbery bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 15 S.W. of Cork; ac. 8,080. The soil is very fertile, and the whole landscape pleasing. The pa. church was rebuilt 1849 in the Pointed style, and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. *Castle Bernard,* the seat of the Earl of Bandon, occupies the site of an ancient castle of the O'Mahony family, and other seats are *The Farm*, *Hare Hill*, and *Mayfield*. Part of the to. of Bandon is contained in this pa.

Ballymoe (1), bar., N.E. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 89,270. It contains four whole parishes and parts of seven others. Ballymoe and Glenamaddy are the most important centres of population. It is bounded on the north by co. Roscom.

Ballymoe (2), bar., Mid co. Roscom., Ir.; ac. 23,287. It contains two whole parishes and parts of two others; is intersected by the railway between Castlereagh and Athlone; and contains no town or village of any importance.

Ballymoe (3), mkt. vil. (F.) on the Suck, pa. of Drumatemple (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S. of Castlereagh. Six annual fairs are held here.

Ballymoney (1), pa. on the Bandon, East Carbery bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 9 W. of Bandon; ac. 7,309. The greater part of the surface is mountainous or covered with bog, but a considerable area is under cultivation, most of the inhabitants being engaged in agriculture. There are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. At Ballincarrig are the ruins of a castle, supposed to date from about 1585, but the tower is evidently much older.

Ballymoney (2), pa., Upper Dunluce and Kilconway bars., on the borders of cos. Antr. and Londy., Ir., 31 N.W. of Antrim; ac. 23,088. Watered by the Bann, it is a fertile, highly-cultivated tract, containing coal and iron ore. *Ballynacre*, *Leslie Hill*, and *O'Hara Brook* are seats.

Ballymoney (3), mkt. to. (M., W., and TH.) on a small tributary of the Bann, pa. of Ballymoney (q.v.), N.W. co. Antr., Ir., 31 N.W. of Antrim. The pa. church (1782) stands beside the ruins of its predecessor, and there are a Roman Catholic and two Presbyterian chapels. The majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. Manufactures of linen, candles, soap, leather and tobacco, and brewing and distilling, are carried on, with trade in corn, butter, and provisions, the latter being a staple since 1790, the corn market being founded 30 years later. Most of the butter is exported direct to Liverpool. There are a court-house, bridewell, dispensary, poor-house, and two banks. Quarter and petty sessions are held, and there are three annual fairs.

Ballymoon, ha., pa. of Dumleckney (q.v.), W. co. Carl., Ir., 2 W. of Bagenalstown. *B. Castle* is a ruined keep, said to have formed part of a stronghold belonging to the Templars.

Ballymore (1), pa., Lower Orior bar., E. co. Arm., Ir., 10 E. of Armagh; ac. 14,151. It is bounded by the Newry Canal, and has an exceedingly rich and fertile soil, all in the highest state of cultivation. Excellent building stone, potters' clay, and fullers' earth occur. The pa. church (1812) is in E. Eng. style. There are also Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. B. is a seat of petty sessions, and twelve annual fairs are held.

Ballymore (2), pa. and vil., Rathconrath bar., W. co. Wstm., Ir., 15 W. of Mullingar; ac. 10,454; soil moderately good, overlying limestone, which is quarried. An abbey was founded here 1218 by the De Lacy family. The vil., once a mkt. to., became an English military station 1641, and in 1691 it was held by the Loyalists until taken by General De Ginkell after some sharp fighting. Two annual fairs are held. Lough Sunderlin is in the neighbourhood.

Ballymore (3), pa., Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 7 S. of Wexford; ac. 2,525. It is a moderately fertile tract. A Roman Catholic chapel is the only place of worship. *Butlerstown Castle* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballymore Eustace, pa. and to. on the Liffey, South Naas bar., E. co. Kildare, Ir., 9 S. of Sallins; ac. 8,676. The river is crossed by a bridge of six arches, and near the town is a romantic waterfall, 150 ft. high. The pa., although hilly, is fertile, and the landscape exceedingly pleasing. The manufacture of linen, established 1802, is extensively carried on, and gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The churchyard contains the ruins of an old church. The Eustace family had a strong fortress here—hence the name, meaning "the great town (or place) of the Eustaces."

Ballymorin, pa., Rathconrath bar., W. co. Wstm., Ir., 4 N.E. of Ballymore; ac. 2,202. It is watered by a small tributary of the Inny, and the Royal Canal is in the neighbourhood. The soil is fair, covering excellent limestone, which is wrought. *Darlington Lodge* and *Glencarry* are seats.

Ballymote (1), mkt. to. (TH.), pa. of Enlaghfad (q.v.), Mid co. Sligo, Ir., 12 S. of Sligo. The pa. church is here, with Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. Other public buildings are the court-house, bridewell, dispensary, and police station. Quarter and petty sessions are held, and there are six annual fairs. A manufacture of linen is the principal industry, but it is declining. Richard de

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballymitty	Wexford (10)	93	199
Ballymodan	Bandon	186	4502
Ballymoe (1)	.....	.....	16351
Ballymoe (2)	.....	.....	2523
Ballymoe (3)	Ballymoe	110	177
Ballymoney (1)	Ballyneen	196	1579
Ballymoney (2)	Ballymoney	158	8547
Ballymoney (3)	Ballymoney	158	2975

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballymore (1)	Tanderagee E.Gilf'd	93	4842
Ballymore (2), pa.	Moate (5)	70	1233
Ballymore (2), vil.	Moate (5)	70	257
Ballymore (3)	Wexford (7)	93	324
B. Eustace, pa.	Sallins (9)	18	1477
B. Eustace, to.	Sallins (9)	18	616
Ballymorin	Mullingar (11)	52	262
Ballymote (1)	Ballymote	122	1049

Burgo, Earl of Ulster, founded a strong fortress here in 1300, and around it the to. gradually grew. This castle was taken by the Irish in 1641, and held by them for eleven years, when it was captured by the English under Ireton and Coote. Its ruined walls enclose the remains of a house of the Knights Hospitallers, and of a friary in which the celebrated "Psalter of B." was written. *Earlsfield* and *Temple House* are seats.

Ballymote (2), vil. adjoining Eyrecourt, pa. of Donanaghta (q.v.), S.E. co. Galway, Ir.

Ballymullen, stream, Trughanacmy bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 3 E. of Tralee. It is a tributary of the Lee, its general course is south, passing through a rich and pleasant landscape.

Ballymun, ha., pa. of Santry (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 N. of Dublin.

Ballymurn, pl., pa. of Kilmallock (q.v.), E. co. Wex., Ir., 6 S.E. of Enniscorthy.

Ballymurphy, vil., pa. of St. Mullin's (q.v.), S.E. co. Carl., Ir., 3 S.E. of Borris. *Ballybrack House* is a seat in the vicinity.

Ballymurray, pl., pa. of Kilmeane (q.v.), Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 4 S.E. of Roscommon. *Carrowroe* and *Moat Park* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ballymurreen, pa., Eliogarty bar., E. co. Tip., Ir., 5 S.E. of Thurles; ac. 3,845. The soil varies very much, ranging from poor and cold to rich and fertile, most of the area being occupied by the latter. *B. House, Fannyville, Liskareen, Newgrove,* and *Parkstown* are seats.

Ballymurtagh, hill, Arklow bar., S.E. co. Wick., Ir., 4 S. of Rathdrum. It attains a height of about 1,000 ft., and commands fine views of the valley of the Ovoca. Rich copper ore occurs.

Ballymyre, pa., Upper Fews bar., Mid co. Arm., Ir., 2 N.E. of Newtown Hamilton; ac. 7,380. Although a large portion of the area still remains under bog and waste land, much of the soil has been reclaimed and is now well cultivated, due, in a great measure, to the address and energy of Sir W. Synnott, who settled here in 1780, and who at once vigorously began to carry out improvements. A fine blue building stone, lead, potter's clay, soapstone, and iron ore occur. The pa. church dates from 1821, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. Small manufactures of linen and woollens are carried on, and several mineral wells are occasionally resorted to. Urns, coins, and inscribed stones have been found in a cairn. *B. House* and *Lurgana House* are seats.

Ballynabola, ha., pa. of Kilscanlan (q.v.), S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 6 S.E. of New Ross.

Ballynabragget, pl., pa. of Donaghcloney (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 5 miles from Lurgan.

Ballynacallagh, vil., pa. of Kilnamanagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 12 S.W. of Castletown Bearhaven.

Ballynacally, vil., pa. of Kilchree (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir., 12 S.W. of Ennis. A small trade is conducted with Limerick in agricultural produce; and stone and seaweed are imported by the Fergus, which is here navigable for small vessels.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballymurreen	Thurles (5)	87	461
Ballymyre	Newry (10)	76	1598
Ballynacally	Ennis (12)	151	134
Ballynacarrigy	Mullingar (8)	52	331
Ballynaclogh (1)	Nenagh (3)	97	323

Ballynacarrick, pl. at the mouth of the Owenea, W. co. Don., Ir. There is a ferry here.

Ballynacarriga, vil., pa. of Kilnamanagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, 4 E. of Dunmanway.

Ballynacarrigy, mkt. vil. (W.) on the road between Rathowen and Moyvore, pa. of Kilbixy (q.v.), W. co. Wstm., Ir., 8 N.W. of Mullingar. The public buildings comprise a Roman Catholic chapel, a police-station, and a dispensary. The vil. stands in a fertile spot amid most pleasant scenery; it is a seat of petty sessions, and two annual fairs are held. *Baronscourt* and *Tisternach* are seats, the latter now much decayed. Their grounds, which are extensive and finely wooded, lie along the banks of Lough Iron.

Ballynacarrow, ha. on the road between Collooney and Tobercurry, pa. of Kilvarnet (q.v.), Mid co. Sligo, Ir., 4 N.W. of Ballymote. There are extensive police barracks here. *Temple House,* on Templehouse Lake, is a seat in the neighbourhood, standing amid large grounds.

Ballynaclogh (1), pa. on the Arra, Upper Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 3 E.S.E. of Nenagh; ac. 3,869. The surface is fertile and low-lying, never rising over 350 ft. above sea-level. Limestone and a fine quality of marble are the prevailing rocks. The pa. church was erected 1807, and another Protestant church stands at Terryglass. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a police station, and several schools. *B. House, Coolagh,* and *Debsborough House* are seats.

Ballynaclogh (2), pa., Coonagh bar., E. co. Lim., Ir., 2 N. of Pallas Green; ac. 1,091. The soil is fertile, and overlies limestone. *Castle Garde* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballynacor, pl., pa. of Seagoe (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 5 miles from Portadown.

Ballynacorra, vil. on the Owencurra, pa. of Middleton (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 2 S. of Middleton. A small pier in the river accommodates small vessels trading in agricultural produce, especially in corn, in which a little trade is carried on.

Ballynacourty (1), pa. and vil. on the coast, Dunkellin bar., S.W. co. Galway, Ir., 6 S. of Oranmore; ac. 8,293. It includes the islands of Inniscorn, St. Brendans, Tawnish, and several smaller islets. The soil is shallow, but productive where well cultivated, and rests on limestone. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and several schools are distributed throughout the pa. The vil. stands on a natural harbour, opening off Kilcolgan Bay, with over two fathoms inside, on mud. Although the entry is difficult, the harbour makes an excellent shelter, and has a pier, used principally by a small fishing fleet, of which B. is the headquarters.

Ballynacourty (2), pa., Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 10 N.E. of Dingle; ac. 5,318. This is a mountainous tract, occupying part of the peninsula between Dingle Bay and Tralee Bay. The pa. church is a small building, dating from 1816, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballynaclogh (2)	Pallas Green (1)	115	265
Ballynacorra	Middleton (2)	178	510
Ballynacourty (1)	Oranmore (6)	123	987
Ballynacourty (2)	Tralee (17)	207	1051

Ballynacourty (3), vil. on Dungarvan Harbour, pa. of Aglish (q.v.), S.E. co. Waterf., Ir., 2¼ S.E. of Abbeyside. The pier was erected 1853, and from it a small fishery is carried on, but it is chiefly used by boats engaged in the export of limestone, which is the principal industry. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballynacourty Point, headland on Dungarvan Harbour, S.E. co. Waterf., Ir., 2¼ S.E. of Abbeyside. Even at low water vessels of heavy burden can find excellent shelter under it.

Ballynacreen, vil., pa. of Kilmahon (q.v.), S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.E. of Cloyne.

Ballynadrumny, pa., Carbury bar., N.W. co. Kildare, Ir., 5 N. of Carbury; ac. 4,286. The Royal Canal passes in the neighbourhood. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school. *Garrisker* is a seat.

Ballynafagh, pa., Clane bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 3½ N.W. of Prosperous; ac. 4,154. Most of the surface is covered with bog, and none of the land in the remainder of the area is very fertile. The pa. church was erected 1831; and there is a Roman Catholic chapel, as well as several schools. *B. House*, *Mount Pleasant*, and *Staplestown House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ballynafauna, vil., pa. of Clondulane (q.v.), N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 2 E. of Fermoy.

Ballynagarrane, vil., pa. of Kilmahon (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.E. of Cloyne.

Ballynagarrick, pl., pa. of Tullylish (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 3 miles from Gilford.

Ballynagaul Beg, or **Ringville,** vil. on Dungarvan Harbour, pa. of Ringagonagh (q.v.), S. co. Waterf., Ir., 15 N.E. of Youghal. An active fishery is carried on, the inhabitants being known as the most persevering and energetic in following their calling of any fishermen along the coast of the co. The rude pier has been again and again destroyed by storms, but has been as often rebuilt, mostly by local effort.

Ballynageragh, vil. on the Feal, pa. of Kilcaragh (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 S.W. of Listowel. It is the site of an annual fair.

Ballynagore, vil. on the Brosna, pa. of Newtown (q.v.), S. co. Wstm., Ir., 3 N.E. of Kilbeggan. The river is here crossed by a substantial bridge of four arches. Bleaching is carried on, and there are flour-mills. *Benabilt* is a seat.

Ballynahaglish (1), pa. on the railway between Ballina and Manulla, Tirawley bar., N.E. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 S. of Ballina; ac. 11,961. It is situated between the Moy and Lough Conn, and is a mountainous tract containing a considerable area of bog. Granite, limestone, and sandstone are the prevailing rocks, and are all quarried. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools, with the remains of cromlechs, defensive works, and the ruins of McAndrew's Castle. *Mount Falcon* is a seat.

Ballynahaglish (2), pa. on the coast, Trughanacmy bar., N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 W. of Tralee; ac. 3,005. It is hilly in the interior, and the coast-line is much broken and notched. The pa. church is an old building, and there are two Roman Catholic chapels, several schools, and a coastguard station. The dis. is a popular tourist resort.

Ballynahinch (1), maritime bar., N.W. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 192,965. It consists of four pas., and includes Connemara. Wholly mountain and bogland in the interior, its coast-line is exceedingly broken and indented with bays and arms of the sea. There are numerous freshwater lakes. Clifton is the only to. of importance. The scenery is very fine.

Ballynahinch (2), mkt. to. (TH.) on the Annacloy, pa. of Magheradrool (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir., 12½ S. of Belfast. It was founded in the 17th cent., and its wild, although picturesque, surroundings long cut it off from easy communication with the outside world. The construction of good roads and of a railway has altered this state of matters, and the place is fairly prosperous, doing a large trade in agricultural produce at the weekly markets and nine annual fairs. There is a pa. church and a Roman Catholic chapel, as well as several schools. Here in 1798 General Nugent with 1,500 troops defeated a body of more than 4,000 rebels after a severe engagement extending over parts of two days, during which the soldiers fired the to. *Montalto House* was at one time a seat of the Earl of Moira, one of Wellington's generals.

Ballynahinch (3), vil. on a lough and river of the same name, pa. of Moyrus (q.v.), N.W. co. Galway, Ir., 6 S.E. of Clifden. The surrounding scenery is wild and attractive. Green marble is quarried. *B. House* is a seat. B. Lough abounds with salmon, and contains the ruins of an old castle built on piles. B. stream affords excellent salmon-fishing. There is a quay, used by small vessels engaged in exporting the green marble of the locality.

Ballynahinch (4), pl., pa. of Kilcomenty (q.v.), N.W. co. Tip., Ir., 6 miles from Newport.

Ballynahown, ha. on the road between Ferbane and Athlone, pa. of Kilcleagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Wstm., Ir., 6 S.E. of Athlone. *B. Court* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ballynakill (1), pa. on the coast and B. Bay, Ballynahinch bar, N.W. co. Galway, Ir., 5 N. of Clifden; ac. 47,962. It includes Crump, Freaghillan, and several other islands. The surface is mountainous, attaining a maximum height of 2,200 ft., and is largely covered with bog. Limestone is the prevailing rock, and is quarried. Agriculture is the chief industry, but fisheries—for which the piers in the bay afford facilities—are also carried on. The pa. church is at Clifden (q.v.), and there are several Roman Catholic and other chapels. B. Bay is a large and deep indentation in the coast-line, affording excellent shelter, and lies between Rinvyle Point and Cleggan Bay. B. Lough is separated from B. Bay by a narrow strip of land.

Ballynakill (2), pa. on the Suck, Ballymoe bar., on the borders of cos. Roscom. and Galway, Ir., 10 W. of Athleague; ac. 14,577. The soil is fairly good, although there is much bog and waste; the surface

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ballynadrumny	Moyvally (2)	32	525
Ballynafagh	Sallins (8)	18	450
Ballynagaul Beg	Dungarvan (5)	141	348
Ballynagore	Castletown (4)	60	75
Ballynahaglish (1)	Ballina (6)	168	3108
Ballynahaglish (2)	Tralee (6)	207	965
Ballynahinch (1)	.....	.....	20569
Ballynahinch (2)	Ballynahinch	135	1542
Ballynakill (1)	Galway (56)	128	3943
Ballynakill (2)	Roscommon (12)	98	2113

never attains a height of more than about 400 ft. above sea-level. There are several schools. *Glinskand* and *Keeloge* are seats.

Ballynakill (3), pa. near Lough Derg, Leitrim bar., S. co. Galway, Ir., 8 W. of Portumna ; ac. 55,625. The soil is fertile and all under cultivation ; the surface rises to a height of 1,070 ft. The Irish Waste Land Improvement Society conducted extensive operations here, with the best results, in 1836 and following years. *Ballinagar*, *Marble Hill*, and *Shannon Hill* are seats.

Ballynakill (4), pa. on the Arrow, Tirerrill bar., S. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 S.E. of Collooney ; ac. 4,589. The surface falls away towards the west, the soil varying from waste to fair arable and pasture ground. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, and *Cooperhill House* is a seat.

Ballynakill (5), pa. on the Grand Canal, Coolestown bar., E. K. Co., Ir., 4 S.W. of Edenderry ; ac. 6,760. Where not bog the land is of good quality and well tilled, overlying limestone, which is quarried. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, a school, etc.

Ballynakill (6), pa. on the Suir, Gaultiere bar., E. co. Waterf., Ir., 2 S.E. of Waterford ; ac. 1,877. It includes the Little Island in the river, from which beautiful views of a varied landscape may be obtained, especially from the old castle, which dates from 1600. The soil is all excellent arable land. The pa. church was erected 1818, and a Roman Catholic church stands at Ballygunner. *B. House*, *Belmont*, *May Park*, and *Mount Pleasant* are seats.

Ballynakill (7), pa., Killian bar., E. co. Galway, Ir., 5 N. of Castle Blakeney ; ac. 5,220.

Ballynamaghery, ha., pa. of Carlingford (q.v.), N. co. Louth, Ir., about 13 N.E. of Dundalk.

Ballynameen, vil. on the road between Coleraine and Maghera, pa. of Desertoghill (q.v.), E. co. Londy., Ir., ½ S. of Garvagh, of which it is a suburb.

Ballynamona (1), pa., Small County bar., E. co. Lim., Ir., 4 E.N.E. of Bruff ; ac. 1,497. The soil is good, resting on basalt and limestone. Here are the ruins of an old castle and ancient church.

Ballynamona (2), vil. on the road between Blarney and Mallow, pa. of Mourne Abbey (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 4 S. of Mallow.

Ballynamona (3), vil., pa. of Dunkitt (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 N.E. of Waterford. An old tower crowns a hill in the neighbourhood, from which a view of a varied and beautiful landscape may be obtained, including Waterford and part of the valley of the Suir.

Ballynamona (4), creek off Carlingford Lough, near Carlingford, Lower Dundalk bar., N. co. Louth, Ir. There is a small fishing station here. Boats can only enter the harbour at half-flood tide. Bellaggan Point affords some shelter.

Ballynamuddagh, vil. on the road between Blackwater and Enniscorthy, pa. of Ballyhuskard (q.v.), Mid co. Wex., Ir., 5 E.S.E. of Enniscorthy.

Ballynamult, vil. on the Phenisk, pa. of Seskinan (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 6 N.E. of Cappoquin. Amid mountainous and boggy surroundings, a small fort once stood here.

Ballynascreen, pa. on the Moyola, Loughinsholin bar., S. co. Londy., Ir., 2¾ W. of Tubbermore ; ac. 32,520. The soil is generally good and well cultivated, overlying sandstone, metamorphic schist, and basalt. Manganese is found. Most of the land belongs to the Drapers' and Skinners' Companies. The pa. church is at Draperstown, and there are Roman Catholic chapels at Moneyneeny and Straw, with several schools and a dispensary. Linen-weaving, cattle-rearing, and agriculture are the chief industries. An old church, now in ruins, is said to have been founded by St. Patrick. *Derrynoyd Lodge* is a seat.

Ballynaslaney, pa. on the Slaney, Ballaghkeen and Shelmaliere East bars., E. co. Wex., Ir., 6 N.W. of Wexford ; ac. 2,644. The soil is generally fertile, but there are areas of poor ground.

Ballynavoureen, ha., pa. of Drumcondra (q.v.), N. co. Meath, Ir., 4 N.W. of Drumcondra.

Ballyneddan, vil. on Carlingford Bay, pa. of Kilbroney (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir., 3 N. of Carlingford. A small herring fishery is carried on, a good natural cove giving shelter to the boats. *Ballyedmond* is a seat.

Ballyneen, vil. on the Bandon, pa. of Ballymoney (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 10 W. of Bandon. The river is here crossed by a bridge of ten arches. It is a seat of petty sessions, and contains a Wesleyan chapel, a police station, and a dispensary.

Ballyneety, vil., pa. of Cahernarry (q.v.), N. co. Lim., Ir., 5 S.E. of Limerick.

Ballynoe, pa. and vil. near the Bride, Kinnatalloon bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 10 S.E. of Fermoy ; ac. 7,715. It is a fertile tract, mostly arable land. Near the pa. church are some ruins, said to be the remains of a religious house, and in the vicinity is a mineral well. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Ballynure (1), pa. and vil. on the Six Mile Water, Lower Belfast bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir. ; ac. 8,533. The soil is mostly bog or waste, with some areas of good arable and pasture ground. Stone quarries are worked, and bleaching and paper-making are carried on. The pa. church is an old erection ; and there are Presbyterian, Independent, and Methodist chapels, with several schools. Six annual horse and cattle fairs are held.

Ballynure (2), pa. on the border of co. Kildare, Upper Talbotstown bar., W. co. Wick., Ir., 4 S.W. of Dunlavin ; ac. 7,404. This is a moderately fertile tract. *B. House* and *Grange-Con* are seats, the latter at one time belonging to Baltinglass Abbey.

Ballyonan, vil., pa. of Ballynadrumny (q.v.), N.W. co. Kildare, 6 N. of Carbury.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballynakill (3)	Portumna Brdg(12½)	102	5853
Ballynakill (4)	Collooney (5)	130	928
Ballynakill (5)	Edenderry (2)	39	423
Ballynakill (6)	Waterford (2)	112	383
Ballynakill (7)	Castle Blakeney(12)	104	467
Ballynamona (1)	Kilmallock (10)	125	291
Ballynascreen	Draperstown	154	5622

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballynaslaney	Macmine Junction	83¼	427
Ballyneen	Ballyneen	196	341
Ballynoe, pa.	Fermoy (10)	162	897
Ballynoe, vil.	Fermoy (10)	162	223
Ballynure (1), pa..	Ballynure	124	2821
Ballynure (1), vil.	Ballynure	124	262
Ballynure (2)	Dunlavin (4)	31	614

Ballyorgan, vil., pa. of Kilflyn (q.v.), S.E. co. Lim., Ir., 8 S. of Kilmallock. *Cloghanadfoy Castle*, in extensive grounds, is in the neighbourhood.

Ballyoughtera, pa., Imokilly bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 E. of Middleton; ac. 4,532. The soil varies, but is generally of a fair, average quality, and abounds in iron ore. Part of Castlemartyr, containing the pa. church, is within its boundaries. There are the ruins of an old church and of two ancient castles.

Ballyovey, pa. on Loughs Carra and Mask, Carra bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 7 N.W. of Ballinrobe; ac. 19,842. It is a mountainous tract, and presents some fine scenery. *Partree* and *Tarmacady* are seats.

Ballypatrick, vil. on the road between Ninemile-house and Clonmel, pa. of Temple-etney (q.v.), S. co. Tip., Ir., 7 E.N.E. of Clonmel.

Ballyphilip, pa., Upper Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 9 N.E. of Downpatrick; ac. 4,964. It occupies part of the peninsula between the Irish Channel and Lough Strangford, and the soil is of excellent quality and well cultivated, with the exception of an area of bog known as the Ballygaroegan Moss. The pa. church is at Portaferry, and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. Several so-called Danish remains are pointed out.

Ballyphuill, ha., pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), N. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 20 S.W. of Bonar Bridge. It is a mission station of the Church of Scotland.

Ballyporeen, vil. on the road between Clonmel and Mitchelstown, and on the left bank of the Duag, pa. of Templetenny (q.v.), S.W. co. Tip., Ir., 13 S.W. of Caher. The pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a police station, and a dispensary are the public buildings. Three annual fairs are held.

Ballyquin, vil., pa. of Cloghane (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 N. of Dingle.

Ballyquintin Point, headland, Upper Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 2 S.E. of Portaferry. This is the extreme south point of the peninsula lying between Lough Strangford and the Irish Channel.

Ballyragget, mkt. to. (s.) on the Nore, pa. of Donaghmore (q.v.), N. co. Kilk., Ir., 10 N.W. of Kilkenny. The river is here crossed by a bridge of ten arches. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old castle, formerly a seat of the Butler family. *B. Lodge*, *Ballyconra House*, and *Seskin House* are modern mansions, the two latter in very extensive grounds.

Ballyrane Creek, in Lough Swilly, Kilmacrenan bar., Mid co. Don., Ir., in the vicinity of Letterkenny.

Ballyrashane, pa. on the Bann, lib. of Coleraine and Lower Dunluce bar., cos. Antr. and Londy., Ir., 4 S.W. of Bushmills; ac. 6,344. This is a fertile tract, the soil for the most part resting on basalt. Various fossils and some gems are found. The manufactures are those of linen and paper. There are two Presbyterian chapels.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballyorgan	Kilmallock (8)	125	150
Ballyoughtera	Middleton (5)	178	676
Ballyovey	Westport (12)	163	2688
Ballyphilip	Downpatrick (9)	141	2476
Ballyporeen	Caher (13)	124	495
Ballyragget	Ballyragget	69	618
Ballyrashane	Coleraine (4)	166	1384

Ballyreagh (1), pl., pa. of Derrybrusk (q.v.), E. co. Ferm., Ir., 3 miles from Tempo.

Ballyroan, pa. and vil., Cullenagh bar., S. Q. Co., Ir., 4 N.E. of Abbeyleix; ac. 9,862. It is a fertile and well-cultivated tract, and contains several hills, that of Cullenagh attaining a height of 1,045 ft. Limestone and flagstone are the prevailing rocks, and are both worked; coal also occurs. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel and a school. There is a small manufacture of cotton, but most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. Six annual fairs take place. *The Blands* and *Rockbrook* are seats.

Ballyrobert, Grange of, pl., pa. of Templepatrick (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 8 S. of Antrim.

Ballyronan, vil. on Lough Neagh, pa. of Artree (q.v.), S.E. co. Londy., Ir., 6 E. of Moneymore. It was founded by the Salters' Company of London in 1788, is the port of Moneymore, and carries on a brisk trade with Belfast and Newry.

Ballyroney, mkt. vil. (T., W., and S.), pa. of Drumballyroney (q.v.), S.W. co. Down, Ir., 8 S.E. of Banbridge.

Ballysadare, pa. and vil. on the Owenmore, Tirerrill and Leyny bars., Mid co. Sligo, Ir., 4 S.W. of Sligo; ac. 16,019; soil mostly bog or waste, overlying a fine quality of limestone. Lead and silver are worked. Some land has been reclaimed from the sea, and has proved exceedingly fertile. The pa. church being at Collooney, a chapel-of-ease has been erected here, and the pa. has a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. Bleaching and the manufacture of flour are carried on, and the salmon fishery is an important industry. A small shipping trade is followed at a little pier. An abbey was founded here by St. Feghin in 650, and after having been twice burnt down and restored was, at the dissolution of the religious houses, bestowed on the Clanricarde family. Its ruins still remain, with those of an old church. Seven annual fairs are held. *Markree* is a seat with an observatory in its grounds. B. Bay contains Derinch Island, and the mouth of the bay is crossed by a ferry.

Ballysadare Bay, between Carbury and Tireragh bars., off Sligo Bay, N. co. Sligo, Ir. The navigation is rendered extremely difficult from the great number of sandbanks which occur all over its extent, and safe anchorage can only be got in Portcurry Pool. The entrance channel, 1½ miles long, is generally filled with breakers or a heavy swell.

Ballysakerry, pa. on the Moy, Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 N. of Ballina; ac. 12,692. The surface is mostly covered with bog, overlying limestone. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent chapels. An abbey was founded here by the Joyce family, and its ruins may still be seen. *Broadlands Park*, *Netley Park*, and *Reserk* are seats.

Ballysallagh, pl., pa. of and 4 miles from Dromore (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballyroan, pa.	Maryboro' (7)	51	1325
Ballyroan, vil.	Maryboro' (7)	51	323
Ballyroney	Ballyroney	95	465
Ballysadare, pa.	Sligo (4)	136	3363
Ballysadare, vil.	Sligo (4)	136	234
Ballysakerry	Ballina (4)	168	1914

Ballysax, pa., East Offaly bar., Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 4 S.E. of Kildare; ac. 7,207. Where not bog and waste, the soil is of good quality. The Curragh racecourse is in the neighbourhood. *B. House*, *Baileyfair House*, *Cobourg Cottage*, and *Turf Lodge* are seats.

Ballyscaddan, pa., Coshlea bar., E. co. Lim., Ir., 8 N.E. of Kilmallock; ac. 943. The soil is moderate in quality. The pa. church is an old building. *Ryves Castle* is a seat.

Ballyscullion, pa. on Lough Beg and the Bann, Loughinsholin and Upper Toome bars., cos. Londy. and Antr., Ir., 6 N.W. of Randalstown; ac. 10,772. Where not bog, the soil is good and well cultivated. The pa. church stands at Bellaghy. Linen is manufactured. The Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, built a magnificent episcopal palace here, but it was pulled down after his death, the fine portico being rebuilt in front of St. George's Church, Belfast. On Church Island, or Innis Teda, in the lake, are the ruins of an old church, near which a famous monastery once stood. *B. House*, *Bellaghy Castle*, *Bellaghy House*, and *Moyala Park* are seats.

Ballyscullion, Grange of, pa., Upper Toome bar., W. co. Antr., Ir., 5 N.W. of Randalstown; ac. 4,269. The soil is average in quality.

Ballyseedy, pa. on the Maine, Trughanacmy bar., Mid. co. Kerry, Ir., 3 S.E. of Tralee; ac. 3,489. It contains the Slievemish Mountains; the soil is largely boggy, and rests on limestone. The river here affords excellent trout-fishing. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballyshannon (1), seaport and mkt. to. (T. and S.) on the Earne, pas. of Kilbarron and Innishmacsaint (q.v.), S. co. Don., Ir., 11 S. of Donegal. A picturesque waterfall, which occurs just before the

Ballyshannon, co. Donegal.

river enters the sea, makes navigation impossible. Near it is a bridge of fourteen arches. The pa. church of Kilbarron stands on a hill in the neighbourhood, and there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. Other public buildings include the barracks, market-house, court-house, custom-house, dispensary, poor-house, and police station. The to. is a seat of petty sessions, and a monthly fair is held. A brisk trade is carried on, chiefly in grain, timber, salt, coal, and iron; and there are breweries and distilleries. The salmon fishery is an important industry. A fortress of the O'Donnells which once stood here was unsuccessfully besieged by the English in 1597, but fell before the Earl of Clanricarde in 1652. B. obtained its charter from James I., and continued to return two members to Parliament down to the Union.

Ballyshannon (2), pa., East and West Offaly bars., W. co. Kildare, Ir., 5 S.W. of Kildare; ac. 2,816. The soil is of moderately good quality.

Ballyshear, estate, pa. of Southend (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 5 S. of Campbeltown. *B. House* is a seat.

Ballysheehan, pa. on the Suir, Middlethird bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 4 N. of Cashel; ac. 9,215. It is a fertile and pleasant-looking tract, and contains a Roman Catholic chapel and a police station. Four annual fairs are held.

Ballyshrule, stream, S.E. co. Galway, Ir. It falls into Lough Derg.

Ballysimon, pl., pa. of Derrygalvin (q.v.), N. co. Lim., Ir., 3 miles from Limerick.

Ballyspellan, pl., pa. of Fertagh (q.v.), near Johnstown, N.W. co. Kilk., Ir. It has a mineral well.

Ballyspillane, pa., Barrymore bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 2 N. of Middleton; ac. 2,088. Although a hilly tract, the soil is mostly of good quality.

Ballysumaghan, pa., Tirerrill bar., E. co. Sligo, Ir., 4 E. of Collooney. A large part of the surface is covered with bog, the remainder being fertile, and all resting on limestone of fine quality. The pa. church was erected 1829, and there are a Roman Catholic chapel and some schools. The ruins of an old church and the remains of so-called Danish forts are the principal antiquities. *Castle Neynoe* is a seat.

Ballytarsney, pa., Iverk bar., S.E. co. Kilk., Ir., 7 S.E. of Carrick-on-Suir; ac. 895. Watered by the Suir, the soil is mostly rich arable land, with the exception of a small area of bog.

Ballyteige Bay, Bargy bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 4½ S. of Tullycanna. It is a wide, open indentation in the coast-line, immediately east of Bannow Bay, and contains the Keeragh Islands. B. Lough is separated from B. Bay by the Barrow of B., a long strip of land between B. Bay and B. Lough.

Ballytivnan, vil. in the vicinity of Sligo, pa. of Calry (q.v.), N. co. Sligo, Ir.

Ballytobin, pa., Kells bar., W. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 S.W. of Callan; ac. 2,393. The pa. church was erected 1830. *B. House*, a fine old mansion, stands in finely-wooded grounds, and possesses an extensive deer-park.

Ballytrent, pl., pa. of Kilrane (q.v.), S.E. co.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballysax	Kildare (4)	31	6204
Ballyscaddan	Kilmallock (8)	125	158
Ballyscullion	Randalstown (6)	131	4093
B., Grange of	Randalstown (5)	131	2367
Ballyseedy	Tralee (3)	207	695
Ballyshannon (1)	Ballyshannon	157	2471

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ballyshannon (2)	Kildare (5)	31	211
Ballysheehan	Goolds Cross (4)	96	928
Ballyspillane	Middleton (2)	178	216
Ballysumaghan	Collooney (4)	130	850
Ballytarsney	Carrick-on-Suir (7)	149	130
Ballytobin	Ballyhale (8)	97	306

Wex., Ir., 9 S.E. of Wexford. *B. House* is a seat, with a fine rath in the neighbourhood.

Ballytrooleen, ha., pa. of Ballinaboy (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 5 N.E. of Innishannon.

Ballytruckle, vil. adjoining Waterford, pa. of St. John's Without (q.v.), E. co. Waterf., Ir.

Ballytrustan, pa. on the coast, Upper Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 1 S.E. of Portaferry; ac. 1,681. It is a fertile dis., and contains the ruins of an old church.

Ballyvaghan, mkt. vil. (TH.) on B. Bay, pa. of Drumcrechy (q.v.), N. co. Clare, Ir., 13 W. of Gort. The fisheries, prosecuted with a large measure of success, are locally important, and there is a trade in agricultural produce and stock. The coastguard and police stations are the only public buildings. Two annual fairs are held. *Clareville House*, *Gleninagh Lodge*, *Muckinish House*, and *Newtown Castle* are seats in the neighbourhood. B. Bay is a wide creek opening southwards off Galway Bay. It is sometimes known as Blackhead Bay—from Blackhead, a promontory at its west entrance.

Ballyvaldon, pa. on the coast, Ballaghkeen bar., E. co. Wex., Ir., 11 E. of Enniscorthy; ac. 3,911. It is a low-lying tract, never attaining a greater height than 278 ft. above sea-level. The soil is generally light and sandy, but there are some areas of fat and fertile land. The pa. church stands at Kilmuckridge, and there are two Roman Catholic chapels and several schools.

Ballyvalloo, pa. on the coast, Ballaghkeen bar., E. co. Wex., Ir., 7 N.E. of Wexford; ac. 1,891. Most of the soil is rich and fertile, but a small area is sandy and unproductive.

Ballyvaston, ha. on Dundrum Bay, pa. of Rathmullan (q.v.), S.E. co. Down, Ir., near Killough. It is in a sandy situation, and a gale of wind, in the early part of the eighteenth century, having shifted part of the light soil, the foundations of a considerable vil., with a chapel, were exposed.

Ballyverdock, pl., pa. of Culfeightrin, N. co. Antr., Ir., 1 E. of Ballycastle. There is a school here.

Ballyvoile Head, promontory, Decies-without-Drum bar., S. co. Waterf., Ir., 4 N.E. of Dungarvan.

Ballyvourney, pa. and vil. on the Sullane, West Muskerry bar., W. co. Cork, Ir., 18 S.E. of Killarney; ac. 26,602. The soil consists mostly of hill ground and bog. The pa. church (1824) is in the E. Eng. style, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. A police station stands in the vil. A nunnery was founded here in the 7th cent. by St. Abban, and the ruins of its church still exist, and are held in great veneration, as is a holy spring in its neighbourhood. There are traces of an old castle of the O'Heerley family. Four annual fairs are held. *Knight's Bridge* is a seat.

Ballyvoy, pl., pa. of Culfeightrin (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 3 E. of Ballycastle.

Ballywalter, pa. and vil. on the coast, Upper Ards bar., N.E. co. Down, Ir., 10 S.E. of Newtownards; ac. 3,013; soil generally fertile, resting on slate, which is quarried. There is a small pier at the vil., giving accommodation for the boats engaged in the local fisheries, which are of some importance; in the offing is the dangerous reef known as the Long Rock of B., in which are several practicable boat passages. Two Presbyterian chapels are here, and a couple of annual fairs are held. *Springvale House* is a seat on the sea-shore.

Ballywalter, Grange of, pl., pa. of Ballylinny, S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 7 W. of Carrickfergus.

Ballyward, pl., pa. of Drumgooland (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir., 10 S.E. of Banbridge. B. Lough is in the neighbourhood.

Ballywillan, pl. with railway station, pa. of Granard (q.v.), E. co. Longf., Ir., 3 E. of Granard.

Ballywilliam, pl. with railway station, pa. of Templeludigan (q.v.), W. co. Wex., Ir., 5 N.E. of New Ross.

Ballywillin, coast pa., lib. of Coleraine and Lower Dunluce bar., cos. Antr. and Londy., Ir., 4 S.W. of Bushmills; ac. 4,675; soil varying from light to strong and fertile, overlying basalt and limestone. Its rich stores of minerals, including iron and fossils, make it a favourite haunt of geologists. The pa. church stands at Portrush (q.v.). Ballyreagh Castle is in ruins. A curious old erection, known as Dulmull, stands on the top of a rock; and there are various Celtic remains.

Balmacaan, deer forest, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (q.v.), Glen Urquhart, Mid Invs., Sc., 17 S.W. of Inverness, and near Loch Ness. It has an area of 28,000 ac. *B. House* is a seat of the Earl of Seaforth.

Balmacarra, vil. on the north shore of Loch Alsh, pa. of Lochalsh (q.v.), S.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 3 N.E. of Kyleakin. Here are Established and Free churches.

Balmaclellan, pa. and vil., N. Kirkcuds., Sc., 2 N.E. of New Galloway; ac. 23,346. The surface rises to the north-east, attaining its greatest height in Fell Hill, 1,775 ft. above sea-level. One-fifth of the surface is arable, the remainder being moor, with trap and slate strata—the latter being quarried. The vil. contains the pa. church, built 1722 and enlarged 1833. In the churchyard are monuments to the family of "Old Mortality," to Grierson the Covenanter, and to natives of the pa. who fell in the Crimean War. There are two schools. The antiquities include a Roman camp and the ruins of Shirmirs Tower. *Barlay*, *Barscobe Castle*, and *Holm House* are seats.

Balmaghie, pa., Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 6 N.E. of Gatehouse of Fleet; ac. 21,824. Generally level and fertile in the south-east, the remainder of the surface, much of it being moorland, is undulating, and never attains a height of 1,000 ft. The rocks are Silurian. The pa. church is a modest building, and there are also a Free church and several schools. Threave Castle (in ruins), a Roman camp, and a moat, are the principal antiquities. *B. House*, *Hensol* or *Duchrae*, and *Woodhall* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ballytruckle	Waterford	112	351
Ballytrustan	Downpatrick (10)	140	330
Ballyvaghan	Galway (12)	128	180
Ballyvaldon	Enniscorthy (11)	78	811
Ballyvalloo	Wexford (7)	93	390
Ballyvourney	Macroom (8)	200	2887
Ballywalter, pa.	Newtownards (10)	127	1095
Ballywalter, vil.	Newtownards (10)	127	554
Ballywillin	Portrush	171	2686
Balmaclellan	New Galloway (7)	361	745
Balmaghie	Crossmichael (2½)	356	839

Balmaha, ha. on Loch Lomond, pa. of Buchanan (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc., 4 N.W. of Drymen. Steamers call regularly at the pier. Extensive chemical works in the neighbourhood give employment to a number of the inhabitants.

Balmakelly, stream, S.W. Kincs., Sc. This is a small tributary of the North Esk, which it joins near Bridgend.

Balmakewan, estate, pa. of Marykirk (q.v.), S.W. Kincs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Laurencekirk. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Balmalcolm, vil., pa. of Kettle (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 1½ S. of Kettle.

Balmaleedie, stream, S.W. Kincs., Sc. It falls into the North Esk, near the mouth of the Balmakelly burn.

Balmangan, bay, pas. of Twynholm and Kirkcudbright, S. Kirkcuds., Sc. It is a small cove opening off Kirkcudbright Bay.

Balmanno (1), ancient mansion, pa. of Dron (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 3 S.W. of Abernethy. This is one of the finest existing examples of an old Scots Baronial habitation, and is now occupied as a farmhouse. In its neighbourhood is a curious rocking-stone, which may be set in motion by the pressure of a single finger.

Balmanno (2), estate, pa. of Marykirk (q.v.), S.W. Kincs., Sc., near Fettercairn. Freestone is extensively quarried here. Near *B. House* is the Well of St. John, once the object of great veneration.

Balmaqueen, ha., N. Isle of Skye, Inner Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc.

Balmashanner, hill, pa. of Forfar (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., ¾ S. of Forfar. It attains a height of 572 ft., and has an extensive sandstone quarry.

Balmbrae, vil. in the neighbourhood of Falkland, pa. of Falkland (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc.

Balmenach, pl. adjoining Grantown, pa. of Cromdale (q.v.), S. Elgs., Sc. There is an extensive distillery here.

Balmerino, pa. and vil. on the Firth of Tay, N. Fifes., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Dundee; ac. 3,431. The soil varies much in quality, overlying igneous and Devonian rocks. The surface rises abruptly from the coast, but never attains any considerable altitude. The pa. church dates from 1811, and there are several public schools. At one time the vil. was a thriving port, shipping large quantities of grain; but a declining fishing industry is now the only trade. An abbey was founded here by the Queen of William the Lyon, 1227; and Naughton Castle is a highly picturesque ruin. The unfortunate family of Elphinstone took the title of baron from this place in 1604, and with their name it must ever be associated. *Birkhill* and *Naughton House* are seats.

Balmoral, pl. with railway station, Upper Belfast bar., S.E. co. Down, Ir., 2 S.W. of Belfast.

Balmoral Castle, royal residence on the Dee, pa. of Crathie (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 9 W. of Ballater. The lease of the estate of B. was purchased by the Queen in 1848, and the present castle, of pink granite, built some years later, in place of an old and much smaller mansion which occupied a site in the neighbourhood and served as a holiday residence for the Royal Family for a few seasons. The present building is in the Scots Baronial style, with a tower having an extreme height of 100 ft., or 80 ft. without the surmounting turret. Situated at a height of 926 ft. above sea-level, it commands

Balmoral Castle.

views of a rich and varied landscape. The deer-forest attached to the estate covers an area of 30,000 ac. A fine suspension bridge spans the river in the vicinity of the castle. On Craigrowan, a neighbouring mountain, a massive cairn has been erected by Her Majesty in memory of the Prince Consort.

Balmore, vil. on the Kelvin, pa. of Baldernock (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 3½ E. of Milngavie. The Forth and Clyde Canal passes in the neighbourhood.

Balmossie, pl. near Broughty Ferry, pa. of Monifieth (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc. It was the site of an ancient chapel. A corn-mill is in the neighbourhood.

Balmule, estate, pa. of Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 3 N.E. of Dunfermline. *B. House* is a seat closely associated with the memory of Lady Elizabeth Wardlaw, famous for her work connected with Scottish song.

Balmullo and Lucklawhill, vil., pas. of Logie and Leuchars (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 1¾ W.S.W. of Leuchars. It contains a public school.

Balmungo, estate, pa. of St. Andrews (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 1½ S.E. of St. Andrews. *B. House* is a seat.

Balmuto, estate, pa. of Kinghorn (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 3 N.W. of Burntisland. *B. House* is a modern mansion with an ancient tower, and stands amid fine woods.

Balm Well, bituminous spring, pa. of and ¾ S. from Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc. Its waters contain petroleum, which is partly thrown off, partly retained in solution. It was in former times held in much veneration, and was resorted to for the cure of various diseases.

Balnaboth, estate, pa. of Cortachy and Clova

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Balmerino	St. Fort (3)	442	688

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.	
Balmullo and L.	Leuchars (3)	438	322

(q.v.), N. Forfs., Sc., 9 N.W. of Kirriemuir. By an order of the Boundary Commissioners this place was removed from the pa. of Kirriemuir. *B. House* is a seat.

Balnabrackney, ha. on the Boyne, pa. of Castlejordan (q.v.), S.W. co. Meath, Ir., 3 S.E. of Kinnegad.

Balnabruagh, vil. on the peninsula between the Dornoch and Moray Firths, pa. of Nigg (q.v.), N.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 8 S.E. of Tain. A small fishing industry is carried on.

Balnacross, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Tongland (q.v.), S. Kircuds., Sc., about 5 N. of Kirkcudbright. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, originally belonged to the Culdees of Iona, and was given by William the Lyon to the monks of Holyrood, afterwards transferred by Robert the Bruce to the monks of Tongland.

Balnageith, vil., pa. of Forres (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., within 2½ miles of Forres.

Balnagown (1), estate, pa. of Kilmuir Easter (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 5¼ S.E. of Tain. *B. Castle*, a Scottish Baronial mansion, partly ancient and partly erected 1836, stands amid most romantic grounds commanding a heavily-wooded and varied Highland landscape. It was an ancient seat of the Earls of Ross.

Balnagown (2), island in Loch Linnhe, N. Args., Sc., off the mouth of Loch Leven.

Balnaguard, vil. on the banks of the Tay, pa. of Little Dunkeld (q.v.), Perths., Sc., 2 W. of Ballinluig. It contains a school, and stands amid fine scenery.

Balnahua, or **Balnahuaigh,** island off Jura island, pa. of Jura (q.v.), W. Args., Sc. It measures a mile in circumference, and is one immense slate quarry, giving employment to a large number of people.

Balnakiel Bay, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 13 N.W. of Tongue.

Balnakiel House, on B. Bay, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 13 N.W. of Tongue. At one time a seat of the Lords Reay, it was built 1744, superseding an ancient castle of the Bishops of Caithness and Sutherland. On the sale of Lord Reay's Country, the mansion passed into the possession of the Dukes of Sutherland, but no holder of the title has resided here. A fine view of the Kyle of Durness is obtained from it.

Balnakyle, waterfall on the Black Water, near Brora, pa. of Clyne (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc. It is a most picturesque cascade.

Balnamoon, estate, pa. of Menmuir (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Brechin. *B. House* is a modern seat.

Balnasuim, ha. in the vicinity of Lawers, pa. of Weem, Mid Perths., Sc.

Balne, tp., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Snaith (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,866.

Balnellan, ferry on the Spey, near the mouth of Avon, pa. of Knockando (q.v.), on the borders of Elgs. and Banffs., Sc.

Balone (1), ha., pa. of St. Andrews (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 1¾ S.W. of St. Andrews.

Balone (2), old castle, pa. of Tarbat (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., about 7 E.S.E. of Tain. A castellated erection, still in a certain state of preservation, it was a stronghold of the Earls of Ross in ancient times, afterwards becoming a seat of the Earls of Cromarty, but has not been occupied by them since 1640. It commands wide views both of sea and land.

Balquhain, old castle, pa. of Chapel-of-Garioch (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 3 miles from Inverurie. Now in ruins, it was the ancient seat of a family of the name of Leslie, who are mentioned in connection with the place as early as 1340. It was occupied by Queen Mary immediately before the battle of Corrichie, 1562, and was burnt by the Duke of Cumberland, 1746. John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe, was born here in the 17th cent. A modern mansion stands in the neighbourhood.

Balquhapple, ancient chapelry, now included in the pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), and formerly forming part of the extinct pa. of Lang, S. Perths., Sc.

Balquhatson Row, vil., pa. of and adjoining Slamannan (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc. Coal of excellent quality is largely mined, and exported. *B. House* is a seat. (The pop. includes that of Arnloss Colliery.)

Balquhidder, pa., *q.s.* pa., and vil., on Loch Voil, W. Perths., Sc., 3 W. of Lochearnhead; ac. 56,149, water 1,474. It is mostly improved heath-land, affording remarkably rich pasturage. The rocks consist of mica-slate, clay-slate, greenstone, porphyry, and quartz; and lead occurs. The dis. drains both to the Forth and to the Tay, and attains its greatest height at 3,827 ft. above sea-level. The pa. church is a handsome Gothic building, and there are a Free church and some schools. The old church, now in ruins, was of the E. Eng. period. Under the name of "the Braes of B." the place is celebrated in Scottish song, and was the favourite haunt of Rob Roy, whose grave is in the churchyard. The Maclaurins acquired the lands in the 9th cent., and one of the rights that they especially insisted on was that no one should enter the church until the family was seated. This led to frequent frays, in one of which the vicar, Sir John Maclaurin, was killed, 1532. The chief and many of his clan were murdered in the night by a party of MacGregors, 1558, and a handsome granite monument in their memory was erected 1869.

Balquholly, ancient castle, pa. of Turiff (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 3 S.E. of Turiff. A castellated building, it now forms part of Hatton Castle. It belonged formerly to the Mowats, and was for a time the residence of Sir Thomas Urquhart, famous for his genealogical researches, his invention of a universal language, and his translation of Rabelais.

Balraheen, pa., Ikeathy and Ougherany bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 S.W. of Maynooth; ac. 3,372. The land is poor in quality. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Balranald, harbour on the west coast of North Uist island, pa. of North Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 15 W. of Loch Maddy. *B. House* is some way inland.

Balrath, vil., pa. of Ballymagarvey (q.v.), E. co. Meath, Ir., 3 S.W. of Duleek.

Balrathboyne, pa. on the Blackwater, Upper

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Balnahua	Glasgow	400	68
Balne	Balne	166	337
Balquhatson Row	Slamannan (½)	403	359

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Balquhidder	Lochearnhead (3)	445	612
Balraheen	Maynooth (4)	17	257
Balrathboyne	Kells (2)	41	404

Kells and Lower Navan bars., N.W. co. Meath, Ir., 2 S.E. of Kells; ac. 3,991. The soil is very fertile, and rests on limestone.

Balrothery, pa. and vil. on the coast, East Balrothery bar., N. co. Dub., Ir., 16 N. of Dublin; ac. 3,468. It is a fertile tract; the soil rests on good building stone. There is some fine rock scenery. The pa. church was built 1816, and there is a chapel-of-ease, with a Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, dispensaries, and a workhouse. Two annual fairs are held. The old to. of B., superseded by Balbriggan(q.v.), is now in ruins. *Ardgillan Castle*, *Hampton Hall*, and *Lower Lodge* are seats.

Balrothery, East, bar., N. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 30,020. It contains five pas. and several towns, and is intersected by the Dublin and Drogheda railway.

Balrothery, West, bar., N. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 25,194. It contains nine pas. and the to. of Garristown. The Broad Meadow Water touches its south extremity.

Balruddery, estate, pa. of Luff Benvie and Invergowrie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Dundee. The Dell of B. is much frequented by botanists and geologists on account of the many rare plants and fossils to be found there. *B. House* commands a fine view of the Firth of Tay.

Balsall, tp., pa. of Hampton-in-Arden (q.v.), S. Warws., 9 S.W. of Coventry. [TEMPLE BALSALL.]

Balsall Heath, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of King's Norton (q.v.), E. Worcs., within the parliamentary limits of Birmingham. The church of St. Paul, built 1853, is a plain brick structure. A carved stone screen, surmounted by brass railings, divides the chancel from the church.

Balscaddan, pa. and vil., East Balrothery bar., N. co. Dub., Ir., 3 N.W. of Balbriggan; ac. 3,947. Watered by the Naul, the soil is generally good. It has a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. *Bridgefoot House* and *Lowther Lodge* are seats.

Balscott, chap., pa. of Wroxton (q.v.), N.W. Oxon, 4½ N.W. of Banbury.

Balsdean, vil., pa. of Rottingdean (q.v.), E. Sussex, 4 N.E. of Brighton.

Balshagry, ha. adjoining Whiteinch, pa. of Govan (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. The Glasgow botanical gardens are here. Recent marine shells are found in stratified clay 80 ft. above sea-level.

Balsham, pa. and vil., S.E. Cambs., 4 N.E. of Linton; ac. 4,402; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The fine church of Holy Trinity, rebuilt end of 14th cent. and restored 1878, is Perp. The rood-screen and carved stalls are of the 14th cent. There are three brasses—one with figure of John Sleford, rector, and canon of Ripon and Wells (1401), with inscription, figures of saints, and canopy; another with effigy (1462); and the third of a man in armour (*c.* 1475).

Balshando, pl., pa. of Lundie and Fowlis (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., about 9 N.W. of Dundee. B. Loch is drained by the Dighty Water.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Balrothery, pa.	Balbriggan (1½)	22	3155
Balrothery, vil.	Balbriggan (1½)	22	110
Balrothery, East	.....	.....	10043
Balrothery, West	.....	.....	2469
Balsall	Berkswell (1½)	99	1064
Balsall Heath	Camp Hill & B.H.(2)	132	22845
Balscaddan, pa.	Balbriggan (3)	22	575

Balsoon, pa. on the Boyne, Lower Deece bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 4 E. of Trim; ac. 1,269. This is a fertile tract. Bishop Ussher held some property and frequently resided here. A ruined church stands in an old graveyard. *B. House* is a seat.

Balta, island, pa. of Unst (q.v.), N. Shetland, Sc., 1 E. of Unst Island. It is a well-cultivated tract. B. Sound is a channel about two miles long by one broad, and the name is also given to B. village.

Balteagh, pa. on the B., Keenaght bar., N. co. Londy., Ir., 4 S.E. of Newtown Limavady; ac. 10,410. The highest point is 1,315 ft. above the sea, some bog occupying the higher areas, with rich and fertile soil in the lower grounds. Limestone containing fossils is quarried, and quartz pebbles occur. There are a pa. church (1814), Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, and several schools. It is intersected by the Castle river. B. rivulet rises on Boyd's Mountain and falls into the Roe.

Balterley, tp., pa. of Barthomley (q.v.), N. Staffs., 6½ N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme; ac. 1,234.

Balthayock, a detached portion of the pa. of Kinnoul (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 3 E. of Perth. B. Castle belonged to the Knights Templars, and is now in ruins. *B. House* dates partly from the 14th and partly from the 16th cent.

Baltilly, estate a little to the west of Ceres, pa. of Ceres (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc. *B. House* is a seat.

Baltimore, vil. on B. Bay, pa. of Tullagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 7 S.W. of Skibbereen. It gave the title of Baron to George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland, after whom the city of Baltimore was named. It is amid fine scenery; and there is a pa. church (1819), a school, a dispensary, and a courthouse. The Baroness Burdett Coutts founded a fishery school here in 1887, and fishing is an important industry. Slate, copper, wheat, and flax are exported, and coal, iron, and timber imported. A pier gives facilities for shipping. A traditional seat of the Druids, its old name was Dunashad, and in modern times it became a parliamentary borough. Up to the 16th cent. B. was an important foreign mart. Its castle, the ruins of which still remain, was founded at a remote period, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1602, and by Algerine pirates in 1631, when many of the inhabitants were slaughtered and many carried away prisoners. The latter event was a decisive blow to the prosperity of the place, from which it has never recovered. B. Bay is formed by the estuary of the Ilan; it is well sheltered, and affords facilities for shipping such as few other Irish harbours can command.

Baltinglass (1), pa., Upper Talbotstown and Rathvilly bars., cos. Carl. and Wick., Ir., 28 W. of Wicklow; ac. 2,367. The scenery is romantic, varied by hill, dale, wood, and water. The soil is good, and marl occurs. Stone coffins, containing urns and baked earth, were discovered here 1787. *Golden Fort*, *Kilranelagh*, *Knockrigg*, *Saunder's Court*, and *Stratford Lodge*, are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Balscaddan, vil.	Balbriggan (3)	22	106
Balsham	Linton (3)	51	894
Balsoon	Trim (4)	30	144
Balteagh	Limavady (4)	180	1501
Balterley	Betley Road (2)	153	273
Baltimore	Skibbereen (7)	220	1032
Baltinglass (1)	Baltinglass	42	2028

Baltinglass (2), mkt. to. (F.) on the Slaney, pa. of Baltinglass (q.v.), W. co. Wick., Ir., 10 E. of Mageney. The river is here spanned by a bridge of three arches. The pa. church occupies part of the old abbey referred to further down. There are extensive grain-mills and factories for silk-winding; the trade carried on is of an active description. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the courthouse, besides which the public buildings include infantry barracks, a bridewell, an infirmary, and a dispensary. A Cistercian monastery was founded here in the 12th cent. by one of the kings of Leinster, and was afterwards made an abbey. It was gifted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Eustace, and by Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Harrington. The ruins of a Norman castle are now transformed into a farmhouse. A couple of moated entrenchments are pointed out, and coins of ancient date have been found. Charters were granted by James I. and Charles II.; and from 1633 down to the Union, B. returned two members to Parliament. Seven annuals fairs are held.

Baltonsborough, pa. and vil. on the Brue, Mid Somerset, 4 S.W. of Glastonbury; ac. 2,472; soil and subsoil blue lias. The church of St. Dunstan is Dec.; there is an almonry on the north side of the chancel, which still contains the ancient sedilia; the nave has a wagon-vault and a piscina in the south wall. An hourglass-stand, large 15th-cent. benches, and a seat dating from the 17th cent. and believed to have been used as a stool of penance, are preserved; there are fine crosses on the gables, and some curious metal-work on the roof of the tower; a cross, in the form of a crucifix, with modern base and shaft, stands in the churchyard.

Baltray, vil. on the coast, at the mouth of the Boyne, pa. of Termonfeckin (q.v.), S.E. co. Louth, Ir., 3 N.E. of Drogheda. Fisheries are the chief industry. The vil. is built in a straggling style, and possesses a safe harbour, giving shelter to the small fleet of boats.

Balvag, river, S.W. Perths., Sc., 6 N.W. of Callander. It flows out of Loch Voil into Loch Lubnaig. Good trout-fishing may be had.

Balvast. [POOLVASH.]

Balvenie Castle, ruined keep on the Fiddagh, adjoining Dufftown, pa. of Mortlach (q.v.), Mid Banffs., Sc. Crowning a richly-wooded hill, it commands a fine if somewhat limited landscape. The oldest portion is said to have been a Pictish tower, but the traces of Scottish Baronial style exhibited throughout the remnants of the walls make that tradition exceedingly doubtful. It is chiefly associated with the name of "the Wolf of Badenoch," and has been successively the property of the Comyns, Douglases, Stuarts, Inneses, and Earls of Fife. From it the Douglases took the title of baron in the 15th cent. The "new Castle of B.," an ugly white pile, stands 1½ N. of Dufftown, and although uninhabited is kept in repair.

Balvicar, vil., pa. of Kilbrandon (q.v.), Siel Island, W. Args., Sc., 14 S.W. of Oban.

Balvie, estate, pa. of New Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts. Sc., 1½ W. of Milngavie. *B. House* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Baltinglass (2)	Baltinglass	42	1057
Baltonsborough	Glastonbury (4)	131	718
Baltray	Drogheda (3)	32	297
Bamber Bridge	Bamber Bridge	208	5470

Balvraid, ha. near Dornoch, pa. of Dornoch (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc. It contains a public school.

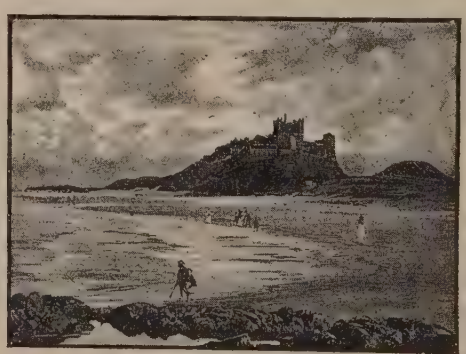
Balwahanaid, ha. near Lawers, pa. of Weem (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc.

Balwearie, ruined stronghold, pa. of Abbotshall (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 2 W. of Kirkcaldy. A place of considerable strength, it was the birth-place of Michael Scott, the wizard (1210–91), celebrated by Dante and by Sir Walter Scott. It gave the title of baron to the earls of Melville from 1690 to 1713, and later to the earls of Leven and Melville.

Bamber Bridge, large vil. and eccl. pa., taken in 1842 from the pas. of Blackburn and Leyland (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3 S.E. of Preston. The church of St. Saviour, built 1836, is in Romanesque style. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Cotton goods are manufactured.

Bamburgh, pa., tp., and vil. on the sea-coast, N. Northumb.; ac. of pa. 25,230, of tp. 1,200; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Aidan is principally E. Eng., with nave and chancel (both of five bays), aisles, transepts, south porch, and a tower with pyramidal roof; the chancel retains a piscina and sedilia, and in the wall is a recess containing the effigy of a knight with legs crossed; there is a crypt divided into two compartments, one of which, formerly the burial-place of the Forster family, has two vaulted bays, and is pierced with a small window. In the churchyard is an altar-tomb with recumbent figure to Grace Darling. At the entrance to the vil. are the remains of a convent of Austin Friars, a cell to Nostell Priory in Yorkshire, founded by Henry I., 1137. The national school is endowed.

Bamburgh Castle, tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 E. of Belford; ac. 6. The castle, anciently "Bebbanburgh," is said to have been so named from Bebba, wife of Æthelfrith, grandson of Ida, who erected outworks of timber here in the



BAMBURGH CASTLE.

(From a photograph by G. W. Wilson & Co., Aberdeen.)

6th cent. It stands on a long narrow rock, is surrounded by a curtain-wall, and divided into three wards; from the principal entrance, which is between two semicircular towers, a steep flight of steps leads to the outer ward, containing, besides the gatehouse, the domestic buildings on

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bamburgh, pa.	Belford (5)	323	3361
Bamburgh, tp.	Belford (5)	323	364
Bamburgh Castle	Belford (5)	323	53

its west side and facing them a Late Norm. chapel with apse; the Late Norm. keep, which is quadrangular, is situated in the middle ward, and divided into three stories; in the inmost ward is a small postern, from which a steep staircase descends to an outwork. The castle has undergone several sieges, beginning with that by Penda, King of Mercia, 642; in 1715 it was forfeited by Thomas Forster, who headed the Jacobite rising, and bought by his brother-in-law, Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, who converted the buildings to charitable purposes, and left a bequest for their maintenance, which in 1864 yielded about £9,000 annually. Besides support given to local schools and the provision of a life-boat and other appliances for shipwrecked sailors, the poor are relieved by means of a dispensary within the castle walls.

Bamford (1), tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Hathersage (q.v.), N. Derbys., 4½ N.E. of Castleton; ac. 1,475. The church of St. John the Baptist, built 1860, is in the Late Dec. style. The font, of Derbyshire marble, is circular, and inlaid with Italian marble. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have places of worship. There are cotton mills in the tp., which has a few small charities.

Bamford (2), ha. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Bury and Middleton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3 W. of Rochdale. The church of St. Michael, built 1885, is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Congregationalists have chapels here. Woollens and cottons are manufactured.

Bamfurlong, pl., tp. of Abram (q.v.), S. Lancs., 4 N. of Newton.

Bampton (1), large pa. and mkt. to. (S.) on the Batherne, N. Dev., 7 N. of Tiverton; ac. 7,789; soil gravelly, overlying rock. The church of St. Michael is Dec. and E. Perp. A carved oak screen, bearing the coat-of-arms of the Bourchiers, divides the nave from the chancel; and two altar-tombs, with traceried panels, are built into the walls of the chancel. There is some stained glass of the 16th cent. A great market is held in March, and another in November; also two fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses—held on Whit Tuesday and in October. Railway keys and trenails are manufactured in the district, and there are quarries of building and lime stone. The streams here abound with trout. *Combehead* and *Wonham House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Bampton (2), pa., tp., and mkt. to. (W.), Mid Oxon, 5 S.W. of Witney; ac. of pa. 11,238, of tp. 4,491; soil and subsoil gravel. The cruciform church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1810, is chiefly Trans. (from E. Eng. to Dec.), the chancel and base of tower being E. Norm. or perhaps Saxon. There are E. Eng. sedilia and piscina in the chancel, a remarkable Perp. Easter sepulchre, and some fine old carved stalls with misereres and benches bearing heraldic devices. There is a Late Norm. doorway at the end of the south transept, and the aisles and nave are separated by massive arcades. The tower rests on Trans. Norm. arches, has four figures of angels at the corners, and the spire is octagonal. There is a fine reredos with figures of our Lord and the Apostles under rich canopies. In a chapel at the east side of the north transept is a greatly-mutilated recumbent figure, perhaps of the time of Henry IV. The south transept has two chapels. There is a brass (1429) with figure, another (1500) with figure, and another (1633); and there is a recumbent effigy in the churchyard. The Town Hall is in the centre of the town, and the ground floor contains an open market. In 1884 part of it was made a reading-room, and there is a small lending library. There are Baptist and Particular Baptist chapels, and a Wesleyan mission room. The charities amount to about £140. The Deanery Farm is an Elizabethan house. *Ham Court*, with a gateway and other slight remains of a castellated house, is a seat. There is a grammar school, founded 1670 by Robert Veysey, and endowed with about £20 a year. The national schools are endowed with about £68 a year.

Bampton (3), pa. and vil. on the Lowther, N.W. Westmd., 4 N.W. of Shap; ac. 10,691, water 234; soil 8,000 ac. mountainous moorland, in the valleys rich loam, overlying limestone and gravel. The church of St. Patrick was rebuilt 1726. The Grammar School was founded 1627 by Thomas Sutton. Hawes Water is in this pa. Edmund Gibson, sometime Bishop of London, was born here. B. Condale and B. Patrick are manors; the former was in the possession of Henry de Cundale in the time of Henry III. British barrows and a circle of large stones still remain.

Bampton Aston, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1½ E. from Bampton (q.v.), Mid Oxon. The cruciform church of St. James, built 1839, is in modern Gothic style. There is a small Baptist chapel.

Bampton Grange, vil., pa. of Bampton (q.v.), N.W. Westmd., 3 N.W. of Shap.

Bampton Kirk. [KIRK BAMPTON.]

Bampton Lew, eccl. pa., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Bampton (q.v.), Mid Oxon. The church of Holy Trinity was built 1842, and is of no architectural merit.

Bampton, Little, tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Kirk Bampton (q.v.), N.W. Cumb.

Ban-, for names not found under this spelling, *see* also BANN-.

Banada, vil. on the Moy, pa. of Kilmacteige (q.v.), S.W. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 W. of Tobercurry. It is situated amid beautiful scenery, and contains the ruins of an old abbey founded 1423. Three annual fairs are held. *The Abbey* is a modern mansion.

Banagh, bar., S.W. co. Don., Ir.; ac. 177,353. This is a peninsular tract between Loughros More Bay and Donegal Bay, and is exceedingly mountainous. It contains no to. of importance.

Banagher (1), mkt. to. (F.) on the Shannon, pa. of Reynagh (q.v.), W. K. Co., Ir., 8 N.W. of Birr.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bamford (1)	Chapel-en-le-Frith	(9) 167	317
Bamford (2)	Heywood	(1) 194	1898
Bampton (1), pa.	Bampton	179	1672
Bampton (1), to.	Bampton	179	869
Bampton (2), pa.	Bampton	79	2313
Bampton (2), tp.	Bampton	79	1346
Bampton (3)	Shap	(4) 270	475
Bampton Aston	Bampton	79	848
Bampton Lew	Bampton	79	119
Banagh	.....	.....	26263
Banagher (1)	Banagher	84	1164

The river, here crossed by a bridge, is navigable by small steamers, by which a considerable trade, principally in corn, is carried on, chiefly with Limerick and Athlone. The pa. church is a handsome Gothic building, and the to. has a Royal School (one of six in all Ir.), an excellent establishment successfully conducted, several other schools, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, infantry barracks, etc. Until the introduction of modern artillery B. was a place of great strength and military importance, being beset with forts and other defences. Although these works are still kept in repair, a few artillerymen are the only garrison. Petty sessions are held, and there are four annual fairs. From the reign of Charles I. down to the Union, B. returned two members to Parliament. Garry Castle is a ruin, and *Cloghan Castle* is an ancient seat.

Banagher (2), pa. on the Roe, Keenaght and Tirkeeran bars., W. co. Londy., Ir., 2 s.w. of Dungiven; ac. 23,906. It is a mountainous tract, containing some bog; limestone and freestone prevail, and Irish diamonds occur. The pa. church (1782) is a good building, and there is a chapel-of-ease at Feeney. There are ruins of several old churches, a vitrified fort, an ancient cross, and a monument. *Ashpark*, *B. Cottage*, and *Knockan* are seats.

Banavie, vil., pa. of Kilmallie (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 3½ N.N.E. of Fort William. Situated at the end of the Caledonian Canal, its fine hotel is a popular resting-place for tourists. There is a public school here, and regular communication by coach is maintained with Corpach. The Boundary Commission transferred B. from Args. to Invs.

Banbridge, mkt. to. (M.) on the Bann, pa. of Seapatrick (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 25 s.w. of Belfast. The handsome bridge which here spans the river was erected 1832. The pa. church is a fine modern cruciform structure. Other buildings include chapels belonging to the Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, a courthouse, dispensary, market-house, town-hall, school, and police station. Linen and thread are manufactured; bleaching is carried on; and there are very extensive chemical works. It is a seat of petty sessions, and twelve annual fairs are held. A fine monument to Captain Crozier, the Arctic explorer, stands near the house in which he was born. *Climauly*, *Huntly Glen*, *Mill Mount*, and *The Rectory* are the principal seats.

Banbury, pa., tp., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (TH.), on the Cherwell and the Oxford and Birmingham Canal, Oxon, 15 N. of Bicester; ac. of pa. 3,408, of tp. 81. The borough is administered by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The church of St. Mary is of Classical style, and is built on the site of a Perp. church which was finally destroyed 1792. There is also a Roman Catholic church of St. John, designed by Pugin; and there are Wesleyan, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Calvinist places of worship. The cemetery of 3½ acres has two mortuary chapels. Among the chief buildings are two corn exchanges, a town hall, and an institute with good library. The old B. Cross no longer exists, but a new one has been set up near its site at the top of the High Street. There are three newspapers published in the town. The principal industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements, tent, sacking, rope and

BANBURY: THE CROSS AND CHURCH, FROM SOUTH BAR.
(From a photograph by A. Beales & Co., Banbury.)

girth making, brewing, malting, and woolstapling, making of bricks and tiles, carriage and perambulator manufacture, and last, though not least, the production of the celebrated B. cakes, which have had a reputation since 1608. There are nursery gardens in the neighbourhood, and a quantity of rhubarb is grown for medicinal purposes. Of the old B. Castle, built 1125, the only existing remains are a part of the walls and of a stone staircase. It was besieged more than once in the Civil War, and suffered accordingly. One of the most interesting features of the town are some fine old timbered houses. The gates of the old Reindeer Inn bear date 1570, and there are other gates of almost as early a period. In the neighbourhood have been found coins of several Roman emperors, and the remains of what appears to have been a Roman amphitheatre are still to be traced.

Banbury Division, one of the three parl. divs. of Oxon. It is situated in the north of the county, and returns one member.

Banchory, to. on the Dee, pa. of Banchory-Ternan (q.v.), N. Kincs., Sc., 17 s.w. of Aberdeen. The river is here crossed by an iron bridge. Founded 1805, it is built in a straggling and irregular manner, contains some fine villas, and is a favourite residence of the citizens of Aberdeen. There are Free and Episcopal churches, both in the E. Eng. style. Other public buildings include a town-hall and a library. (The name is derived from the Gaelic, and signifies "an opening between two hills.")

Banchory-Devenick, pa. on the Dee, Abers. and Kincs., Sc., 4 s.w. of Aberdeen; ac. 10,040. The river is spanned by two bridges—one on the suspension principle; the other of stone, and known as the Old Bridge of Dee. The surface never attains a height of more than about 400 ft., and the soil varies much—alluvium, rich black earth, hard till, and moss being all presented. The prevailing rock

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Banagher (2)	Dungiven (2)	225	2177
Banbridge	Banbridge	87	4901
Banbury, pa.	Banbury	77	9792
Banbury, tp.	Banbury	77	3639
Banbury, mun. bor.	Banbury	77	12768
Banbury Division	.....	.....	43862
Banchory	Banchory (3)	543	1400
Banchory-Devenick	Aberdeen (4)	528	1981

is an exceedingly hard granite, cropping out in all directions. B. is divided into two *q.s.* pas.—one bearing the name of the pa., and the other called Portlethan (q.v.). Here are some stone circles and cairns; near the latter stone coffins have been found.

Banchory-Ternan, pa., N. Kincs., Sc., 17 S.W. of Aberdeen; ac. 20,079. It is watered by the Dee, and contains several hills, Blackyduds reaching a height of 1,422 ft. The soil is mostly alluvium, with some moor and waste. Granite and limestone are worked. The pa. church, built 1824, is in Gothic style. When the Loch of the Leys was drained a fine crannoge was found. *Banchory Lodge, Crathes Castle, Inchmarlo, Invery House,* and *Raemoir House* are seats.

Bancleroche, or **Kirkton,** estate at the mouth of Kirkton Glen, pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc. *B. House* is a seat.

Bandirran, ha. and estate, pa. of Collace (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 7 N.E. of Perth. It was transferred from the pa. of Kettins, Forfs., by the Boundary Commission. *B. House* is a seat.

Bandon (1), tp. and mkt. to. (W. and S.) on the Bandon, pas. of Ballymodan and Kilbrogan (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 19 S.W. of Cork. The river is navigable for barges, and is here crossed by a bridge of six arches. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian (two), and Wesleyan Methodist chapels—all good buildings. One of the Presbyterian chapels belongs to the Church of Scotland. Other buildings include a convent, court-house, schools, two libraries, infirmary, fever hospital, corn market, fish market, barracks, bridewell, and union. An important trade in corn and provisions, especially butter, is carried on; and there are manufactures of leather, malt, flour, woollens, cottons, camlets, and stuffs; and some breweries and distilleries. Quarter and petty sessions are held, and there are fifteen annual fairs. Founded by the first Earl of Cork, who settled a body of Protestants here, it received a charter from James I., and returned members to Parliament down to the Union. It was defended by walls, but on account of tumults these were demolished at the Revolution, and only vestiges are now left. For a long time no Roman Catholic was allowed to settle here. Held by a Protestant garrison during the troubles of 1641, the Irish were signally defeated in the neighbourhood. The Boyles took the title of baron from B. *Castle Barnard, Mayfield, Mount Pleasant, Richmount,* and *The Farm* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Bandon (2), river, S. co. Cork, Ir. Its general direction is east, and after a course of about 40 miles it falls into Kinsale Harbour at Kinsale.

Bandrake Head, pl., pa. of and ¾ N.W. from Colton (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Bandrum, estate, pa. of Saline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc.; 5 N.W. of Dunfermline. *B. House* is a seat.

Baneton, or **Bainton,** vil., pa. of Kennoway (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 2¼ N.W. of Leven. The road between Cupar and Dysart passes in the neighbourhood.

Banff, pa., seaport, royal and parl. burgh, and mkt. to. (F.), on the Moray Firth, at the mouth of the Deveron, N.W. Banffs., Sc., 1¼ W.S.W. of Macduff; ac. 6,073. The surface rises towards the south, the Hill of Ord attaining a height of 573 ft. above sea-level. The soil varies, but is chiefly argillaceous, overlying granite, clay-slate, mica-slate, greywacke, and Old Red Sandstone. The to. is connected with Macduff by a bridge of seven arches. It is clean and pleasant-looking, and has several good and handsome streets. The pa. church dates from 1790, but its fine spire is a much later erection; and there are a Free church, and Roman Catholic, Independent, United Presbyterian, and Methodist chapels. Other public buildings are the town-hall (with a spire), Chalmer's Hospital (a well-endowed institution), a market-house, custom-house, prison (no longer in use), academy, library, bath-house, county buildings, asylum, hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, masonic hall, and scientific institution. B. has become a favourite summer resort, and is a bonding port and coast-guard station. It is an important fishing centre, and cured fish of various kinds are largely exported. The town has manufactures of woollens, manures, leather, and tobacco; there are rope-walks, breweries and distilleries, timber yards and iron foundries; and sail-making and brick-making are carried on. There is a slip for vessels. Six annual fairs are held. It unites with other burghs to return one member to Parliament. It is said to have been a residence of Malcolm Caenmohr, and received its earliest charter 1163 from Malcolm II., others being granted later on by William the Lyon, Robert I., Robert II., and James VI. In 1644 it was pillaged by the lairds of Gight, Newton, and Ardlogie, and in the following year by the great Marquis of Montrose. The Duke of Cumberland encamped in the neighbourhood when marching on Culloden, and later on it was visited by Dr. Samuel Johnson and by Burns. It has suffered damage on more than one occasion from floods in the Deveron. Archbishop Sharp (1618–79) was born in its old castle, now in ruins. The historical House of Airlie and the Palace of the Ogilvies have entirely disappeared. Traces remain of the ancient church, two priories, a house of the Knights Templars, a bedeshouse, and four chapels. *B. Castle* was erected by the Earl of Findlater and Seafield (1714–70); and *Duff House,* the seat of the Duke of Fife, was built 1746.

Banffshire, maritime co. on the Moray Firth, N.E. Sc.; ac. 412,258. It is bounded on the north by the sea, on the east and south by Abers., and on the west by Elgs. and Invs. Banff, Portsoy, Cullen, Burghead, and Keith, are towns, the latter being the junction of the Highland and Great North of Scotland railway systems, which enter B. from west and east respectively, and give communication with Inverness and Aberdeen and, through them, with all the more important places in the country. There are no navigable rivers. Towards the south the surface is mountainous, with the lower hills well wooded, and rising between romantic glens. Ben Macdhui, the highest point attained, is 4,296 ft. above sea-level. To the north the ground is low and fertile, with a very rich soil. Here the climate is dry and mild; but wet, cold, and severe among

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Banchory-Ternan	Banchory (3)	543	3193
Bandon (1), tp.	Bandon	186	3488
Banff, pa.	Banff	592	4763
Banff, parl. burgh	Banff	592	7578

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Banff, royal burgh	Banff	592	3871
Banff, to.	Banff	592	7598
Banffshire	.....	.....	61684

the hills. Slate and marble are quarried, and granite, gneiss, mica-slate, Old Red Sandstone, and limestone are presented. Ichthyolites, topazes, rock crystals, and hone-stone occur sparsely. Land is being steadily reclaimed, much having already been done in this direction, with the best results. Scientific farming is nearly universal, the principal crops raised being those of oats, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. Cattle of the finer kinds are largely imported from the Lowland counties and fattened, those of the native breed being chiefly confined to the hill-pastures. Sheep-farming does not occupy much attention, although there are several very fine flocks, notably that of Gordon Castle. Horse-breeding is only engaged in to a limited extent. The herring and salmon fisheries are very important, and are actively prosecuted. The manufactures are not extensive, and are practically the same as those enumerated under Banff (q.v.). A shipping trade of some activity is carried on in corn and cattle outward; and in coal, iron, feeding stuffs, and cattle inward. Our earliest knowledge of this tract shows it as possessed by the Vacomagi, a Caledonian tribe, who had founded towns where Burghead and Boharm are now; and cairns and standing stones, which are numerous, still survive as their memorials. The Romans next invaded B., penetrating through the mountains, and, it is supposed, constructing the usual military road over serious obstacles. They founded stations near Gordon Castle and at Deskford, but their hold upon the country could never have been very strong, and much inferior to that exercised by them farther south. When the Danes began to ravage the Scottish coasts, B. did not escape their attention, and the bloody frays which invariably accompanied their visits were enacted here, as elsewhere. Tradition says that the Vikings were defeated in pitched battles at Rathven and at Mortlach. Some Scandinavian remains mark this period. But one of the most important events in the history of the county was the battle of Glenlivet, fought 1594. [GLENLIVET.] Ancient castles stand at Auchendoune, Balvenie, Banff, Boharm, and Findlater. There are remains of old churches at Mortlach and at Gamrie—the former, says tradition, having been a cathedral. B. contains nineteen pas. and portions of eleven others, and returns one member to Parliament.

Bangholm, pl. in the north-east dis. of Edinburgh, pa. of St. Cuthbert's (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc. Here is a junction which unites the Caledonian Railway system with Leith.

Bangley, lib., pa. of Drayton Bassett (q.v.), E Staffs., 3 S.W. of Tamworth.

Bangor (1), pa., parl. and mun. bor., and city, one of the group of places that under the name of the Carnarvon District return one member, N. Carnarvs., 9 N.E. of Carnarvon; ac. 7,543; soil sandy with rocks. It is pleasantly situated in a valley near the northern entrance of the Menai Straits, and close to hills which command fine views. It was anciently called Bangor Fawr (Great Bangor), to distinguish it from Bangor in Flints., popularly called Bangor-is-Coed ("below the wood"). The cathedral, erected A.D. 525, was afterwards dedicated to St. Deiniol, said to have been the founder. The building was destroyed by the Saxons 1071, reconstructed 1102, again demolished 1211, and rebuilt by King John 1212. It suffered, with the cathedral of St. Asaph, about 1247, in the wars between Henry III. and the Welsh. In 1402 it was burnt down in the rebellion of Owen Glyndwr, and remained in ruins for nearly a century. The choir was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII., and the tower and nave were built 1532.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bangor (1), pa.	Bangor	239	12261
Bangor (1), parl. bor. and city	Bangor	239	9939

BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral is a low plain building, 233 ft. by 96 ft., with a tower 60 ft. high. It contains the tombs of the Welsh princes Ap Cynan, Owen Gwynedd, and Cadwallader; and the heart of Bishop Skeffington is buried here. In 1881 the cathedral was restored, and a new chapter-house and muniment-room were erected. The palace and deanery, plain unpretending buildings, are close by the cathedral. St. Mary's Church, Garth Road, was built 1864. There are also St. David's Church, Glanadda; St. James's Church, Upper Bangor; and several Dissenting chapels. The Free Museum and Reading-Room, in High Street, contains an interesting collection of curiosities, consisting principally of articles from India and China, presented by Captain Jones, a native of the city. The Penrhyn Arms Hotel has been adapted as the University College for North Wales, and the University College Hall for Women has been erected in High Street. The Normal College, Upper Bangor, for the training of teachers for elementary schools in Wales, was built 1862. The Friars' Grammar School, founded 1557, is situated in the lower part of the city, and after being closed for many years was re-opened 1872. The Masonic Hall, High Street, a good building of red brick in the Queen Anne style, accommodates the Conservative Club. A handsome clock-tower was erected as a Jubilee Memorial (1887). The other public buildings include the Penrhyn Hall and the Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary. There are numerous slate quarries in the neighbourhood; and the sea-coast here is much resorted to for bathing.

Bangor (2), pa., seaport, and mkt. to. (T.), on Belfast Lough, Lower Ards and Lower Castlereagh bars., N.E. co. Down, Ir., 12 N.E. of Belfast; ac. 17,015. The soil is fairly good, resting chiefly on slate. Copper, coal, and lead occur, but only the latter is worked. The pa. church is in the Perp. style, with an ancient tower and spire, and has some curious old monuments—one being to the memory of John Gibson, first Protestant dean of Down. There are

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bangor (1), mun. bor.	Bangor	239	9892
Bangor (2), pa.	Bangor	126	7634
Bangor (2), to.	Bangor	126	3834

is a piscina in the chancel, which is apsidal, and another in the nave, two brasses (1400 and 1684), and a brass effigy of a man, with other figures. William Warner, the friend of Shakespeare, and Isaac Reed, the Shakespearean student, are buried here. A. was a favourite resort of Izaak Walton.

Amwell, Little, tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of All Saints and St. John, Hertford, and Great Amwell (q.v.), E. Herts., 1 S.W. of Ware; ac. 526. The church of Holy Trinity, founded 1863, is in E. Eng. style. The New River has its source in the pa., at Chadwell Spring.

Anabich, island, pa. of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc.

Anadorn, vil., pa. of Loughanisland (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir., 4 W. of Downpatrick, on river Anadorn, which after a course of six miles falls into Dundrum Bay, and is crossed by a bridge close to the mouth. In the neighbourhood was a castle of the MacArtans, who owned the country round. Cairns, and urns containing ashes, have been discovered in the pa.

Anafane, glen near Glendalough, Ballinacor bar., co. Wicklow, Ir.

Anascaul, vil., pa. of Ballynacourty (q.v.), N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 9 E. of Dingle. The vil. is situate in a valley near Dingle Bay, and has a lake in the neighbourhood. The district is moorland. In the neighbouring glen is a spot called "Wolf's Step," and, according to tradition, the last wild wolf seen in Ireland was slain here.

Anatrim, vil. on the Nore, pa. of Offerlane (q.v.), W. Q. Co., Ir., 8 N.W. of Abbeyleix.

Anbally, vil. on the Clare, pa. of Kilmoylan (q.v.), Mid co. Galway, Ir., 12 N.E. of Galway town.

An Cabar, a peak (3,106 ft.) of Ben Wyvis, Croms., Sc.

Ancaster, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 8 N.E. of Grantham; ac. 2,800; soil various, overlying rock. The church of St. Martin, repaired 1859, is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., and contains a fine Norm. arcade of 4 bays, good Norm. font, and portions of old chancel-screen incorporated into the pews. In the churchyard are several stone coffins and two effigies of ecclesiastics. A. was a Roman station on "Ermine Street," and some remarkable Roman sculptures have been found near the church, together with a small altar and a Roman milestone. Large numbers of Roman coins have been discovered, as well as a tesselated pavement, a Roman kiln with remains of pottery, and some skeletons. During some excavations in 1884, opposite A. Hall, a Roman wall on a foundation of concrete was found, and a vase containing Roman coins. In the neighbourhood are quarries of oolite, much used for building. *A. Hall* and *West Willoughby Hall* are seats.

Ancholme, river, rises in the Wolds near Market Rasen, N. Lincs., and flows 22 miles north, past South Kelsey and Brigg, to the Humber near Ferriby. The river is navigable to Brigg, a distance of 9 miles.

Anchor Head, headland in the Bristol Channel, N. Somerset, between Sand Bay and Uphill Bay, 1 N.W. of Weston-super-Mare.

Ancoats, sub. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Ancroft, pa. and vil., N. Northumb., 5½ S. of Berwick-on-Tweed; ac. 9,941, water 17, and foreshore 435; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Anne, restored 1870, was probably founded about the end of the 11th cent. An ancient fortified structure, erected for the residence of the curate, and for the defence of the villagers from the incursions of Scots, adjoins the church. It is believed that the vil. was at one time a place of note, and the remains of many buildings have been discovered.

Ancrum, pa. and vil., N. Roxbs., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Jedburgh; ac. 10,296, water 193; soil partly sandstone, and partly fertile loam and stiff clay, and some gravel. Beside the 18th-cent. pa. church, there is a Free church. The vil., which is on a curve of the Ale—once the Alne, whence the name Alne Crom ("Crook of the Alne")—is of some antiquity. There are remains of a Caledonian fort, of a 13th-cent. cross, and of some walls which once formed part of a preceptory of the Knights of Malta. In the neighbourhood are caves, which are thought to have been hiding-places during the Border troubles, and one of them was a favourite resort of the poet Thomson. At A. Moor one of the last battles between England and Scotland took place (in 1544), and a maiden named Lilliard is said to have taken part on the Scottish side, and, like Widdrington, to have "fought on her stumps" when her legs were "cuttid off." *A. House* has a deer-park and some fine trees.

Ancton, ha., pa. of Felpham (q.v.), S.W. Sussex, near Bognor.

Anderby, pa. and vil., with small harbour, Mid Lincs., 5 S.E. of Alford; ac. 1,362; soil mostly clay, overlying blue clay and marl. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1887, is an ancient brick building.

Anderrow, series of small lakes, Connemara, co. Galway, Ir., 8 W. of Aughterarder, on the road to Clifden.

Anderson, or **Winterborne Anderson,** pa. on the Winterborne, Mid Dors., 7 S. of Blandford; ac. 570; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael is in the later E. Eng. style.

Andersonstown, vil., pa. of Shankhill (q.v.), co. Antr., Ir., about 3 S.W. of Belfast. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in farming and dairy work, but some are employed in neighbouring bleach and dye works.

Anderston, sub. of Glasgow, formerly a distinct vil., but now entirely absorbed, although it is still a *q.s.* pa., pa. of Barony (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. There are several churches. It was annexed to the mun. bor. of Glasgow in 1846. The district shares in the industries of Glasgow (q.v.), and has shipbuilding yards, foundries, and factories.

Anderton (1), tp., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2 N.W. of Northwich; ac. 526, water 41.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Amwell, Little, tp.	Ware (1½)	22	843
Amwell, Little, ec. pa.	Ware (1½)	22	916
Anbally	Galway (12)	128	119
Ancaster	Ancaster	115	600
Ancroft	Scremerston (3)	335	1526
Ancrum	Jedfoot (2½)	368	1241
Anderby	Mumby Road (2½)	131	230
Anderson	Wimborne (8)	109	66
Anderston	Glasgow	400	7763
Anderton (1)	Northwich (2)	172	369

Anderton (2), tp., pa. of Adlington (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3¼ S.E. of Chorley; ac. 1,159. The Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Joseph, is in the E. Eng. style. The Liverpool Corporation Water Works are partly in this tp.

Andet, ancient chap., pa. of Methlick (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 1¾ S.W. of Methlick vil. The memory of the church of St. Ninian is preserved by the names Chapel Farm and Chapel Well.

Andover, pa., bor. (absorbed in the Andover Division 1885), mkt. to. (F.), and head of U., on the Anton, giving name to the hund., and the title of viscount to the Earl of Suffolk, N. Hants, 16 N.E. of Salisbury; ac. 9,601, water 14; soil chalky. The to. received its charter from King John, and has a separate court of Quarter Sessions and commission of the peace. The old church, partly Norm. and partly E. Eng., with curious wooden pillars in the nave, was destroyed about 1846; and the new church of St. Mary, in the E. Eng. style, was completed soon afterwards; in the galleries are the remains of two curious tombs taken from the old church, and there are several handsome stained windows. The Cottage Hospital, erected 1876, is a handsome red-brick building. There are several almshouses, and charities producing £200 are distributed yearly. The Town Hall, erected 1825, is in the Classic style; it has a large room capable of seating 300 persons, a council chamber, besides other rooms. There are iron-works, an agricultural implement manufactory, and breweries. In the neighbourhood of the South Western railway station a new dis., called Newtown, has sprung up since the opening of the railway. The remains of several Roman encampments are in the vicinity, notably a large one on the top of *Bury Hill* (2 S.W.). *Folksbury* or *Balksbury* (1 S.W.) is a large camp. On *Danebury Hill* is a circular entrenchment with several barrows near it; and a camp occupies the summit of *Quarley Hill* (8 W.), with tumuli scattered over the surrounding downs.

Andover (or **Western**) **Division,** one of the five divisions of the county of Hants. It includes the boroughs of Andover and Winchester, and returns one member.

Andoversford, ha., pa. of Dowdeswell (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 5¾ S.E. of Cheltenham.

Andreas, pa. and vil., Ayre sheading, N. I. of M., 5½ N.W. of Ramsey, and forming part of the low plain of the Curragh, crossed by a range of rounded sandhills; ac. 7,871; soil sandy. The vil. is the largest in the extreme north of the island. The church of St. Andrew is a modern building; in the churchyard are two Runic crosses, and in the neighbourhood several prehistoric tumuli. *Ballacurry Fort,* an earthwork, said to have been formed by the Earl of Derby in the 17th cent., is 2 S.W.

Andunty, lake, pa. of Petty (q.v.), N.E. Invs., Sc., on ridge towards Croy.

Andwell, pa. and small vil., N. Hants, 3 E. of Basingstoke; ac. 143; soil clay, sand, and gravel, with peaty substance, overlying clay. Watercress is largely cultivated here. There is no church, but the remains of a Benedictine priory still exist.

Anerley, sub. of London, in the pa. of Penge (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, 1 S.W. of Sydenham. Holy Trinity is an eccl. pa. formed in 1873 out of St. John's, Penge, and St. Paul's, Upper Penge, Norwood pa. The church, built 1878, is in the Dec. style. There is a fine reredos of Caen stone and alabaster, and several stained windows. St. James's Mission Church is attached to the church of St. Paul, Upper Penge. Here is an entrance to the Crystal Palace.

Angelltown, vil., pa. of Newcastle (q.v.), S.W. Glamorgs., near Bridgend.

Angel's Hill, hillock in the isle of Iona, Args., Sc., 1¼ S.W. of the cathedral. It is said that here St. Columba used to talk with angels (hence the name). There is a cairn and a stone circle on the hillock.

Angersleigh, small pa., W. Somerset, 4 S.W. of Taunton; ac. 403; soil clayey, overlying stone and marl. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. *Leigh Court* is a seat in the pa.

Angerton (1), pa. (formerly extra-parochial), N. Lancs., 3 S. of Broughton; ac. 1,074, water 1,121; soil sand and moss-peat, overlying sand and clay. It consists chiefly of waste moorland.

Angerton (2), ha., tp. of Blenkinsopp (q.v.), S.W. Northumb., 3 W. of Haltwhistle.

Angerton, High, tp. on the Wansbeck, pa. of Hartburn (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6½ W. of Morpeth; ac. 1,280; soil loamy. There are tile-works here. *A. Hall,* an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Angerton, Low, tp., pa. of Hartburn (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6½ W. of Morpeth; ac. 1,063.

Angle, pa. and vil. on the south shore of Milford Haven, S.W. Pembs., 9 W. of Pembroke; ac. 2,320, foreshore 696; soil sand and loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., with some traces of Norm. work. On the south side is an old arched aisle; near this is a monument to one of the Ferrars family, and also a grotesque sculptured figure of a man placed against the wall. The churchyard contains the stone effigy of a monk, and in the north-east corner is a small, arched building, formerly an oratory. To the south-west of the church are the ruins of a convent, and near these the foundations of a former church have been laid bare. On the beach are the remains of a curious Roman structure, locally called the "block-house."

Angle Bridge, eccl. dis. in the civil pa. of and about 3 S.E. from Whittlesey (q.v.), N.W. Cambs. Here is a mission house with a school.

Anglesborough, pl. and seat, pa. of Kilbeheny (q.v.), S.E. Lim., Ir., 8 S. of Knocklong.

Anglesey (1), island and county in N. Wales, separated from the mainland of Carnarvs. by the Menai Strait, which is spanned by a suspension

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Anderton (2)	Horwich (1)	202	454
Andover	Andover Town	67	6048
Andover Divison	.....	.....	51223
Andreas	Sulby Glen (3)	297	1239
Andwell	Basingstoke (3)	48	43
Angersleigh	Taunton (4)	158	27

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Angerton (1)	Foxfield (1)	269	28
Angerton, High	Angerton	295	71
Angerton, Low	Angerton (1)	295	50
Angle	Pembroke (8)	272	502
Anglesey (1)	.....	.....	50098

bridge erected 1826, and a tubular railway bridge erected 1850. A. is about 20½ miles long, 16 miles in breadth, with a circumference of 76¼ miles, and an area of 193,511 acres. It is the only Welsh county which is not mountainous. It contains 6 hunds., 77 parishes, and has 4 mkt. tos.—Amlwch, Beaumaris, Holyhead, and Llangefni—and returns one member to Parliament. The Romans called the island *Mona*, under which name it is mentioned by Tacitus. Its present designation is a corruption of the Saxon name *Angles Eye*, or the "Island of the Angles." To the early Britons it was known under various appellations, such as *Ynys Dywell* (the Shady Island), *Ynys y Cedairn* (the Island of Heroes), and *Ynys Môn* (the Western Island). The soil of A. is varied, but the principal portion is a light sandy loam, overlying pebbles, gravel, peat, and limestone. There is also a considerable quantity of coarse marl, overlying minerals. These soils are, for the most part, moderately fertile, and are well adapted for cattle-feeding, which is the main occupation in the agricultural districts of the island. A considerable trade is done in live cattle, butter, cheese, tallow, hides, honey, and wax. Potatoes and turnips thrive exceptionally well, and are very extensively cultivated for exportation. Among natural manures the shell-sand of A. has a high reputation for enriching land which has been long under cultivation. But the minerals of A. are the chief source of its prosperity; these are of considerable variety and importance, coal alone excepted—of which the island is comparatively destitute. Its copper-mines in the Parys mountain, near Amlwch, are highly productive, the ore being of excellent quality. Although the Romans (if not the early Britons) at one time worked these mines, it was only so late as the 2nd of March, 1768, that the main stratum was hit upon. The anniversary of this "find" is still kept as a kind of festival by the miners. In addition to its copper, A. exports a large quantity of lead, marble, asbestos, limestone, and marl, as well as some silver. The varieties of marble include pure white, blue-veined white, grey, black, mottled brown, green, and asbestine. Many of these are in great demand for the manufacture of mantel-pieces and sepulchral monuments. The island has no manufactures of any importance. Holyhead is the point of embarkation for the Irish mails, the distance to Dublin being something under 60 miles. The Chester and Holyhead branch of the London and North Western Railway runs along the south of the island for 23 miles. In ancient times A. was regarded by the Britons as the most important place in the kingdom. It was the chief seat of the Druids, and for this reason was called *Môn maw Cymru*, or "Môn, the mother, or nurse, of Wales." The first to attack the Druids in their stronghold was Suetonius Paulinus, A.D. 61; but their college here was not finally broken up until Julius Agricola put them to the rout in A.D. 78. In the early part of the 5th cent. Caswallon Llaw Hîr, sovereign of N. Wales, made A. the seat of government, which distinction it continued to enjoy until the subjugation of the Welsh princes in 1277. A. contains numerous remains of antiquity, the most important having reference to the Druidical occupation of the island. These include various cromlechs in good preservation, vestiges of large cairns, and the remains of the *Brein Gwyn*, or royal tribunal of the Druids, a circular hollow, 180 ft. in diameter, enclosing traces of the sacred *Gorsedd*. There are also extensive remains of British earthworks and Roman entrenchments, as well as roads and buildings of the latter date. One of the most curious of these is a circular tower on a hill named *Pen Caer Cybi*, supposed to have been used as a lighthouse. Roman coins, bracelets, and amulets have been dug up in different parts of the island. A. has also some few ruins of ecclesiastical and monastic buildings, but none of importance. The climate of the island is mild and healthy, and the scenery along its southern shore is picturesque. In the towns English is extensively used by all classes, but the peasantry still cling to the language of ancient Britain.

Anglesey (2), chap. in pa. of Alverstoke (q.v.), S. Hants, 2 S.W. of Gosport. The church of St. Mark, opened 1844, is of red brick with stone dressings, in the Late Perp. style. The vil. is of modern date, and commands fine views of the I. of W., and is much frequented as a watering-place.

Angle Tarn (1), mountain lakelet, W. Westmd., 7 N.E. of Ambleside. It is a feeder of the Ulleswater, with an area of 5 acres, and contains trout.

Angle Tarn (2), mountain lakelet, W. Cumb., 10½ S. of Keswick, in a hollow on Bow Fell.

Anglezarke, tp., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 E. of Chorley; ac. 2,793. There are extensive moors here, which abound with grouse.

Angliham, tld., pa. of Oranmore (q.v.), Mid co. Galway, Ir., near Menlough, south of Lough Corrib. In the neighbourhood are black marble quarries.

Angmering, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 4 S.E. of Arundel; ac. 4,575; soil and subsoil various. A. originally constituted three parishes—E. Angmering, W. Angmering, and Bargeham—which, it is supposed, were made one soon after the suppression of the monasteries. The church of St. Margaret, W. Angmering, partially rebuilt 1852, standing a short distance west of where the church of E. Angmering formerly stood, is E. Eng. There are stained windows and an elaborately-carved font. *Ham Manor* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Angram (1), tp., pa. of Long Marston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 519.

Angram (2), vil., tp. of and 2 N.W. from Muker (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Tadcaster.

Angram Grange, tp., pa. of Coxwold (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ N. of Easingwold; ac. 445. *The Grange* was formerly a farm belonging to the monks of Byland.

Angry or **Lennox Burn,** a stream of Elgs., Sc., flowing through Glen Latterach, and between pas. of Birnie and Dallas, 4 N. to the Lossie. It is rapid, of considerable size in rainy weather, and in it, between cliffs rising high on each side, are two falls, one of 50 ft. into a hole called the Kettle, and the other into the Pot.

Angus, ancient dis., now represented by Forfs., Sc., formerly belonging to the Douglases, and then to the Hamiltons. The Duke of Hamilton is Earl of A.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Anglezarke	Chorley (2)	202	92
Angmering	Angmering	63	1014
Angram (1)	Copmanthorpe (3)	191	53
Angram Grange	Coxwold (2)	208	32

Anhid, pa., Coshma bar., S. co. Lim., Ir., 1 s. of Croom; ac. 980. The river Maig forms the eastern boundary of the pa. The soil is fertile; and there is rich scenery in the neighbourhood.

Anick, formerly a tp., but now amalgamated with Sandhoe (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Anick Grange, formerly a tp., but now amalgamated with Sandhoe (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Anker, river, rises near Bulkington, N.E. Warws., and flows 20 miles north-west, past Nuneaton and Atherstone, to the Tame at Tamworth.

Ankerville, vil., pa. of Nigg (q.v.), N.E. Ross., Sc., 5 s.e. of Tain.

Ankerwyke, estate on the Thames, pa. of and ¾ s. from Wyrardisbury (q.v.). Here are the ruins of a Benedictine convent founded in the twelfth century.

Anlaby, tp., pas. of Kirk Ella and Hessle (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 w. of Hull; ac. 1,471. The church of St. Peter, chapel-of-ease to Kirk Ella, is in the Gothic style. The tp. has a public reading-room.

Anmer, pa. and vil., W. Norf., 11 n.e. of King's Lynn; ac. 1,420; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1880, is Perp. *A. Hall,* which stands in a large park, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ann, a trib. of Irvine Water, pa. of Galston, N. Ayrs., Sc.

Anna-. For words not found here, *see* ANNAGH-.

Annabuoy, river, S. co. Cork, Ir., has a course of about 16 miles north-east through Kinnalea and Kerricurrihy bars. to Cork harbour. Its name means "Yellow River," and it is so called from the mud it brings down. In the creek formed by its mouth five of Blake's ships took refuge from the pursuit of the Spanish Armada.

Annacariga, tld., pa. of Tracton (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 3 n. of Killaloe.

Annaclone, pa., Upper Iveagh bar., W. co. Down, Ir., 4 s. of Banbridge; ac. 6,544; soil good and well cultivated, with some bog. The Bann flows through the pa. There are remains of ancient forts, one of which is called Tanvally Fort.

Annacloy (1), vil. on right bank of A. river, pa. of Blaris (q.v.), N.E. co. Down, Ir., 3½ n.w. of Downpatrick.

Annacloy (2), river, N. co. Down, Ir., rises from four different lakes, drains Lough Erne and other lakes, and after a course of 20 miles falls into Strangford Lough.

Annacotty, vil., Limerick city, N.E. co. Lim., Ir., 4 e. of Limerick. It is on the left bank of the Mulcairn, about a mile above its junction with the Shannon.

Annacrivey, ha., pa. of Powerscourt (q.v.), N. co. Wick., Ir.

Annaduff, pa., Leitrim and Mohill bars., S. co. Leit., Ir.; ac. 9,675; soil tolerably good, with arable land. It contains the two villages of Drumsna and Drumod (q.v.). The Shannon expands here into two fine loughs with pretty scenery. There was an abbey here (founded 766), but nothing of it remains. *James's Heap* commemorates a skirmish fought in the neighbourhood between the troops of James II. and those of William of Orange. Limestone, freestone, and iron ore, are found near. There are some seats in the pa.

Annagassan, vil. with harbour, at the mouths of the Glyde and Dee, on Dundalk Bay, pa. of Drumcar (q.v.), E. co. Louth, Ir., 8 s. of Dundalk. The river is crossed by a fine bridge, and there is good salmon and trout fishing.

Annagelliff, pa., Upper Loughtee bar., Mid co. Cav., Ir., near Cavan town; ac. 8,261. The soil is various.

Annagh (1), pa., Costello bar., S.E. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 20,315; soil consists partly of arable land and partly of bog. The river Moy flows near. There was once a monastery here, which was a cell to the Abbey of Cong.

Annagh (2), pa., Tullygarvey and Lower Loughtee bars., N. co. Cav., Ir., 8 n. of Cavan; ac. 19,014. The land is rocky and of poor quality, and the overflowing of the Erne causes much stagnant water and bog. There are several seats in the pa.

Annagh (3), pa., Corkaguiny and Trughanacmy bars., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 w.s.w. of Tralee; ac. 13,756; soil consists of mountain pasture, arable land, and bog. It is situate on the coast of Tralee Bay, between the bay and mountains.

Annagh (4), vil., pa. of Churchtown (q.v.), N.W. co. Cork, Ir., 5 s.w. of Charleville. The river Awberg flows near, and the vil. stands on the site of a bog reclaimed by one of the Earls of Egmont. There is some linen manufacture carried on.

Annagh (5), island in Achill Sound, pa. of Kilcommon (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir. The island, which is 3 miles long by about 1 broad, is mountainous, and affords some fine pasture. There is much herring and salmon fishing.

Annagh (6), island in Lough Conn, pa. of Crossmolina (q.v.), N. co. Mayo, Ir. It is in the upper part of the lake, 4½ s.w. of Ballina. It forms part of some very picturesque scenery.

Annagh (7), lake between Tinnehing, Geashit, and Ballybay bars., K. Co. and Q. Co., Ir., 7 s. of Tullamore. The lake is shallow, and has a boggy bottom. The Clodagh drains it by a 15-mile course into the Brusna.

Annagh (8), bog, Ballymoe and Castlerea bars., co. Roscom., Ir.; ac. 4,404. It extends to the south-east for about 4½ miles from the west of Castlerea to the north-east of Ballymoe. The river Suck bounds it on the south and east, and the Ballyhiague on the west; and on the north lies the road from Clough to Castlerea.

Annagh (9), bog, Trughanacmy bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir.; ac. 1,069. The bog is 2 miles long, by about 1¼ broad, and is 2½ s.w. of Castle Island. It is in a hollow on the north of the river Flesk, but has no apparent connection with that river, being drained by three

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Anhid	Croom (1) [Ella (1)	143	109
Anlaby	Willerby and Kirk	207	749
Anmer	Dersingham (3)	105	168
Annaclone	Banbridge (4)	87	1356
Annaduff	Drumsna	95	2140

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Annagassan	Dunleer (4)	42	200
Annagelliff	Cavan	88	1976
Annagh (1)	Ballyhaunis	126	5549
Annagh (2)	Redhills	101	5360
Annagh (3)	Tralee (6)	207	1899

brooks, which unite below Annaghmore and flow into the Maine.

Annaghdown, pa., Clare bar., N. co. Galway, Ir., 7 N.E. of Galway; ac. 19,550. A. is a place of much antiquity, and is bounded on the west by Lough Corrib, on the shore of which are a ruined castle and church. St. Brendan here founded a convent. There was also a Premonstratensian abbey, and a Franciscan friary which was the head of the Franciscan houses of Connaught and Ulster. St. Brendan's College for four priests also existed here. There are some seats.

Annaghgowla, island of Lough Arrow, pa. of Aghanagh (q.v.), S.E. co. Sligo, Ir.

Annaghmore (1), tld., pa. of Loughgall (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 6 N.W. of Portadown.

Annaghmore (2), pl., pa. of Ogulla (q.v.), Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 8 S.W. of Dromod.

Annaghroe, island, pa. of Kilbelfad (q.v.), N. co. Mayo, Ir. It is near Lough Conn, and has several lakes, interspersed with bog and wastes. On the islets are ruins of fortifications.

Annaghvaan, island at head of Kilkerrin Bay, pa. of Killannin (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., 21 W. of Galway. K. is a long pa., lying between Lough Corrib and Galway Bay. The island is on the east of the bay, between Littermore island and the mainland.

Annahilt, pa., Lower Iveagh and Kinelarty bars., Mid co. Down, Ir., 4 S.E. of Hillsborough; ac. 6,744. The pa. produces good slate; and spinning and the manufacture of linen are important industries. There are almshouses for 10 old men and 10 old women; and some remains of ancient forts. The pa. contains some good seats.

Annakisha, ha. and seat, pa. of Carrigleamleary (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 4½ N.E. of Mallow.

Annalee, river, flows with a westerly course of 30 miles to Erne, into which it falls near Butler's Bridge, Monaghan and Cav., Ir. Loughs Tucker and Bawn are picturesque expansions of the river.

Annalong, vil., with a fishing harbour in A. Creek, at mouth of the A., pa. of and 5 N. from Kilkeel, S. co. Down, Ir. A swift stream flows into the creek, which is the only place of shelter for fishing vessels upon the immediate coast. The entrance is narrow, but straight and deep.

Annalore, vil., Dartree bar., W. co. Monaghan, Ir., 2 W. of Clones. The Ulster Canal passes near the vil.

Annamoe (1), vil. on the A., pa. of Derrylossory (q.v.), Mid co. Wick., Ir., 9 N.W. of Wicklow. The ramparts, ditch, and some foundations still remain of Castle Kevin, an ancient stronghold of the O'Tooles. Among the seats in the pa. is *Castle Kevin*, on a fine wooded hill commanding a wide view.

Annamoe (2), river, co. Wick., Ir., flows through a pretty valley from Lough Dann to the river Ovoca, having a course of 5 miles.

Annan (1), pa., parl. and roy. bor., seaport, and mkt. to. (F.), on the A., S. Dumfs., Sc., 12 S.E. of Dumfries; ac. 12,048; soil various in kind, and district mostly flat, but there are carboniferous rocks, and some heights, among them A. Hill, which commands a good view of the Solway, Annandale, and the Cumberland mountains. There are several churches and six schools, and at one of these Thomas Carlyle was a pupil. Among several public buildings of interest is the modern town-hall. A. is a free port, and ships of 250 tons can come up almost to the to., which is about two miles from the mouth of the river, here crossed by a bridge of three arches and by a railway viaduct. Among the industries are cotton manufacture, a distillery, a tannery, a bacon-curing establishment, saw-mills, ship-building, and fishing. There is a considerable import and export trade with Liverpool and Whitehaven. Much of the pa. is moorland, and both freestone and limestone are quarried. The Parl. bor. unites with Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, to return one member. The to., which is of much historical interest, is administered by three bailies and a council of nine members; it has Roman remains, and was the site of an ancient castle of the Bruces. Baliol and the Douglases were connected with it, and it was more than once burnt and sacked during political struggles, and suffered much during the Great Rebellion. Edward Irving was a native of A.

ANNAN, FROM THE NORTH-WEST.
(From a photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

Annan (2), river (= "Quiet River") in the central part of Dumfs., Sc., rises near the sources of the Tweed and the Clyde; it receives many tributaries, and, forming the boundary of Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Moffat, falls, after a course of 49 miles, into the Solway Firth at Burnkirk Point. Its early course is through a picturesque glen, the lower course through a broad alluvial plain. Salmon and trout are plentiful. The volume of water varies much, and the river has been called the "Silver Annan," and "the drumlie river" when in spate.

Annandale, the middle of the three divs. of Dumfs., Sc.; it consists of the valley of the Annan, and is about 30 miles long, by 15 to 18 broad. The present A. is more restricted than the district which

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Annaghdown	Galway (6)	128	3076
Annaghmore (1)	Annaghmore	94	497
Annaghroe	Ballina	168	7
Annaghvaan	Galway (21)	128	153
Annahilt	Hillsboro' (2)	100	1712
Annalong	Warrenpoint (18)	83	255
Annan (1), pa.	Annan	317	5941
Annan (1), parl. bor.	Annan	317	3478
Annan (1), roy. bor.	Annan	317	4860

formerly bore the name, and as early as 1124 it formed the inheritance of the Bruces, whose chief seat was at Lochmaben. It originally formed part of the British kingdom of Strathclyde, and, later, of the Roman province Valentia, and was then thickly-clothed forest land. It possesses many antiquities, among them Severus's Wall and a military road; remains of mediæval castles, chief among these being Lochmaben Castle; and the district played a conspicuous part in Border warfare.

Annandale's Beef Stand, abyss, pa. of Moffat (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc., 5 N.W. of Moffat. It is a deep hollow, with precipitous wooded and bush-covered sides, near the source of the Annan. The etymology of the name is explained by Scott in "Red Gauntlet," and he also utilises in the same romance the incident of the escape of a prisoner down its steep slopes, which has given it the name of "MacCleran's Loup."

Annascalle. [ANASCAUL.]

Annat, pl. with school, pa. of Kilchrennan (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc.

Annatrim. [ANATRIM.]

Annayalla, tld., pa. of Clontibret (q.v.), E. co. Monaghan, Ir., 4 miles from Castleblayney.

Annbank, mining vil., pa. of Tarbolton (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 4 N.E. of Ayr. There is a school with accommodation for 432 children.

Anner, river, Slieveardagh, Middlethird, and Iffa and Offa East bars., S.E. co. Tip., Ir. Rising in a bog near Killenaule, it flows south for 16 miles, and falls into the Suir 2 E. of Clonmel.

Anne's Hill (1), eminence, W. Surrey, near Chertsey. Here is *St. Anne's House*, formerly the seat of Charles James Fox, with a fine view of the surrounding country.

Anne's Hill (2), highest point (1,000 ft.) of Marlborough Downs, N. Wilts., 6 N.E. of Devizes.

Annesley, pa. and vil., N. Notts., 6½ S.W. of Mansfield; ac. 3,360; soil sandy, overlying clay and limestone. The old church of All Saints is only used occasionally, and is supposed to have been founded in the 12th cent.; it contains two monuments, the history of which is unknown, some remains of 14th-cent. glass, and a curious font of early date. The new church, erected 1874, is in the Pointed style, and contains a fine marble font and an alabaster pulpit. A colliery gives employment to a large number of persons. *A. Hall* is an ancient seat in the pa.

Annesley Woodhouse, ha., pa. of Kirkby-in-Ashfield (q.v.), N. Notts.

Annestown, coast vil. with harbour, pa. of Dunhill (q.v.), E. co. Waterf., Ir., 5 S.W. of Tramore. Lead is found in the neighbourhood. Near it are the ruins of Castle Don-Isle. The harbour is in a rocky bay close to the vil.

Annet, one of the Scilly Islands, Cornw., west of St. Agnes.

Annet Burn, trib. of the Teith, pa. of Kilmadock, S. Perths., Sc. It takes its rise from two rivulets flowing from Uamh Bheag in the Braes of Doune, and falls into the Teith, 1½ N.W. of Doune. There are several cascades in its course.

Annfield Plain, vil., eccl. pa. of and 1 S.E. from Collierley (q.v.), N. Durham.

Annick, trib. of the Irvine, Renfs. and Ayrs., Sc., near Irvine. It rises in the pa. of Mearns, east of Long Loch, and flows south-west with a course of 16 miles—receiving Swinsey, East, Clerkland, and Glazert burns (all good trout streams)—past Stewarton, into Irvine Water.

Anniesland, vil., pa. of Renfrew (q.v.), N.E. Renfs., Sc.

Annifer, stream, rises in Precelly Mountains, Pembs., and flows 10 miles W.N.W. to Newport Bay.

Annitsford, small vil. on Seaton burn, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Killingworth (q.v.), S.E. Northumb.

Ann Little (1), ti., pa. of and about 1 E. from Abbott's Ann (q.v.), N. Hants.

Ann Little (2), ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Milton Lilborne (q.v.), E. Wilts.

Annsborough, vil., pa. of Kilmegan (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir.

Ann's Bridge, pl. on the Kennel, pa. of Johnstone (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., 7½ N.W. of Lochmaben. The bridge which gives its name was built 1782, rebuilt 1795, and enlarged 1817. The Kennel valley, above and below the bridge, has some pretty scenery. *Raehills* is a seat with fine gardens and grounds.

Annscroft, eccl. pa., formed from the civil pas. of Brace Meole, Condover, and St. Chad, Shrewsbury (q.v.), W. Salop, 4 S.W. of Shrewsbury. The modern (1869) Christ Church is of Gothic style.

Ansford. [ALMSFORD.]

Ansley, pa. and vil., N. Warws., 5 W. of Nuneaton; ac. 2,800; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence, partially restored 1876, has remains of E. Norm. work. Coal and ironstone are found in the pa., and are worked by a company.

Anslow, tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Rolleston (q.v.), E. Staffs., 3½ N.W. of Burton-upon-Trent; ac. 2,521; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of Holy Trinity is in the Norm. style.

Anstey (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Herts., 3½ N.E. of Buntingford; ac. 2,250; soil and subsoil various. The church (dedication unknown) is built of stone and flint, and is Norm. Trans., Perp., and Dec., with tower on Norm. arches. Its foundation is assigned to Richard de Anestie (1350). There are squints on each side of the chancel arch, two piscinæ, sedilia, twelve stalls with *misereres*, an effigy of the founder, and a memorial to Ralph Jermin. A moat and mounds are still in existence, marking the spot where a castle once stood. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Anstey (2), pa. and vil., N. Warws., 5 N.E. of Coventry; ac. 990; soil loamy, subsoil clayey. The church of St. James, originally a chapel built for the poor, is Perp. The Oxford Canal runs through the vil. *A. Hall* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Annayalla	Castleblayney (4)	73	101
Annbank	Annbank	387	1284
Annesley	Annesley (½)	135	1374
Annestown	Tramore (5)	120	101
Anniesland	Gt. Western Rd. (¼)	407	404
Annsborough	Dundrum (3)	147	506
Annscroft	Hanwood (2)	167	479
Ansley	Arley (2½)	117	951
Anslow, pa.	Barton & Walton (3)	124	564
Anslow, tp.	Barton & Walton (3)	124	402
Anstey (1)	Buntingford (4)	34	396
Anstey (2)	Shilton (½)	91	127

Anstey (3), or **Ansty**, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 5 S.E. of Hindon; ac. 1,338; soil sandy, overlying sandstone. The church of St. James, restored about 1842, and again 1878, is E. Eng. A pile of old buildings, said to have belonged to the Abbey of Shaftesbury, lies to the north of the churchyard.

Anstey (4), tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Thurcaston (q.v.), Mid Leics., 4 N.W. of Leicester; ac. 726; soil clay, overlying marl. St. Mary's church, rebuilt about 1850, is in Gothic style. The chief industry is that of boots and shoes.

Anstey (5), ha., pa. of Hilton (q.v.), Mid Dors., 9 S.W. of Blandford. There is a large brewery here.

Anstey (6), ti., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Alton (q.v.), E. Hants.

Anstey, East, pa. and polling-place for South Molton div., N. Dev., 4 S.W. of Dulverton; ac. 3,245; soil clay and clay-slate. The church of St. Michael, standing on a hill 1,000 ft. above the sea, is E. Eng., with traces of Norm. work. *Rhyll Manor* is a seat.

Anstey Pastures, pa., N. Leics., 3 S.W. of Leicester; ac. 141; soil clay, overlying marl. This place, formerly extra-parochial, is separated from Anstey (4) (q.v.) by a rivulet.

Anstey, West, pa., N. Dev., 5 S.W. of Dulverton; ac. 3,008; soil clay and clay-slate. The church of St. Petrock is E. Dec.

Anstiebury, ancient circular camp, W. Surrey, 4½ S. of Dorking. Saxon coins were found here 1817.

Anstis Cove, romantic dell on the east coast of Dev., 4½ S. of Teignmouth.

Anston-cum-Membris, or **A. North and South** (from the two villages it contains), pa. and polling-place for the Doncaster div., W.R. Yorks., 10 S.E. of Sheffield; ac. 3,713; soil light and loamy, overlying limestone. The church of St. James is Norm. There is a romantic glen, called Anston Stones. In the pa. are some quarries, and lime-burning is carried on.

Anstruther, seaport and mkt. to. (F.), on east

ANSTRUTHER, FROM THE EAST.
(From a photograph by J. Valentine and Son, Dundee.)

coast of Fifes., Sc., situated at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 25 N.E. of Leith. A bridge over the Dreel joins A. Easter to A. Wester. The chief industries are tanning, fish-curing, and shipbuilding; and the to. is the head of the neighbouring fishing district. Much improvement has of late been made in the harbour accommodation of A., and a considerable coasting trade is carried on. In 1588 a Spanish warship, one of the scattered Armada, put in at the harbour. In 1651 the to. was plundered by the English.

Anstruther Easter, pa., parl. and royal bor., Fifes., Sc.; ac. 25; the surface is somewhat low, and the formation carboniferous. The pa. church has a low spire with a gabled stair-turret, and the manse dates from 1590. There are also Free, United Presbyterian, Baptist, and Independent places of worship. "Maggie Lauder" lived at A. E., and here were born the preacher Dr. Chalmers, and the linguist Prof. Tennant, author of "Anstey Fair."

Anstruther Wester, pa., parl. and royal bor., Fifes., Sc.; ac. 911. The pa. church was consecrated 1243; but little trace of the ancient building remains, the process of demolition, begun by John Knox and his followers in 1559, having been well carried out by their successors. Opposite A. lies the Isle of May, with its lighthouse. A. E. and A. W. are among the St. Andrew's boroughs, which send one member to Parliament.

Ant, river, rises at Antingham, N.E. Norfolk, and flows 12 miles south-east, past North Walsham, to the Bure below Horning.

Antermony (1), ha. and seat, near the loch of the same name, pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 2 S.E. of Lennoxtown. At *A. House* lived and died John Bell, a somewhat noted Asiatic traveller.

Antermony (2), loch near the ha. of the same name, pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc.

Anthorn, tp. on the north bank of the Wampool, close to its confluence with the Solway, pa. of Bowness (q.v.), E. Cumb., 7 N.N.W. of Wigton.

Antingham, pa. and vil. at the source of the Ant, N. Norf., 3 N.W. of North Walsham; ac. 1,509; soil light sand, overlying gravel. Formerly there were in the one churchyard two churches—one dedicated to St. Mary, the other to St. Margaret—said to have been erected by two sisters, after whom they were named; the latter is in ruins, only the tower and part of the nave now remaining. The church of St. Mary, restored 1865, is Dec.

Anton, river, rises near Whitchurch, N. Hants, and flows S.S.W. about 27 miles along Andover Canal, past Wherwell and Stockbridge, to Redbridge on Southampton Water.

Anton, East, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Andover (q.v.), N.W. Hants.

Antoninus' Wall, called also **Graham's Dyke**, was a military defence for South Britain against the Caledonians, begun by Agricola as a line of detached forts, and perfected by Lollius Urbicus, lieutenant of Antoninus Pius, in the shape of a continuous ditch 20 ft. deep and 40 ft. wide, backed by a rampart

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Anstey (3)	Tisbury (2)	96	247
Anstey (4)	Glenfield (1½)	107	1759
Anstey, East	East Anstey	183	234
Anstey Pastures	Leicester (3)	99	28
Anstey, West	East Anstey (1½)	183	230
Anston-c.-Membris	Kiveton Park (1½)	152	1378
Anstruther	Anstruther	437	1658
A. Easter, pa.	Anstruther	437	1033
A. Wester, pa.	Anstruther	437	593
Antingham	North Walsham (2)	130	238

20 ft. high and 24 ft. thick, with towers at intervals, covering a military road on the south, and extending from Carriden on the Firth of Forth to Chapel Hill on the Clyde. The length was about 36 English miles. Not many vestiges of it now exist, but abundant Roman remains have been found in its neighbourhood. The etymology of "Graham's Dyke" has been much disputed among antiquaries, some thinking it to commemorate a Caledonian prince who broke through the wall.

Antony, pa. on St. Germans Creek, E. Cornw., 4 s. of Saltash; ac. 3,280, tidal water 457, and foreshore 788; soil loam and clay, overlying argillaceous slate. The church of St. James the Great is Perp.; the chancel floor has a 15th-cent. brass with effigy under a canopy, and the church contains 16th-, 17th-, and 18th-cent. monuments, one being to Richard Carew (1555–1620), author of a "Survey of Cornwall." The small church of Merrifield is in the Dec. style. There are two forts, Tregantle and Scraesdon, in the pa. *A. House*, a seat in the neighbourhood, is built on the site of a castle, and contains a fine collection of paintings.

Antrim (1), maritime co. situated in the N.E. corner of Ir., province of Ulster, lat. 55° N., long. 6° W., bounded on the N. by the Atlantic, on the E. by the North Channel, on the S. and S.E. by co. Down and Belfast Lough, and on the W. by Lough Neagh and the river Bann, the latter forming the boundary with co. Londonderry. It is divided into 15 baronies; ac. 709,832, water 52,248. One-third of the area is under cultivation, and fully 120,000 ac. consist of irreclaimable bog and mountain ground. The soil varies from a rich loam or a chalky marl to peat. Trap rocks occupy a large portion of the surface, but along part of the coast New Red Sandstone strata are presented. Chalk appears at places, at the surface, filling up narrow fissures in the ground; it is worked commercially, and has been proved to have an extreme thickness of 170 ft. Porphyry and Devonian grit appear in the neighbourhood of Cushendall, and Lias and Greensands are sparsely distributed. The coal-measures rest on mica-slate, and are associated with the well-known basaltic formations of which the rocks of the Giant's Causeway (q.v.) and of Fair Head are notable examples. Iron and coal are wrought, and other minerals occur, but seldom in paying quantities. The coast-line is, as a rule, bold and even, the principal indentations being Belfast Lough, Larne Lough, and Red Bay on the E., and Ballycastle Bay (off which lies Rathlin Island), on the N. The chief headlands are Bengore Head, Fair Head, Torr Head, Garron Point, Ballygalley Head, Skernaghan Point, and Black Head. The highest ground is situated near the sea, the surface gradually sloping inland, the loftiest peaks being Trostan, 1,810 ft.; Knocklayd, 1,685 ft.; Divis, 1,657 ft.; and Agnew's Hill, 1,565 ft. The valleys are generally fertile and often extensive. The Bann and Lagan are the only rivers of importance, the former reaching the ocean in co. Londonderry, and the latter falling into Belfast Lough. Lough Neagh, occupying the S.W. corner of the co., is one of the largest bodies of fresh water in Europe, covering as it does an area of 98,255 ac. It is situated at a height of 48 ft. above sea-level, and has a maximum depth of 17 fathoms. Lough Beg, 3,145 ac., is noted for its pleasing scenery. The natural woods which at one time covered much of the face of the country have been nearly all cleared off, but plantations and a few orchards have begun to take their place, and add considerably to the beauty of the landscape, which is very varied—often monotonous and bleak, as among the moors; pleasantly diversified, as in parts of the interior; and bold, even approaching to grandeur, as among the cliffs of the coasts. Potatoes, grain, flax, rape, beans, pease, vetches, and turnips, are the principal crops. Fine cattle are bred, and swine raised in great numbers. Agriculture is well attended to and in a fairly prosperous condition. The sea fisheries are most important, cod, ling, ray, pollock, turbot, and mackerel, being largely captured and exported, principally to Glasgow and Liverpool; there is also an active industry in oysters. In the rivers and fresh water loughs, salmon, trout, and eels are taken. The manufacture of linen, cotton, and coarse woollens is extensive, and gives employment to the larger part of the population. Jute, muslin, and hemp are also made, but in smaller quantities, and there are some salt works. Provisions, soap, and candles are the chief articles of export. The climate is mild, and the rainfall plentiful, the annual fall at Belfast being 33 in. The chief towns and villages are Belfast, Antrim, Carrickfergus, Larne, Ballymena, Garryford, Cushendall, Ballymoney, Ballycastle, Portrush, and Bushmills—all connected by railways. Cushendun, Glenarm, and Port Ballentrae are smaller villages resorted to for sea-bathing. The roads throughout the county are, as a rule, very good, although frequently steep; and these, together with the several railway lines and the Lagan Canal, give facilities for the ready transport of merchandise from one point to another. The more interesting antiquities are a Round Tower near the town of Antrim (q.v.), the Anglo-Norman castle of Carrickfergus, and the ruins of castles Chichester and Olderfleet.

Antrim (2), pa. and mkt. to. (T., TH.), Upper Antrim bar., co. Antrim, Ir., about 22 W. of Belfast; ac. 8,439. The town is situated on the Six Mile Water, near Lough Neagh, and consists of two principal streets. The church is a substantial building with an octagonal tower. There are manufactories of linen, paper, malt, and hosiery, and it has railway communication with all the principal towns and villages of the county. Its round tower, although damaged by lightning 1822, is one of the most perfect buildings of its kind in the country. The cap has been renewed, but the whole of the rest of the edifice is ancient, with lintels formed of single stones. It stands in the grounds of *Steeple*, and has a height of 95 ft., its door being 10 ft. above the level of the ground. A piece of sculpture on its walls, representing a cross within a circle, has given rise to some differences of opinion among antiquaries. A prehistoric monument, known as the "Witches' Stone," stands within the same grounds. A battle was fought at A. against the English during the reign of Edward III.; a naval engagement took place on Lough Neagh in 1642; and there was fierce fighting here during the Rebellion in 1798. *A. Castle*, seat of Viscount Massareene and Ferrard, has a fine

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Antony	Saltash (4)	245	3684
Antrim (1)	....	.....	428128

Place.	Nearest Rail'y. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Antrim (2), pa.	Antrim	126	3144
Antrim (2), mkt.to.	Antrim	126	1385

Tudor gateway, and was founded in 1662 by Sir John Clotworthy, whose right to maintain armed vessels on Lough Neagh led to the naval battle

ANTRIM CASTLE.
(*From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

already mentioned. *Steeple* is another seat, with fine grounds; and *Shanes Castle*, among extensive policies, is in the neighbourhood.

Antrim, East, one of the four parl. divs. of co. Antrim, Ir. It returns one member, and contains Carrickfergus and Larne.

Antrim, Lower, bar., Mid co. Antr., Ir.; ac. 22,790; bounded on the north, north-east, and north-west by Lower Glenarm and Kilconway, on the east by Upper Glenarm, on the south by Lower Antrim and Upper Toome, and on the west by Lower Toome. It contains Ballymena and Kells, and is traversed by the railway connecting Larne with Ballymena. The Braid and Main are the principal streams.

Antrim, Mid, one of the four parl. divs. of co. Antrim, Ir. It returns one member, and contains Ballymena, Cushendall, and Glenarm.

Antrim, North, one of the four parl. divs. of co. Antrim, Ir. It returns one member, and contains Ballycastle, Ballymoney, Bushmills, and Portrush.

Antrim, South, one of the four parl. divs. of co. Antrim, Ir. It returns one member, and contains Antrim, Crumlin, Lisburn, and Randalstown.

Antrim, Upper, bar., Mid co. Antr., Ir.; ac. 36,489; bounded on the north by Lower Antrim, on the east by Upper Glenarm and Lower Belfast, on the south by Upper Belfast and Lower Massereene, and on the east by Upper Toome. It contains the town of Antrim. It is intersected by the railways connecting Larne with Ballymena, and Carrickfergus with Randalstown. The Six Mile Water forms its southern boundary, falling into the sea in A. Bay.

Antrobus, tp., and with Seven Oaks forming an eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 4½ N.W. of Nantwich; ac. 2,086; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Mark, built 1848, is in the E. Eng. style. The chancel is beautifully decorated, and there are three stained windows. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National School. *The Pole* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Anvil Point, S.E. Dors., 10 S. of Poole. Here is a lighthouse, with flashing light visible at 18 miles.

Anwick, pa. on Sleaford Canal, S. Lincs., 4½ N.E. of Sleaford; ac. 2,019; soil strong clay. St. Edith's Church is in Late Dec. style. It was restored 1859, when three small shafts of Late Norm. work were discovered, and a coloured group of Virgin and Child.

Anwoth, pa. and vil. on south-west coast Kirkcuds., Sc., forming suburb of Gatehouse, 9 N.W. of Kirkcudbright; ac. 11,774. It is a hilly district, bordering upon a flat rocky coast, and is at the mouth of the Fleet. Besides the pa. church, there is a United Presbyterian church and a school; and an obelisk on Boreland Hill commemorates the Rev. S. Rutherford, a name locally honoured. A rocking-stone and other prehistoric remains are in the neighbourhood, and there are two ancient castles, one in ruins. Another relic of Mr. Rutherford exists in the shape of three large stones, which his zeal led him to erect as a protest against playing football on Sunday. His church is now an ivied ruin, and in the churchyard is a stone to the memory of John Whiteside, shot as a Covenanter 1695.

Aonach, ha., pas. of Urquhart and Glenmorriston (q.v.), Mid Invs., Sc. Johnson and Boswell stayed here on their way to the Hebrides.

Aonach Beag (4,060 ft.), with **A. Mor** (3,999 ft.), heights near Ben Nevis, Invs., Sc.

Aonach Shasuinn, mountain (2,902 ft.), N.W. Invs., Sc., 3 S. of Loch Affrick.

Apesthorpe. [HABBLESTHORPE.]

Apethorne, ha. on the Peak Forest Canal, pa. of Stockport (q.v.), N.E. Chesh., 1 S. of Hyde.

Apethorpe, pa. (formerly chap. to Nassington), N. Northants, 5 S.W. of Wansford; ac. 1,623; soil clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Leonard is Perp. There is a fine marble monument to Sir Anthony and Lady Mildmay. *A. Hall*, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, dates from the reign of Henry VI. The pavement of a Roman villa has been discovered in the park of A. Hall.

Apeton, ha., pas. of Bradley and Gnosall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 5½ S.W. of Stafford.

Apley (1), pa., Mid Lincs., 3 S.W. of Wragby; ac. 1,633; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Andrew is demolished, but the graveyard is still used for Apley and for the pa. of Stainfield (q.v.).

Apley (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Stawley (q.v.), S.W. Somerset.

App, stream, S.W. Ayrs., Sc., flows 6 S.W. to Loch Ryan.

Apperley, tp., pa. of Bywell St. Peter (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 429.

Apperley Bridge, large vil. on the Aire, pa. of Eccleshill (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Leeds.

Apperley Lane, pl., pa. of Guiseley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Antrim, East	.....	.....	52032
Antrim, Lower	.....	.....	20048
Antrim, Mid	.....	.....	50027
Antrim, North	.....	.....	51090
Antrim, South	.....	.....	51887
Antrim, Upper	.....	.....	10868

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Antrobus	Acton Bridge (3)	173	425
Anwick	Ruskington (2)	114	261
Anwoth	Tarff	359	724
Apethorpe	Elton (4¼)	100	175
Apley (1)	Kingthorpe (2)	133	167

Apperley - with - Whitefield, large ha. on the Severn, pa. of Deerhurst (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 4 S.W. of Tewkesbury. There is a chapel-of-ease to Deerhurst, built in the Byzantine style. *A. Court*, standing on an eminence, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Appersett, ha., pa. of Hawes (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Hawes.

Appin (1), *q.s.* pa., vil., and port on Bay of A., dis. of A., N. Args., Sc., 15 N.N.E. of Oban; it occupies the most picturesque part of the above-mentioned district. There is also a Free church. From a broken, sandy, island-studded shore it rises through undulating meadow and woodland to high mountain, and presents great variety of scenery. *A. House* is a seat on the shore of Loch Linnhe.

Appin (2), mountainous dis., 18 miles by 12 (coast-line 63 miles long), N. Args., Sc.; ac. 114,918. A. lies between Loch Leven on the north, Loch Creran on the south, and Loch Linnhe on the west; extending from Airds on the north-west to the vale of Glencoe on the north-east. Its scenery is diversified with rock and glen, and is of much grandeur. The dis. produces slate, granite, and some lead. It was the country of the Stuarts, celebrated in Hogg's "Stuarts of Appin."

Appin (3), estate having colliery, pa. of Dunfermline (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Dunfermline.

Appin (4), valley, pa. of Dull (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., near Aberfeldy. It begins with the Strath of Appin, through which Keltney burn, rising in Schiehallion, flows for 6 miles south-east to the Tay, and includes part of the Tay valley, past Aberfeldy, to near Grandtully Castle.

Appleby (1), mun. bor., co. and mkt. to. (S.), in the pas. of A. St. Lawrence and A. St. Michael (both which see), East Ward, N.E. Westmd., 13 S.W. of Penrith. The Mechanics' Institute contains a good library and reading-room. The Grammar School (1453) was

High Cross, Appleby.
(*From a photograph by J. Whitehead and Son, Appleby.*)

re-founded by Queen Elizabeth, and has exhibitions tenable for five years. The National School and British School are supported by grants and voluntary subscriptions. St. Ann's Hospital, with private chapel attached, was founded by the Countess of Pembroke in 1654, for the maintenance of 13 poor widows, and there are numerous other charities. The town is almost surrounded by the river Eden. A charter was conferred in the time of Henry II., and renewed in the reign of James II.; but though a mayor and corporation are chosen, scarcely any functions are exercised. With the exception of some brewing and malting, the trade of A. is of a local character. There was a Roman station here, and the town was formerly of greater extent than it is now, for the Scots reduced it by fire in the reign of Henry II., and again in the reign of Richard II. In 1598 the Plague raged here with great severity. *A. Castle*, commanding from the summit of its keep extensive views, was anciently the property of the Countess of Pembroke, but a large portion was rebuilt in 1686 by the Earl of Thanet.

Appleby (2), pa., tp., and vil. on the Ancholme, N. Lincs., 7 N.W. of Brigg; ac. 6,164; soil partly loam and gravel, overlying limestone and ironstone. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1882, is a handsome Dec. stone building. Remains of an old cross exist in the vil. *A. Hall* is a fine old mansion in the pa.

Appleby (3), pa. and large vil., partly in Derbys. and partly in Leics., 6 S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 4,748; soil light in some parts, heavy in others, overlying clay and marl. The church of St. Michael is in the Dec. style, and the vestry has a marble tomb with recumbent figures. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Appleby (or **Northern**) **Division,** one of the two parliamentary divisions of Westmoreland. It returns one member.

Appleby, Little, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Appleby (3) (q.v.), Derbys.

Appleby St. Lawrence, pa., East Ward, N.E. Westmd.; ac. 6,003, water 55; soil clay and sand. The church (Norm. style) is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and was partially rebuilt 1665 by the Countess of Pembroke, who bequeathed a fund for keeping the structure in repair. The church contains a marble effigy of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland (1616), and an altar-tomb for her daughter.

Appleby St. Michael, pa., East Ward, N.E. Westmd.; ac. 15,417, water 104; soil clay and sand. The church of St. Michael is in the E. Eng. style. There are several mural monuments to county families; and on the north side is a large vault.

Appleby Street, pl., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Cheshunt (q.v.), S.E. Herts.

Applecross, pa. and ha. on A. Bay, S.W. Ross., Sc., 11 W.N.W. of Jeantown; ac. 112,859; the ha. being at the head of A. Bay. The name is supposed to have originally been "Abercrossan." The district is mountainous, and chiefly of Red Sandstone, and copper has been found. The pa. church is modern, and there is also a Free church. The schools—seven in number—have accommodation for 430 children. A church was founded here in 673 by the Irish St. Maelrubha, and an upright slab with cross in the churchyard is thought to be a relic of this. The ha. is separated from the islands

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Appin (1)	Oban (15)	504	669
Appleby (1)	Appleby	277	1776
Appleby (2)	Appleby	165	584
Appleby (3)	Measham (2)	112	657

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Appleby Division	.....	.....	31176
Appleby St. Lawrnce.	Appleby	277	1235
Appleby St. Michael	Appleby	277	1458
Applecross	Strathcarran (18)	654	1786

of Raasay and Rona by a sea-reach known as A. Sound, and a stream—full of salmon and trout—flows 10 miles south-west by the ha. into A. Bay. The Gaelic-speaking population are chiefly engaged in salmon and herring fishing. *A. House*, in a finely-wooded park, is a seat in the pa.

Appledore (1), mkt. to. (W. & S.), seaport, and eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Northam (q.v.), at the mouth of the Taw and Torridge, N. Dev., 3 N. of Bideford. The church of St. Mary, built 1838, is in E. Eng. style. The principal trade is ship and boat building, and there are large imports of Baltic timber and Welsh stone. Many of the inhabitants are employed in salmon and cod fishing, or in gathering shellfish and laver. *Hubbastone*, a rock in the neighbourhood, is said to mark the burial-place of a Danish chieftain who landed with a large following to ravage the country, but was defeated and slain.

Appledore (2), pa. and vil. on the Royal Military Canal, E. Kent, 6 S.E. of Tenterden; ac. 2,985; soil mixed, overlying sandstone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, standing on an eminence overlooking Romney Marsh, is Dec. and Perp., with traces of early Norm. work; the chancel retains a large piscina and a fine sepulchral arch.

Appledore (3), ti., pa. of Burlescombe (q.v.), N.E. Dev., 7 N.E. of Tiverton.

Appledram, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 2 S.W. of Chichester; ac. 937, water 184; soil loam, overlying marl and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1877, is E. Eng., and has a turret covered with oak shingles. The mouldings of the chancel windows are very fine; the church contains a perfect squint, and a flat marble, coffin-shaped, monumental slab bearing an ornamented cross. There are remains of the manor house partially built in the 15th cent., but never completed.

Appleford (1), tp., vil., and chap. on the Thames, pa. of Sutton-Courteney (q.v.), N.E. Berks., 3 S.E. of Abingdon; ac. 862, water 27. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, almost entirely rebuilt and enlarged 1885–86, is E. Eng. The font is curious—Trans. Norm. octagonal above, and round below. A messuage with 38 ac. of land in fee was given for a free school; the National School, built in the 15th cent., and the one at Sutton-Courteney, are supported by the income.

Appleford (2), ha., pa. of and about 2 S.W. from Godshill, I. of W. It consists of a farm with a few cottages.

Applegarth and Sibbaldbie, pa., Mid Dumfs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Lockerbie; ac. 11,867, water 59; for the most part an alluvial valley in good cultivation with volcanic rock, and rising in parts to a height of 300 ft. The pa. church is modern, and stands near the site of an ancient one, in which in 1300 Edward I. prayed at the altars of St. Nicholas and St. Thomas of Canterbury. A chapel of the Templars is said to have stood in the pa. The Annan flows on the western boundary of the pa., receiving Dryfe Water from the north-west. There are several heights, varying from 518 ft. in the Cleuch Heads to 871 ft. in Dinwoodie Hill. From the many remains of camps and hill forts it is concluded that a Roman road passed through A. The ancient pa. of Sibbaldbie was annexed in 1609. *Jardine Hall* and *Hewk House* are seats.

Applegarth Forest, ha., pa. of Bowes (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 11 N. of Muker.

Applesham, pl., pa. of Combe, on the Adur, W. Sussex, 1 N.W. of Old Shoreham. A meet for hounds.

Appleshaw, pa., N. Hants, 5 N.W. of Andover; ac. 697; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown) is a small cruciform building with a low tower surmounted by a small wooden spire.

Appleshaw Bottom, ha., pas. of Appleshaw and Weyhill (q.v.), N. Hants.

Applethwaite (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Windermere (q.v.), W. Westmd.; ac. 6,231 (exclusive of Lake Windermere, about 2,500 ac., which is all in this tp.); soil light, overlying gravel, or blue slate rock. The church of St. Mary (1850), in the vil. of Windermere, is in the E. Eng. style. There are some charitable bequests, which are principally apportioned on St. Thomas's Day. *Calgarth Old Hall*, an ancient seat, now a farmhouse, long the residence of Richard Watson, D.D., Bp. of Llandaff, is of antiquarian interest. *Borrans*, *St. Catherines*, and *The Howe* are also seats.

Applethwaite (2), ha., pa. of Keswick, W. Cumb., 1½ N. of Keswick, midway between that town and the summit of Skiddaw.

Appleton (1), ha., formerly a civil pa., but now joined to Flitcham-cum-Appleton (q.v.), W. Norf., 3 N.E. of Castle Rising. There are some remains of a church. The water-works which supply the Sandringham estate are situated here.

Appleton (2), vil., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 6¾ N.W. of Warrington. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Bede is in E. Eng. style. There is a brewery, a tool manufactory, and a large quarry here.

Appleton (3). [HULL AND APPLETON.]

Appleton (4), tp., pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Richmond; ac. 1,583.

Appleton and Eaton, pa., N. Berks., 5 N.W. of Abingdon; ac. 2,077; soil loam and clay. The church of St. Lawrence, partly restored 1883, is E. Eng., and contains memorials of the families of the lords of the manor, among them being one to Sir John Fettiplace, knighted by Queen Elizabeth at Woodstock 1575, and a brass with effigy to John Midrington, gent, 1518, and his wife Dorothy. The charities amount to about £50 per annum, including a free school endowed by Sir R. Fettiplace in the reign of James I. The Manor House, believed to have been built *temp.* Henry II., is the oldest in the county, and was formerly surrounded by a moat, now partially filled up. The families of Fitz Warine, Caston, Petyt, and Fettiplace held the manor in succession.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Appledore (1)	Instow (½)	217	2449
Appledore (2)	Appledore (2)	63	595
Appledram	Chichester (1½)	69	144
Appleford(1) [baldbie	Didcot (3)	53	301
Applegarth and Sib-	Dinwoodie (3)	331	858

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Appleshaw	Weyhill (1½)	70	238
Applethwaite (1)	Windermere (1)	259	2252
Appleton (4)	Catterick Bridge (2)	233	106
Appleton and Eaton	Oxford (5)	63	532

Appleton-le-Moors, tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Lastingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Pickering; ac. 1,232. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style; the interior is much ornamented, especially the reredos, the pulpit, and the inlaid work on the walls. *A. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Appleton-le-Street, pa. and tp., Ryedale wap., N.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of New Malton; ac. of pa. 5,888, of tp. 1,633; soil in part clay and sandy, overlying limestone and sand. The church of All Saints, restored 1855, is Norm.; the foundation and lower part of the tower are said to date from the Anglo-Saxon period.

Appleton Roebuck, tp. and straggling vil., pa. of Bolton-Percy (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,923. *Nun Appleton Hall,* situated in an extensive park, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Appleton-upon-Wiske, tp. and chap., pa. of Great Smeaton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7½ N.E. of Northallerton; ac. 1,827. The small church of St. Mary, restored 1875, is an ancient stone building. The manor was granted by William I. to Robert de Bras, and by him given to St. Mary's Abbey, York; after the Dissolution it was held for a time by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. There is a Mechanics' Institute, containing a large library.

Appletree, tp., pa. of Aston-le-Walls (q.v.), S. Northants., 7 N.E. of Banbury.

Appletree Hall, ha., pa. of Wilton (q.v.), W. Roxbs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Hawick.

Appletreewick, tp. and small vil. on the Wharfe, pa. of Burnsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8½ N.E. of Skipton; ac. 7,689. *Low Hall,* formerly a seat, is now used as a farmhouse.

Apsley End (1), eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Hemel Hempstead, Abbots Langley, and King's Langley, S.W. Herts. The church of St. Mary (1871) is in E. Dec. style. There are large paper mills in the vicinity. *Abbots Hill* is a residence in the neighbourhood.

Apsley End (2), pl., pa. of and 1 S. from Shillington (q.v.), Beds.

Apsley-with-Fordhall, ha., eccl. pa. of Ullenhall (q.v.), S. Warws., 5½ N.W. of Henley-in-Arden.

Aqualate Mere, lake, W. Staffs., 2 N.E. of Newport; it is the largest in the county, and near is *A. Hall.*

Arabela, vil., pa. of Ballymacelligot (q.v.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 5 S.E. of Tralee. There are two ruined castles and several seats in the neighbourhood.

Araglin (1), pl., pas. of Macroney and Leitrim (q.v.), co. Cork, Ir., 8 E. of Kilworth.

Araglin (2), river, Condons and Clangibbon bar., co. Cork, Ir., flowing through the dell of A., near Fermoy, and falling into the Blackwater. The glen was formerly noted for ironworks, and in the last century there were furnaces for cast iron and forges for bar iron.

Aran, insular bar., S.W. co. Galway, Ir.; ac. 11,288. It is formed of a group of islands, a chain of which, 15 miles long, extends across the mouth of Galway Bay. The principal islands are Aranmore or Inishmore, Inishmaan, and Innisheer. Most of the people are occupied in fishing, and some of them still make use of the coracle. There are many ruins of fortresses and churches.

Aranmore. [INISHMORE.]

Aran Benllyn, summit (2,902 ft.) of Berwyn Mountains, on east border of Merions.

Aran Mowddwy, summit (2,970 ft.) of Berwyn Mountains, on the east border of Merions.

Aray, river, Mid Args., Sc. After a course of 9 miles over a rocky bed and between wooded cliffs, it falls into Loch Fyne, between Inveraray to. and the Hill of Dunyneaich. Several fine waterfalls occur between its source and the sea, notably those of Carlonan and Lenach-Gluthin. The scenery along its upper reaches is bare and cold, succeeded lower down by a landscape of rare variety and beauty. It is a good fishing stream, salmon and trout being taken.

Arbigland, estate on the Solway Firth, pa. of Kirkbean (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc. It is chiefly noted as having been the birthplace of Paul Jones, the privateer, whose father was gardener to Mr. William Craik, the then proprietor. *A. House* stands in finely-wooded grounds.

Arbikie, pl. on the Lunan, pa. of Lunan (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc. A line of tumuli, none of them of great size, situated at equal distances one from the other, extends for a distance of 800 yards, and is supposed to mark the site of a prehistoric battle.

Arbirlot, pa. and vil. on the coast and Elliot Water, E. Forfs., Sc., 2½ W. of Arbroath; ac. 6,747. The surface is flat and sandy near the shore, rising inland to a height of 400 ft. The soil is partly clay, partly rich black loam, but about one-sixth of the whole area is wet and boggy. The rocks are igneous and Devonian, and contain rock crystals. Elliot Water is crossed by a good bridge. The pa. church was rebuilt 1832, the manse connected therewith being one of the best in Sc. There are also a Free church, a public school, and pa. library. The railway between Arbroath and Carnoustie follows the coast, and a branch line runs north-west to Carmylie quarries. *Kellie Castle* was a seat of the Auchterlonies.

Arboe, pa., Loughinsholin bar., co. Londy., and Upper Dungannon bar., co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S.E. of Coagh; ac. 12,672; the soil is generally fertile and well-cultivated, with some bog. In the pa. are the ruins of an old monastery (founded by St. Colman and destroyed in the 12th cent.) and of an old church, and near these is a curious stone cross bearing many inscriptions. The pa. generally occupies low ground along the western shore of Lough Neagh, towards which it declines.

Arborfield, pa. and vil. on the Loddon, E. Berks., 4 W. of Wokingham; ac. 1,468; soil clay and gravel, overlying London clay. The church of St. Bartholomew, erected 1863, is in the E. Eng. style. The

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Appleton-le-Moors	Pickering (6)	220	242
Appleton-le-Strt., pa.	Amotherby (1)	214	890
Appleton-le-Strt., tp.	Amotherby (1)	214	151
Appleton Roebuck	Bolton Percy (2½)	187	393
Appleton-u.-Wiske	Welbury (2)	223	294
Appletree	Cropredy (2¼)	90	69
Appletreewick	Skipton (8)	221	229
Apsley End (1)	Boxmoor (1¼)	24	1301
Aran	.....	.....	2907
Arbirlot	Elliot Junc. (1½)	473	848
Arboe	Stewartstown (5)	152	4324
Arborfield	Wokingham (3)	36	248

old church of St. Bartholomew, now in ruins, stands in the grounds of A. Hall, and was erected in 1256. The arches between the chancel and aisle are of wood, and the piscina, sedilia, and credence table remain. Miss Mitford describes the old manor house in "Our Village" as the "old house at Aberleigh." *A. Hall*, the seat of the Standens, is situated in a park on the banks of the river Loddon. Edward Standen, the last heir male, is the lover in Gray's ballad "Molly Mogg." *A. Grange*, the grounds of which contain a miniature lake, is a seat.

Arbor Low Hill, eminence, N.W. Derbys., near Youlgreave. On the summit is a prehistoric circle consisting of 30 stones, and 150 ft. in diameter.

Arbory, pa. and vil., Rushen sheading, S.W. I. of M., 2 N.W. of Castletown; ac. 4,477; soil mostly thin, and barren in some places, overlying limestone. The church of St. Columbus is a plain structure of some antiquity, and close by, in a thick grove, are the remains of a Franciscan friary.

Arbory Hill, pa. of Wandell and Lamington (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc. Overlooking the Clyde, it rises to a height of 1,406 ft. above the sea and 500 ft. above the river. On its summit are the remains of an ancient stronghold or place of worship, or—most probably—both combined, consisting of an outer and inner fosse, ramparts, and a stone circle.

Arbroath, or **Aberbrothock** (old form), pa. and royal, police, and parl. burgh, mkt. to. (s.), and seaport, E. Forfs., Sc., 17 N.E. of Dundee; ac. 943. The soil is light and sandy near the coast, changing into rich black loam towards the interior; subsoil Devonian rock. The to., which extends into the pa. of St. Vigeans (q.v.), overlooks the sea, and commands fine views of the higher parts of Fifeshire, is 14½ E.S.E. of Forfar, and situated on a small plain surrounded by low hills, and at the mouth of the Brothock burn. There are some good streets containing fine buildings, but the larger area is occupied by narrow lanes. There are no fewer than 22 churches. The pa. church, built 1570, from materials taken from the old dormitory of the abbey, underwent repairs, more or less extensive, in 1762, 1788, 1823, and 1869; a Gothic spire was added 1831, having a height of 152 ft. Some of the pews exhibit quaint old wood carvings. The abbey church, erected 1797, underwent some unsightly alterations in 1876–78. There is also a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Margaret. The Free Church has five churches and a mission chapel, and the United Presbyterians three meeting-places. St. Mary's Episcopal church is a substantial Gothic edifice; and the Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, has several stained-glass windows. Among the public buildings are the Town Hall; the Trades Hall, erected by the corporation in 1815, but now passed into private hands; the Market House, a highly ornamental building, erected 1856; the Public Hall, containing a large hall for concerts and meetings, and the Museum with valuable collections of fishes, insects, shells, and fossils; the Public and Mechanics' Libraries, with, together, about 15,000 volumes; an infirmary; a dispensary; and a number of schools, including the High School, all under the management of the School Board. Manufactures of linen, osnaburgs, sailcloth, flax, leather, chemicals, tar, and asphalt, are actively carried on; and there are engineering, calendering, and shipbuilding establishments, and a bleachfield. Its fisheries are of some importance. Its chief exports are grain, paving-stones, fish, and potatoes. The harbour dates back to a remote period, but at present consists of two basins—the old harbour, erected 1725, now converted

ARBROATH, FROM THE HARBOUR.
(From a photograph by J Valentine and Son, Dundee.)

into a floating basin; and the new harbour, erected, under the management of a body of trustees, since 1839. Both harbours have a total area of 6 ac. A patent slip is capable of taking up vessels of 500 tons. There is a lighthouse, and a signal tower 50 ft. high, from which communication is kept up with the Bell Rock Lighthouse. The ruins of the abbey stand in the High Street. This once splendid building was founded by William the Lyon in 1178, and dedicated to St. Mary and to St. Thomas à Becket. Completed 1233, its style of architecture was partly Norm. of a late period, partly E. Eng.; but little can now be made out from the crumbling walls and the few windows that remain. The pillars are entirely gone. A Parliament was held here in 1320. The to. received its charter from James VI. One of the Montrose burghs, it unites with the other towns of that group to return one member to Parliament.

Arbuckle, pl., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. It is a railway siding on the North British system, in the neighbourhood of Longriggend and Whiterigg, and close to Airdrie.

Arbury (1), formerly extra-parochial, but now connected with the pa. of Chilvers Coton (q.v.), N. Warws. In the reign of Henry II. a monastery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for canons of the Order of St. Augustine, was erected here. The manor belongs to the Newdegate family; the mansion, standing in a park of 300 acres, has a chapel attached containing some beautiful carvings.

Arbury (2), ha., pa. of Winwick (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3 N. of Warrington.

Arbuthnott, pa., E. Kincs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Bervie; ac. 9,585; soil overlying trap, Devonian strata, gneiss, and granite, and there are several freestone quarries. The pa. church of St. Ternan, an ancient Romanesque structure, stands on the banks of the Bervie. To it has been added a chapel in the Second Pointed style, and dedicated to St. Mary. The latter consists of two stories—the lower, open to the church,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Arbory	Colby (1)	289	1000
Arbroath	Arbroath	474	9633

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Arbroath, parl. bor.	Arbroath	474	22800
Arbuthnott	Bervie (3)	501	795

being the burial-place of the A. family; and the upper originally the place where the Sibbald library was kept. The books of this collection have now, however, disappeared. *A. House* and *Kair House* are seats. *Allardyce House* is now in ruins. The Arbuthnot family became possessed of the pa. in 1150, and from it took the title of Viscount (1644).

Arcan, ha. between the Conan and Orrin, pa. of Urray (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., about 10 w. of Beauly.

Arcany, river, tributary of the Nore, Upper Ossory bar., S.W. Q. Co., Ir. The river abounds in pike, trout, and cray-fish.

Archasig Haven, on the west side of Rona island, pa. of Portree, Invs., Sc. It is entered by a double passage, and offers a secure harbour for vessels in search of shelter, but is little frequented.

Archbishop's Palace, pa., bor. of and 2 N.W. from Canterbury (q.v.), E. Kent; ac. 4.

Archdeacon Newton, tp., pa. of Darlington (q.v.), N. Durham, 3 N.W. of Darlington; ac. 1,041.

Archerbreck, stream, S.E. Dumfs., Sc. A tributary of the Liddel, its course, of about 5 miles in length, passes through a coal dis.

Archerstown, pl. and seat, pa. of Delvin (q.v.), Delvin bar., co. Wstm., Ir., 8 E. of Castlepollard.

Archiestown, vil. on the road between Craigellachie and Knockando, pa. of Knockando (q.v.), S.E. Elgs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Rothes. Situated on the Moor of Ballintomb, it was founded 1760, and partially destroyed by fire 1783. It has a United Presbyterian church, and a public school. A mineral well in the locality has some local celebrity.

Arcledon, ha., pa. of Plumbland (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5 N.E. of Maryport.

Arclid, tp., pa. of Sandbach (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2 N.E. of Sandbach; ac. 538.

Ard (1), loch, pa. of Aberfoyle, S.W. Perths., Sc., 10 S.W. of Callander. Situated amid mountains and wooded hills, the scenery in the neighbourhood is of great beauty, and has been described by Scott in "Rob Roy."

Ard (2), pl. with school, pa. of Moyrus (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir. The Connemara range passes near.

Ardagh (1), bar., co. Longf., Ir.; ac. 40,223; bounded on the east and south-east by co. Wstm., on the north by Granard bar. and Longf., on the south-west by Moydow bar., and on the south by the Shrule bar. Longford and Edgeworthstown are the principal towns.

Ardagh (2), pa., Ardagh bar., E. co. Longf., Ir., 5 S.S.W. of Edgeworthstown; ac. 11,416. The soil is rich, and is well cultivated. There is a good modern church, with square tower. An ancient friary existed here at one time, and is mentioned as being reformed 1521. There are the remains of an old cathedral, and of the church which was erected in its place. The former, or perhaps a still more ancient abbey, is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, whose nephew, St. Mell, was buried here.

Ardagh (3), pa., Morgallion bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 4 N.E. of Nobber; ac. 3,668. Limestone quarries are worked here. There are the remains of an ancient castle. Part of Lough Ballyhoe is contained within the pa. boundaries.

Ardagh (4), pa. on the Turra, Imokilly bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 5½ N.N.W. of Youghal; ac. 7,880. Much of its surface consists of peat and waste land. It contains the ruins of *Kilnaturra Castle.*

Ardagh (5), pa. on the Deel where it empties into Lough Conn, Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., 3 W.S.W. of Ballina; ac. 5,494. The surface is generally boggy and bare. It contains a modern chapel and the ruins of an ancient church. *Deel Castle* is the principal seat.

Ardagh (6), pa. and vil., Shanid bar., W. co. Lim., Ir., on railway between Newcastle and Ballygrane, 3 N. of Newcastle; ac. 9,030. *Glenville House* is in the neighbourhood.

Ardagh (7), dis., Ballymoe bar., N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S.S.W. of the vil. of Ballymoe (q.v.).

Ardalanish, headland, pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickson, S.W. Mull island, Args., Sc. It is a low rocky point, with several rocks in the immediate offing.

Ardali, ha., pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore, island of Ulva (q.v.), N.W. Args., Sc., 13 S.W. of Tobermory.

Ardallie, *q.s.* pa., pas. of Old Deer, Cruden, Ellon, and Longside (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. It contains two public schools.

Ardamine, pa. on the coast, and on the road between Gorey and Ballygarrett, Ballaghkeen bar., N.E. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 4,214. There are good fisheries in A. Bay, and Corntown harbour gives safe accommodation to a number of boats. A tumulus, called the Moat of A., is in good preservation. *A. House* overlooks the sea.

Ardara, mkt. vil. (T.) on the Owenea where it falls into Loughros More Bay, pa. of Lower Killybegs (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 18 N.W. of Donegal. There is some fine cliff scenery in the neighbourhood, the rocks attaining a height of 500 ft. Roads connect the vil. with Donegal and Glenties, etc.

Ardaragh, pl., lordship of Newry, S.W. co. Down, Ir., 5 N.E. of Newry.

Ardargie, estate on the May, pa. of Forgandenny (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., about 6 S. of Perth. The remains of a Roman camp, forming an exact square —each side measuring 270 ft.—are in a good state of preservation. It commanded the Roman road from the Tay to Ardoch, and was defended on one side by a natural hollow traversed by a small stream, and on the other three by artificial moats. *A. House* is a seat.

Ardattin, pl., pa. of Ardoyne (q.v.), N.E. co. Carl., Ir., 4 miles from Tullow.

Ardavasar, or **Ardvasar,** ha. on A. Bay and Sound of Sleat, pa. of Sleat (q.v.), isle of Skye, W. Invs.,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Archbishop's Palace	Canterbury	62	152
Archdeacon Newton	Darlington (3)	232	52
Archiestown	Carron (2½)	563	359
Arclid	Sandbach (2)	163	316
Ardagh (1)	.....	.....	9929
Ardagh (2)	Edgeworthstown (5)	70	1819
Ardagh (3)	Nobber (4)	44	820
Ardagh (4)	Youghal (5½)	193	736
Ardagh (5)	Ballina (3)	168	950
Ardagh (6), pa.	Ardagh	154	1716
Ardagh (6), vil.	Ardagh	154	219
Ardallie	Mintlaw (6)	563	1220
Ardamine	Gorey (4½)	60	957
Ardara	Donegal (18)	189	495

Sc., 12 s. of Broadford. Passengers from Arisaig to Skye land here.

Ardbear Bay, Ballynahinch bar., N.W. co. Galway, Ir., extending 7 w. from Clifden. It has a bar of coral and sand at its mouth, covered by 4 ft. of water; within the bay are soundings in 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 fathoms, forming an extensive and secure anchorage were the shoal at its mouth removed. There is very fine scenery here. Clifden Bay (q.v.) was once known as Ardbear, but the name is now confined to the inlet forming its southward fork.

Ardbeg, headland, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), E. Butes., Sc. It separates Rothesay Bay from Kames Bay.

Ardbraccan, pa. and vil., Lower Navan bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 3 w. of Navan; ac. 6,490. The soil is mostly calcareous and marly, limestone and gravel occurring generally. The church, erected largely by the exertions of Bp. Maxwell, was long considered one of the finest in Ireland. The Bishop's Palace was also founded by Bp. Maxwell (1786), and its grounds contain some of the finest timber in the kingdom. The ancient abbey, founded by St. Braccan, was long used as the pa. church. The graveyard contains the monuments of Bps. Montgomery and Pococke. There are small manufactories of linen and cotton. Ruins of numerous churches are within the pa.

Ardcandrisk, pa. on the Slaney, on the road from Wexford to Enniscorthy, and on the railway connecting these towns, Shelmallere West bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 4 w.n.w. of Wexford; ac. 1,226. *Ardcandrisk House* is on a hill overlooking the river.

Ardcanny, pa. on the Mayne, at its junction with the Shannon, Pubblebrien bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 8 w. of Limerick; ac. 3,029. The soil is fertile, resting on limestone, and most of the surface is under pasture or meadow. The principal seats are *Cartown*, *Mellon*, *Mount Pleasant*, *Rockfield*, and *Shannon Grove*. At Rockfield are the remains of a prehistoric fortress built of loose stones.

Ardcarn, pa. situated on Lough Key and the Shannon, Boyle bar., N. co. Roscom., Ir., 5 e. of Boyle; ac. 19,099. The soil is fertile, and the dis. well wooded. Limestone and freestone are the prevailing strata. The church is part of an old convent. It had, at one time, many religious foundations, including an abbey (dating from the 6th cent.), a convent, a monastery, and a cell. The chief seats are *Knockvicar*, *Mount Francis*, *Oakport*, and *Rockingham House*.

Ardcastle, pl., Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway, Ir. It is situated on Masa Peninsula, and has a small fishing harbour.

Ardcath, pa. and vil., Upper Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir., 6 s.w. of Drogheda; ac. 4,380. The soil, resting on slate, which is worked, is fairly good. The modern church is near the remains of a much older religious foundation, formerly a chantry for the perpetual celebration of divine worship, and dedicated to the Virgin. Linen and cotton manufactories are carried on.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ardbraccan	Navan (3)	31	1390
Ardcandrisk	Wexford (4)	93	156
Ardcanny	Limerick (8)	129	412
Ardcarn	Boyle (5)	108	3383
Ardcath	Gormanstown (6½)	24	453

Ardcavan, pa., Shelmallere East bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 4 n.e. of Wexford; ac. 2,457. At the mouth of the Slaney and on Wexford Harbour, it is chiefly notable for its ferry. It contains the ruins of an old church and castle. *Ely House* is the principal seat.

Ardchadvill, or **Ardchadnill,** headland, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross., Sc.

Ardchattan and Muckairn, pa., Lorn dis., N. Args., Sc., 8 e.n.e. of Oban; ac. 144,915. It is a wild mountainous region; light loam on gravel prevails in Glenure, where alone cultivation is followed to any great extent. Granite, porphyry, marble, and mica-slate are the rocks generally presented. The pa. church was built 1836, and there are two chapels, a Free church, and three public schools. The ruins of the old pa. church may still be seen. On Loch Etive are the ruins of St. Modan's priory (1231); the tombs of two of its priors are still pointed out. Robert Bruce held a Parliament within its walls, the last meeting of the kind in which the Gaelic language was officially used. Numerous stone circles and monoliths are scattered throughout the pa. A large vitrified fort on Ardmucknish Bay is known as Beregonium.

Ardcheonochrochan, hill overlooking Loch Achray, pa. of and 13 w.s.w. from Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. Situated at the east extremity of the Trossachs, it is the site of the Trossachs Hotel.

Ardchonnel, ha. on the east shore of Loch Awe, pa. of Kilchrenan and Dalavich (q.v.), 7 n.n.w. of Inveraray, E. Args., Sc. It contains a public school, and is on the road between Dalmally and Kilmartin.

Ardchonnel Castle, on an island near the east shore of Loch Awe, pa. of Kilchrenan and Dalavich, E. Args., Sc. It was formerly a stronghold of the Argyll family, but is now in ruins.

Ardchullary, or **Ardchullarie,** seat on the east shore of Loch Lubnaig, pa. of and 5 n.n.w. from Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. Here Bruce wrote the account of his travels in Abyssinia. The railway between Callander and Tyndrum skirts the opposite side of the loch.

Ardclach, pa. and ha. on the Findhorn, E. Nairns., Sc., 8 s.e. of Nairn; ac. 40,317; soil light and sandy, or moor and moss, overlying gneiss, granite, and quartz. The pa. church was rebuilt 1839, and there is a Free church and three public schools. Wade's military road is carried over the river by a picturesque old bridge of a single arch. Traces of a stone circle and several tumuli are among the antiquities, the chief of which, however, is the Princess Stone, a sculptured slab surmounting a cairn in the neighbourhood of Dulcie Bridge. *Coulmony House* and *Glenferness House* are seats.

Ardclare (1), vil., pa. of Kilmacteague (q.v.), S.W. Sligo, Ir.

Ardclare (2). [Cloonygormican.]

Ardclinis, pa., Lower Glenarm bar., N.E. co. Antr., Ir., 4 n.w. of Glenarm; ac. 15,699. A high, bleak area, the soil rests on limestone. The fisheries—

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ardcavan	Wexford (4)	93	557
Archattan and M.	Ach-Na-Cloich (¼)	494	1975
Ardclach	Dunphail (8)	557	942
Ardclinis	Larne (15)	137	1368

especially those carried on in Cushendal, or Red, Bay—are of some local importance. There are the remains of a so-called Danish camp. The chief seats include *Bay Lodge*, *Drumnasole*, *Limualary House*, *Mount Lodge*, and *Knappan*.

Ardcolm, pa., Shelmallere West bar., co. Wex., Ir., 3 N.E. of Wexford; ac. 2,232. It includes Erin Beg Island in Wexford Harbour, on which are the ruins of an ancient church. The modern pa. church is at Castlebridge (q.v.), and occupies the site of an old castle. *Ardamine House*, *St. Edmonds*, and *Saunders Court* are seats along the shores of the bay, opposite Castlebridge.

Ardcroney, pa. on the road between Portumna and Nenagh, Lower Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 4 S. of Borrisokane; ac. 6,428. The soil is generally light, with some bog, and rests upon limestone. The church, erected 1824, is a neat edifice. There are the ruins of an old castle, church, and fort; and the chief seats are *Mount Falcon*, *Merton House*, and *Belgrove Hall*.

Ardda, ha., pa. of Dolgarrog (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs., 4½ N.W. of Llanrwst.

Arddleen, ha. and ti., pa. of Llandrinie (q.v.), Montgoms., 6 N. of Welshpool.

Arddynwent, pl., pa. of and about 1½ S. from Mold (q.v.), Mid Flints. The inhabitants are engaged in lead-mining and agriculture.

Ardea (1), pa. on the Owenass, Portnahinch bar., N. Q. Co., Ir., 5 N. of Maryborough; ac. 7,726. It contains part of the town of Mountmellick (q.v.).

Ardea (2), ha., pa. of Tuosist (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, Ir., 10 S.W. of Kenmare. *A. Castle* is the principal seat in the vicinity.

Ardee (1), bar. on Bay of Dundalk, W. co. Louth, Ir.; ac. 53,822. A. is one of the six baronies into which the co. is divided, and is bounded on the north by Louth bar., on the west by Bay of Dundalk, on the south by Ferrard bar., and on the east by co. Monaghan.

Ardee (2), pa. and mkt. to. (T.), Ardee bar., W. co. Louth, Ir., 6 N.W. of Dunleer; ac. 4,884. The soil is fertile, with some bog—wheat and oats forming the principal grain crops. The church, founded 1208, is part of an ancient monastery. The to., situated on the Dee, 14 N.W. of Drogheda, has some trade in corn, malting, and basket-making. It was, at one period, defended by walls and a strong castle. A hospital for Augustine Friars was founded here in 1207, the church connected with which was burnt to the ground by Edward Bruce in 1313, the building, it is said, being full of women and children at the time. It was also the site of a Carmelite friary. In 1538 the to. was burnt by O'Neal, and was the headquarters of the Irish army when taken by Sir H. Tichborne in 1641; it afterwards fell before Cromwell, and was occupied for a time by James II. on his retreat from Dundalk.

Ardeley, pa. and vil. on the Beane, N. Herts., 3½ S.W. of Buntingford; ac. 2,423; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Laurence (*c.* 1225, partly restored 1884) is a flint building. There are two brasses (one effigial), and a monument to Mary Markham. *A. Bury*, a castellated mansion, built partly 1581 and partly 1820, was formerly the residence of Sir Henry Chauncey, the historian of the county.

Ardelister, or **Ardalister**, a cluster of islets off the island of Islay, pa. of Kildalton (q.v.), W. Args., Sc.

Ardelve, ha. on the road from Stromeferry to Kintail and Glenshiel, pa. of and 4 N. from Lochalsh (q.v.), S.W. Ross., Sc. It has a public school, and cattle fairs are held three times a year.

Arden (1), or **Woodland**, a name formerly given to that part of Warwickshire lying north of the Avon, the portion south of the river being then known as the Feldon (or open country). In the centre of this dis., in Shakespeare's days, was the Forest of Arden, with which he was well acquainted, and whence he drew the descriptions of woodland scenery that abound in his plays. The distinction between these two districts of the county is now practically lost, but the old Arden still contains more parks and woods than can be found in an equal area in any other county.

Arden (2), ha. near the railway between Coatbridge and Stirling, pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 3¼ N.E. of Airdrie.

Ardenadam, ha. on Holy Loch, pa. of Dunoon and Kilmun (q.v.), S.E. Args., Sc. It forms a suburb of Sandbank (q.v.).

Ardentinny, *q.s.* pa. and ha., pa. of Dunoon and Kilmun (q.v.), Cowal, S.E. Args., Sc. On the shores of Loch Long, it lies at the foot of Stronchullin Hill (1,798 ft.) and Knap Ream (1,067 ft.), behind which is Ben Ruadh (2,178 ft.). A. was erected into a *q.s.* pa. 1874, its church dating from 1839. There is also a public school. A regular steamboat service is maintained with Glasgow and Greenock, and the ha. is a favourite summer resort of the citizens of the former city.

Arden-with-Ardenside, tp., pa. of Hawnby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7½ N.W. of Helmsley; ac. 4,524. A Benedictine convent, dedicated to St. Andrew, was founded here in the 12th cent. *A. Hall*, built upon the site of the convent, contains some oak-panelled rooms and a fine oak staircase. Near the Hall is a circular stone basin, called the "Nuns' Well," through which passes a spring of water. Several stone coffins have been found in the garden, and a curious old cross was dug up near the "Nuns' Well." On the moors above Arden are some sepulchral mounds.

Ardeonaig, ha. in detached part of pa. of and about 7 E.N.E. from Killin (q.v.), on Loch Tay, Mid Perths., Sc., and situated at the point where the Finglen Burn enters the loch. It has a Gaelic place of worship belonging to the Free Church, and a public school. There is a ferry over the loch here, and steamers call regularly. The ha. is among mountains, the highest being Meall na Creige (2,683 ft.), Craig Uigeagh (2,840 ft.), and Ruadh Bheul (2,237 ft.).

Ard-Erin, mountain on border of K. Co., Upper Woods bar., W. Q. Co., Ir. It is one of the Slieve

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ardcolm	Wexford (3)	93	491
Ardcroney	Cloghjordan (5)	87	571
Ardea (1)	Portarlington (8½)	42	2024
Ardee (1)	.....	.....	11297
Ardee (2), pa.	Dunleer (6)	42	2750

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ardee (2), to.	Dunleer (6)	42	2067
Ardeley	Stevenage (6)	29	464
Ardentinny	Greenock (9)	422	219
Arden-with-Ardenside	Thirsk (10)	210	96

Bloom range, and attains an altitude of 1,733 ft. The Killeen rises at its base.

Arderra, pa., Iverk bar., S. co. Kilk., Ir., 4 S.W. of Mullinavat; ac. 776. A. is situated near the Black Water, some distance below its confluence with the Pollanass. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Jerpoint.

Ardersier, pa. on Moray Firth, N.E. Invs., Sc., 10½ N.E. of Inverness; ac. 3,824. A tame level tract, never exceeding 200 ft. above sea-level, it is mostly under crops or wood, a large quantity of bogland having been reclaimed since the year 1845. The shores are much cut up by the sea, which annually removes a considerable area. The pa. church dates from 1802; there are also Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school. A. contains the vil. of Campbelltown (with fisheries) and Fort George. The roads, including General Wade's military road to the fort, are kept in good repair. Behind Campbelltown is the hill-fort of Tom Mhoit, and on the boundary of Nairnshire stands the Kebbock Stone (*i.e.*, "the Stone of the Cheese"), said to mark the grave of a chieftain who fell in a quarrel concerning a cheese. Roman remains have been found.

Ardess, ha., pa. of Magheracrimoney (q.v.), N. co. Ferm., Ir., 2 E. of Kesh. Parkhill Lough is in the neighbourhood, and *Ardvarny House* is near.

Ardessie (1), ha., pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 8 S. of Ullapool.

Ardessie (2), stream, N.W. Ross., Sc. It flows past A. ha., and has several fine cascades.

Ardfern, ha. near the head and on the west shore of Loch Craignish, pa. of Kilmartin (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 18 S.W. of Inveraray. *Craignish Castle* and *Carrasary Castle* are in the neighbourhood.

Ardfert, pa. and vil., Clanmaurice bar., N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 N.N.W. of Tralee; ac. 10,132. It is on Ballyheige Bay, and is a moderately fertile, carefully-cultivated, but bare-looking district, the prevailing rocks being argillaceous sandstones. Copper ore has been found here. Sandhills are a marked feature of the coast. The church is part of the old cathedral which was destroyed in 1651. A. was the seat of one of the oldest bishoprics in Ireland, but the diocese is now united to that of Limerick. A monastery was erected here in the 6th cent., but, together with the to., was burnt in 1179. Another monastery was founded in 1253, and fragments of its ruins still remain. The to., then a royal bor., was taken by the Royal army in 1599, and its strong castle fell, after a siege, in 1600, and again in 1641, when, with the to., it was razed to the ground. The finest Round Tower in Ireland was here, but, being neglected and allowed to get out of repair, it fell in 1771. The ruins of the cathedral show some traces of Norm. influence. A. formerly returned two members to Parliament, but was disfranchised at the Union. The railway from Tralee passes near the vil. *A. Abbey* (in wooded grounds), *Barra, Sackville House,* and *Tulrid* are the principal seats.

Ardfield, pa. on St. George's Channel, Barryroe bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.E. of Clonakilty; ac. 2,645. It occupies the south-east portion of the peninsula which separates Clonakilty Bay from Ross Bay. The soil is rich and well cultivated. Copper has been found. The church is in ruins, and there are the remains of a castle at Dunny Cove.

Ardfinnan, pa. and vil. between the rivers Suir and Tar, Iffa and Offa West bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 5 S.E. of Caher; ac. 1,812. The soil is very fertile near the streams, and rests upon limestone, which is extensively quarried. The landscape is of great beauty, the parallel ridges of the Galtee Mountains on the north and of the Knockmeledown Mountains towards the south being marked features. The Suir is here crossed by a substantial bridge of 14 arches. It is said that St. Finnan—from whom comes the name—founded an abbey here in the 8th cent.; it was, however, burnt by the English 1178, and a Franciscan convent subsequently took its place. The remains of a castle founded by King John (1184–86) may still be seen.

Ardfry, peninsula on Galway Bay, Dunkellin bar., S. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S. of Oranmore. It is well wooded. A line of dangerous rocks extends northwest for about a mile, terminating in Cockle Rock, covered at half-tide, and A. Shoal, on which are two fathoms of water. Oyster beds are found at a considerable height above sea-level.

Ardgarten, peninsula on Loch Long, pa. of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich (q.v.), Cowal, E. Args., Sc. It is a low spit of land, occupying a small area. In the grounds of *A. House* is a remarkable Spanish chestnut-tree, 90 ft. high, and 20 ft. in girth 5 ft. above the ground, said to be the largest in the country.

Ardgay, vil. on the Kyle of Sutherland and 1½ S.W. from Bonar Bridge, pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), N.E. Ross., Sc. A neat public hall has been erected. A. was granted a charter to form it into a burgh of barony in 1686, but the steps necessary to complete the transaction were never undertaken. Montrose was finally defeated in the neighbourhood.

Ardglass, pa. and to. on A. Harbour, Lower Lecale bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 6 S.E. of Downpatrick; ac. 2,022. This is said to be the nearest point of Ir. to the I. of Man. The church has a conspicuous steeple, visible at a considerable distance out at sea, and is used as a landmark by mariners. At one time a large amount of business was done here, and, next to Carrickfergus, it was the most important trading centre in Ulster; but various occurrences—chiefly the wreck of the pier and harbour works—combined to reduce its importance. A new concrete pier has been erected with good results, but the wreck of the older buildings and the large number of rocks make the harbour dangerous to a certain extent. The fisheries are important, and a fleet of boats makes A. its headquarters. The ancient church at Ardholl is said to have been deserted on account of an attack made upon the building by the McCarten sept, who massacred the whole congregation. Close to this ruin is a curious limestone cave. Some so-called "forts" are pointed out here, but they are,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Arderra	Mullinavat (4)	105	195
Ardersier	Fort George (1)	580	1914
Ardfert, pa.	Tralee (6)	207	2400
Ardfert, vil.	Tralee (6)	207	146
Ardfield	Clonakilty (4)	199	979
Ardfinnan, pa.	Caher (5)	124	367
Ardfinnan, vil.	Caher (5)	124	302
Ardglass, pa.	Downpatrick (7)	140	897
Ardglass, to.	Downpatrick (7)	140	544

most probably, the remains of the stores used by an English trading company established in the reign of Henry IV. They are called King's, Margaret's (or Horn), Choud, and Jordan's castles. The restored castellated building known as the New Work, now forming part of *A. House*, is ascribed to Shane O'Neil (1570). *King's Castle* has also been restored, and forms a residence. A. gave the title of earl to the Cromwell family, and of viscount to the Barringtons.

Ardgour, ha. and dis. between Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, near Corran Ferry, pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 10 S.W. of Fort William. It is a high wild tract traversed by a good road. *A. House* looks over Loch Linnhe towards Invs.

Ardgroom, vil. on A. Harbour, pa. of Kilcatherine (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir. The estuary of the Kenmare gives entrance to the small harbour, which has a difficult passage over a bar with 1½ fathoms on it; inside are 4 to 6 fathoms. Dutch Island lies off the coast.

Ardincaple Castle, seat on the Garloch, pa. of Row (q.v.), S.W. Dumbarts., Sc., 8 N.W. of Dumbarton. The mansion is situated amid large wooded policies, varied by hill and dale; part of it dates from the 12th cent., but it is largely a modern Scots Baronial erection. Once a dower-house of the Argyll family, it is now the seat of the Colquhouns of Luss.

Ardindrean, pl. at south end of Loch Broom and on the Broom, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.E. Ross., Sc., 6 S. of Ullapool. There is a public school here. Fine Highland scenery prevails throughout the neighbourhood.

Ardingly, or **Ardingley,** pa. and vil., situated on an eminence, E. Sussex, 3 N.E. of Cuckfield; ac. 3,817; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Dunstan, restored 1853, is Dec. The chancel contains a piscina and an aumbry, also a recumbent figure of an ecclesiastic. There are 15th-cent. brasses, and the south aisle retains a piscina. The stairs leading to the ancient rood-loft still exist, and an old oak screen divides the nave from the tower. Pottery works and a timber yard employ many of the inhabitants. *Hapstead House* and *Wakehurst Place*—the latter built in the 16th cent., and containing some oak carving—are seats in the neighbourhood.

Ardington, pa., N. Berks., 2 E. of Wantage; ac. 1,775; soil clay, chalk, and loam, overlying clay and chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored and enlarged 1887, is E. Eng., and contains some fine carved work, several stained-glass windows, and the tomb of R. Vernon, the collector of the famous "Vernon Gallery." Mr. Vernon, who was of humble origin, devoted a fortune gained in commerce to the purchase of the best examples of the works of English artists, and he made over to the nation, by deed of gift in 1847, his famous collection of 157 pictures, for which he had paid £150,000. The Vernon Charity consists of £1,666 invested in Consols, the interest of which is distributed. *A. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ardinning, lake, pa. of Strathblane, S.E. Stirls., Sc. It covers an area of 60 ac.

Ardkeen, pa. and vil. on peninsula between Lough Strangford and the Irish Channel, Upper Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 4 N. of Portaferry; ac. 2,809. The soil is largely bog and mountain ground. The church contains some interesting monuments to members of the Savage family. A castle belonging to the De Courcy family once stood here.

Ardkenneth, pl., pa. and island of South Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc. It has a Roman Catholic chapel.

Ardkill, pa. on the west border of Bog of Allen and of K. Co., and on railway between Edenderry and Carbury Sweep, Carbury bar., N.W. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 5,848.

Ardkinglass, estate and castle at the head of Loch Fyne, pa. of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich, E. Args., Sc., 5 E.N.E. of Inveraray. The castle, a large and fine building at the mouth of Glen Kinglass, was built in place of an older mansion destroyed by fire 1840. Near it are the ruins of an ancient stronghold of uncertain date, but which is known to have undergone repairs 1586.

Ardlamont Point, pa. of Kilfinan (q.v.), Cowal, Args., Sc. It forms the extreme south point of the pa., and lies between Loch Fyne and the Kyles of Bute. It is low and rugged, with a rocky ledge extending from its eastern point and terminating in Bradeich rock, which is visible at two-thirds ebb.

Ardle, or **Airdle,** river, N.E. Perths., Sc. It flows south-south-east, and unites with the Black Water or Shee to form the Ericht. Its course is about 13 miles in length.

Ardleen. [ARDDLEEN.]

Ardleigh, pa., N.E. Essex, 4½ N.E. of Colchester; ac. 5,062; soil gravel, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, partly restored 1883, dates from the middle of the 15th cent. *A. Crown* lies to the west.

Ardler, pl. on the railway between Coupar Angus (from which it is 2¾ N.E.) and Forfar, pa. of Kettins (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc.

Ardley, pa., Mid Oxon., 4½ N.W. of Bicester; ac. 1,469; soil limestone, overlying stone-brash. The church of St. Mary, restored 1860, is Dec., and has a saddleback tower; the nave was rebuilt in inferior style 1789. A sepulchral arch with shields of arms is in the north wall, and the chancel windows contain some fine tracery. In the pa. are the foundations of a castle, supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen.

Ardlougher, pl., pa. of Kildallan (q.v.), W. co. Cavan, Ir., 4 S. of Ballyconnel.

Ardlui, pl. at the mouth of the Falloch Water and on the north-west shore of Loch Lomond, pa. of Arrocher (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc., 6 S.E. of Stronachlachar. It has a rich soil, and is surrounded by wooded hills. Steamers call at stated periods at the pier, and there is a regular coach service to Crianlarich railway station in Perths.

Ardmaddy Castle, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, W. Args., Sc., 12 S.W. of Oban. It is the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, is opposite Seil island, and commands extensive views. An ancient structure, it was formerly possessed by the MacDougals

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ardingly	Ardingley (1½)	39	1280
Ardington	Wantage Road (4½)	60	496
Ardkeen	Downpatrick (13)	140	1220

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ardkill	Carberry (3)	36	432
Ardleigh	Ardleigh	56	1538
Ardley	Bicester (5)	66	135

of Lorn and afterwards by the Argyll Campbells. A cave in the vicinity is said to have been the hiding-place of the rebel, Lord Neil Campbell.

Ardmair, ha. on the coast opposite Martin Island, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 5 N. of Ullapool.

Ardmayle, pa. on the Suir, Middlethird bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 3½ N.W. of Cashel; ac. 4,940. The soil is good, and rests on limestone. *Castlemoyle*, of which a square tower alone exists, was taken by Cromwell. The Castle of Sinone is a round tower, and the scene of the massacre and burial of a large party of Strongbow's followers. *A. House*, *Fort Edward*, *Longfield*, and *Noddstown*, are seats.

Ardmeanich (1), popularly **The Black Isle,** peninsular dis. between the Cromarty and Moray Firths, cos. of Nairn and Ross and Cromarty, Sc. It is a fertile, finely-wooded, and diversified tract. Sandstone is the prevailing rock, and is extensively quarried. The dis. comprises eight parishes, and contains the towns of Fortrose and Cromarty. Steamers ply between Inverness and Fortrose, carrying goods and passengers. Farming has been brought to a high state of perfection, and is almost the only industry, with the exception of the fisheries prosecuted at Avoch and other points along the coasts. There are no rivers or lakes of importance.

Ardmeanich (2), or **Mullbuie,** hill, forming the backbone of A. or The Black Isle. cos. of Nairn and Ross and Cromarty, Sc. It gently slopes on all sides, has many fine woods, extends for a length of 16 miles, and culminates in a height of 838 ft.

Ardmichael, prom., pa. and island of S. Uist (q.v.), on the west side of the island, Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc. It is the site of an ancient burial-ground, still used occasionally.

Ardmiddle, hill, pa. of Turriff (q.v.), on the borders of Banffs. and N. Abers., Sc., 9 S. of Banff. It rises to a height of 557 ft., and at its foot are *A. House* and a public school.

Ardmile, headland, pa. and island of S. Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, Invs., Sc., 4 S. of Ardmichael. It is a small rocky promontory.

Ardmillan, ha. on the west shore of Lough Strangford, pa. of Tullynakill (q.v.), N.E. co. Down, Ir.

Ardminish, bay and point, pa. of Gigha and Cara (q.v.), Gigha island, S. Args., Sc. Good anchorage in six and seven fathoms may be obtained in the bay, which is frequented by vessels importing coal, lime, etc., to the island, and carrying away the produce of the dis. The pa. church overlooks the sea. Skene identified the point with Arddanespie, off which a sea-fight took place 719.

Ardmore (1), pa. and vil. on A. Bay, Decies-within-Drum bar., S. co. Waterf., Ir., 7 E.N.E. of Youghal; ac. 24,215. It is partly mountainous, with good soil between the hills and sea. Copper, lead, and iron occur. The church is a plain modern building. There are several caverns—the largest known as "the Parlour"—among the rocks along the coast, and the fine beach makes the vil. a favourite bathing resort. It was in early times the seat of a bishopric, founded by St. Declan, and incorporated with the diocese of Lismore during the English invasion of 1170. To judge from the few remains still extant, the ancient church must have been an edifice of great beauty. In the churchyard is a round tower 90 ft. high, with bands on the

ARDMORE.
(*From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

exterior walls. St. Declan's Dormitory is a cell held in much veneration; and a large stone and holy well also bear the saint's name. *Ardo* and *Ballyquin* are seats.

Ardmore (2), headland and bay, pa. of Kildalton (q.v.), Islay island, Args., Sc. On the east coast it is steep-to close in shore, and temporary anchorage may be had.

Ardmore (3), headland and bay, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Tobermory, N. Mull island, Args., Sc. The headland is low and rocky, and the bay, opposite Ardnamurchan vil., is steep-to close to the shore and free from outlying dangers. Vessels find shelter here during southerly gales. *Dunara House* is in the neighbourhood.

Ardmore (4), prom. projecting into the Firth of Clyde, pa. of Cardross (q.v.), 5 W.N.W. of Dumbarton, S. Dumbarts., Sc. It is a flat alluvial tract except at its seaward extremity (where A. Hill rises to a height of 103 ft.), and is thickly wooded. Soundings in two to three and a half fathoms are got off the shore. *A. House*, a modern mansion, is situated in extensive grounds.

Ardmore (5), headland, pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), Vaternish dis., Skye island, Inner Hebrides, Invs., Sc. Cliffs are presented along the east face, but to the west the land slopes down to the water. A party of the MacLeods of Skye were attacked in the neighbouring church of Trumpan and massacred by a body of the MacDonalds of Uist, but before the latter could regain their boats they were destroyed by a fresh contingent of the MacLeods.

Ardmore (6), harbour at the head of the Dornoch Firth, pa. of Edderton, N.E. Ross., Sc. A small import trade in coals and lime is carried on. A. Point projects into the Firth. The Highland Railway line between Tain (from which the harbour is 6 N.W.) and Lairg passes in the neighbourhood.

Ardmucknish, bay at the entrance to Loch Etive, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc. It is situated amid scenery of great beauty,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ardmayle	Goolds Cross (3)	96	655
Ardmore (1), pa.	Youghal (9½)	193	3021

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ardmore (1), vil.	Youghal (9½)	193	270

and has a fine pebble beach. The vestiges of the reputed capital of Dalriada are in the vicinity.

Ardmulchan, pa. on the Boyne, Lower Navan bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 2 N.E. of Navan; ac. 3,582. A fertile dis., it is intersected by the Boyne Canal. The church was dedicated to St. Mary. *A. House*, amid extensive grounds, overlooks the river.

Ardnacallioch, or **Ardnacaillioch,** prom. and bay at the east end of the island of Ulva, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore, Args., Sc. The rocks at the south extremity of the point assume the likeness of the head and bust of an old woman, hence the name (signifying "the Point of the Old Wife").

Ardnacross, small bay and estate on the south-east coast of Kintyre, pa. of and 6 N.E. from Campbeltown (q.v.), Args., Sc. Anchorage may be had in the bay, into which the Lussa falls.

Ardnacrusha, ha. on the Shannon, pa. of St. Patrick (q.v.), S.E. co. Clare, Ir., 2 N. of Limerick. St. Thomas's Island is in the river near A., and *Ballycannan House* is in the vicinity.

Ardnafuaran, or **Arisaig,** vil., pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc., 30 N.W. of Fort William. [ARISAIG.]

Ardnageehy, pa. on the Bride, Barrymore bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.W. of Rathcormac; ac. 16,334. It is a mountainous tract, soil overlying clay-slate and flagstones, the latter being quarried in some quantity. The pa. contains the vils. of Glenville and Watergrasshill. The principal seats are *Bridestown, Glanassack, Mount Pleasant,* and *Westmount.*

Ardnamurchan, pa. and ha. on Sound of Sleat, N.W. Args. and S.W. Invs., Sc., 7 N.N.W. of Tobermory; ac. 216,969. It consists principally of low hills running east and west. Along the sea-board, except to the east, the land is generally well-cultivated arable, the higher and inland portions being under pasture, the whole resting on palæozoic rocks. The pa. church was erected 1830, and there are two Free, two Episcopal, and four Roman Catholic churches, with several public schools. Several large lochs are within the pa. Roads intersect the pa. in various directions, the principal leading to Fort William. Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope, with the assistance of other speculators, founded the mining village of New York here in 1723, but the venture was not successful. An altar of rough blocks of rock, a stone circle, and the remains of an old tower, are the more interesting antiquities.

Ardnamurchan Point, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), N.W. Args., Sc. It is a bold and wild promontory, dangerous to shipping, but with a fine lighthouse, and is the north-west extremity of the mainland of Args., and the extreme west point of Sc. In ancient times it marked the boundary between the Northern and Southern Hebrides.

Ardnaree, sub. of Ballina (q.v.), separated from the to. by the river Moy (crossed by a bridge of four arches), W. co. Sligo, Ir. The Roman Catholic cathedral of the diocese of Killala, a beautiful edifice with fine tower and spire, is the most important building. A monastery of Augustinians was founded here 1427, a fine doorway and window still remaining.

Ardnave, headland on the west side of Islay, opposite Nave Island, pa. of Kilchoman (q.v.), W. Args., Sc.

Ardneil Bank, cliff, pa. of W. Kilbride (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Ardrossan. The cliff forms part of Farland Head; the rocks are about 300 ft. high, and stretch for a mile along the shore, sheltering a small bay resorted to for bathing.

Ardnoe, headland at the mouth of Loch Crinan, pa. of North Knapdale (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc. There are exceedingly dangerous rocks in the offing.

Ardnurcher, or **Horseleap,** pa. on the road between Kilbeggan and Moate, chiefly in Moycashel bar., but partly in Kilcoursey bar., co. Wstm. and K. Co., Ir., 4 N.W. of Kilbeggan; ac. 12,009. The soil is largely bog, resting on limestone. The church is ancient, with a spire added 1822. Several castles were erected within the pa. in former times, and a monastery and convent were founded in the 5th and 13th cents. respectively. An ancient moat is the legendary scene of a leap by a mounted fugitive, hence one of the names.

Ardo, estate on the road between Aberdeen and Maryculter, pa. of Banchory Devenick (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc. *A. House* is a seat.

Ardoch (1), pa. and vil., S. Perths., Sc., 7½ S. of Crieff; ac. 22,127, water 153. The pa. is watered by the Allan, the Knaik, and several smaller streams, along which the soil is light loam over sand or gravel, the remainder of the area consisting of hill-ground and moor. The pa. and Free churches are at A. vil., and there is a United Presbyterian church at Greenloaning. Four cattle fairs are held here annually. Near *A. House* is the site of Lindum, a town of the Damnonii, in the vicinity of which is the celebrated Roman Camp, perhaps the best-preserved example in existence. The great camp has an approximately oblong outline, 2,800 ft. by 1,950 ft., and is calculated to have accommodated 26,000 men. Besides *A. House*, already mentioned, *Bracco Castle* is a seat.

Ardoch (2), hill (700 ft.) on the west border of the pa. of Dalry (q.v.), N. Kirkcuds., Sc.

Ardoch (3), river, S. Perths., Sc. Rising among the Braes of Doune, its general course of about seven miles is east, south-east, south, and west; it falls into the Teith at Doune.

Ardonald, pl., pa. of Cairnie (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc. It has extensive limeworks.

Ardoyne (1), pa. on the border of co. Carl. and on the Derreen, Shillelagh bar., S.W. co. Wick., Ir., 2½ S.E. of Tullow; ac. 6,577. It is a fertile, well-cultivated tract, with some wood. *Lower A. House* and *Upper A. House* are the principal seats.

Ardoyne (2), hill, pa. of Oyne (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc. Although only 600 ft. high, a fine and extensive prospect is presented from its summit.

Ardpatrick (1), pa. and vil. on the Awbeg and the road between Kilfinnane and Milltown, Coshlea bar., S.W. co. Lim., Ir., 4 S.E. of Kilmallock; ac. 624; generally elevated, containing the Ballyhowra or

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Ardmulchan	Navan (2)	31	373
Ardnageehy	Rathcormac (5)	162	1412
Ardnamurchan	Oban (35)	504	3636
Ardnurcher	Horseleap	67	1076

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Ardoch (1)	Greenloaning (2½)	428	959
Ardoyne (1)	Tullow (2½)	52¾	749
Ardpatrick	Kilmallock (4)	125	88

Castle Oliver Hills. Gold has been found, and the fossil remains of an elk were discovered a number of years ago. The pa. contains the ruins of an abbey, stated to have been founded by St. Patrick, in an ancient Life of whom it is said that in pagan times A. was dedicated to the sun. Near these ruins are the vestiges of a round tower.

Ardpatrick (2), ha. on A. Head, between Loch Stornoway and West Loch Tarbert, Knapdale, pa. of Kilcalmonell and Kilberry (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., 10 S.W. of Tarbert.

Ardpatrick (3), headland, pa. of Kilcalmonell and Kilberry (q.v.), Knapdale, S. Args., Sc. It is the traditional landing-place of St. Patrick when journeying from Ireland to Iona. A. is at the entrance to West Loch Tarbert, and there are some dangerous shoal grounds inside. *A. House* is a seat.

Ardquin, pa. on the east shore of Lough Strangford, Upper Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 2 N. of Portaferry ; ac. 3,044. It is a fertile dis., the soil resting on clay slate, which is extensively worked and used in building and road-making. The church is a very plain edifice, founded by Bp. Mant 1829. Manufactures of flax and flour employ a large portion of the population. At a very early period A. was the seat of a monastery, and, later, of a bishopric, and the remains of the former and of the bishop's palace are still pointed out.

Ardrahan, pa. and vil. on railway between Athenry and Ennis, in Dunkellin, Loughrea, and Kiltartan bars., S. co. Galway, Ir., 16 S.E. of Galway ; ac. 17,946. Lying between Galway Bay and the Slieveloughta Mountains, most of the area is hilly, affording pasturage to flocks of black cattle and sheep. Iron ore occurs, and mineral springs are common. The church is a plain structure, built in the early part of the present cent. Besides farming, flannel-weaving is the only industry.

Ardree, pa. near Athy, on the Barrow and railway between Athy and Carlow, Kilkea and Moone bars., S.W. co. Kildare, Ir. ; ac. 323. A. was formerly a possession of the monastery of St. Thomas, Dublin. It contains the remains of an ancient work, said to have been a Danish camp or fort.

Ardress, vil., pa. of Killalaghton (q.v.), E. co. Galway, Ir., 6 S.W. of Ballinasloe.

Ardrishaig, *q.s.* pa. and seaport at the termination of the Crinan Canal and on Loch Fyne, Knapdale, pa. of South Knapdale (q.v.), Args., Sc., 26 W.N.W. of Greenock. There are pa. and Free churches, and an Episcopal chapel. At the port of Lochgilphead is a good harbour with pier and slip, but the entrance is shallow. Steamers call regularly —in summer, five times per day—and a brisk shipping trade in cattle and sheep is carried on. The herring fishery is an important industry, and a large number of boats are employed in the season. Passengers for Oban by the large Clyde steamers are here transferred to the smaller canal boats, which, with the accompanying transport of luggage and goods, gives the place an appearance of considerable bustle. A. was visited by the Queen and Prince Consort 1847.

Ardristan, pa. on the Slaney, Carlow bar., E. co. Carl., Ir., 2 S.W. of Tullow ; ac. 1,571. The surface is almost all occupied by fine meadow land. A. contains the ruins of an ancient church.

Ardross (1), dis. and ha., pas. of Rosskeen, Alness, and Kincardine (q.v.), N.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. Situated between the Alness river and the Rorie Water, the dis. is principally hilly, with some rich and fertile soil in the lower areas. In former times it was the territory of the Clan Ross. The ha., 5 N. of Alness, is in the pa. of Rosskeen, on the Alness, and contains a public school. *A. Castle* is a modern mansion, improved and enlarged 1881.

Ardross (2), castle, pa. of and 1 N.E. from Elie (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc. It is now in ruins, and was formerly the seat of a family of Scotts who owned the barony of A.

Ardrossan, pa., seaport, and watering-place, N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Irvine ; ac. 7,341. The soil is light and sandy in the lower ground, passing into a stiff clay in the higher areas. The rocks are chiefly Carboniferous, in which coal and iron occur, but neither is mined. Limestone and sandstone, however, are worked, and some trap near the to. was quarried for the harbour works. The whole area is in a high state of cultivation. The coastline has an extent of four miles. The to. owes its origin to the harbour, and stands on the shores of North and South A. bays, opening off Ayr Bay, and separated from each other by the low promontory of Castle Craig Head, on which stood the feudal castle of the Montgomeries, taken by Wallace and demolished by Cromwell. The old pa. church stood on Cannon Hill, but was destroyed by a storm 1691. The present church is at Saltcoats (q.v.). The Episcopal church of St. Andrew's is in the E. Eng. style. There are town and temperance halls, a reading-room and library, a hospital, baths, and public schools. The harbour was founded 1806 by the twelfth Earl of Eglintoun, but, being begun on too ambitious a scale, the works came to a temporary stoppage 1815, when a sum of £100,000 had been expended upon them. Resumed 1833, the harbour was completed at a total expense of over £200,000, but on a much smaller plan than had been originally contemplated. New docks were opened 1892. A. is the seat of important fisheries, and has manufactures of iron, timber, sails, blocks, pumping machinery, nails, etc. ; and shipbuilding is an active industry. Coal and iron are shipped in large quantities to all parts of the world. The to. was erected into a burgh of barony 1846, and, having subsequently adopted the Police Act, is now governed by a provost, bailies, and commissioners. *The Pavilion* is a seat of the Earl of Eglintoun.

Ardrossan, New, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Ardrossan (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc. It includes the pa. and to. of A., with some outlying portions.

Ards (1), creek and peninsula on Sheep Haven, Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 17 N.W. of Letterkenny. Forming the south extremity of the Haven, the creek is entered by a narrow channel obstructed by a bar, over which there is but 1½ fathoms at low water, and is nearly dry when the tide is out.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ardquin	Downpatrick (11)	140	487
Ardrahan	Ardrahan	127	1787
Ardree	Athy (2)	45	138
Ardrishaig	Glasgow (50)	400	1371

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ardristan	Tullow (2)	52¾	250
Ardrossan, pa.	Ardrossan	405	9880
Ardrossan, to.	Ardrossan	405	5294
Ardrossan, New	Ardrossan (½)	405	5362

Strong currents set in and out with the tidal flows, so swift and impetuous as to prove dangerous to shipping.

Ards (2), ha., pa. of Kilcommock (q.v.), S. co. Longf., Ir., 8 s. of Longford.

Ards, Lower, bar., S.E. co. Down, Ir.; ac. 38,454. It is bounded on the north and east by the Irish Sea, on the south by Upper Ards bar., and on the west by Lough Strangford and Lower Castlereagh bar. It contains the towns of Bangor, Donaghadee, and part of Newtown Ards, and is traversed by the railway between Comber and Donaghadee. Its shores are bold and but little indented.

Ards, Upper, bar., E. co. Down, Ir.; ac. 29,705. It is bounded on the north by Lower Ards bar., on the east and south by the Irish Sea, and on the west by Lough Strangford. It contains Kircubbin and Portaferry; and its coasts, especially on the west, are indented by numerous bays.

Ardsallagh, pa. on the west bank of the Boyne, and on the railway between Navan and Kilmessan, Lower Navan bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 2 s. of Navan; ac. 1,738. The soil, which overlies limestone, is fairly productive. A monastery is said to have been founded here by St. Finnan, but no traces of it remain. *A. House* is the seat of Earl Russell.

Ardscalpie Point, headland on Scalpie Bay, pa. of North Bute (q.v.), W. Bute, Sc. On the west coast of the island and co., it lies 2 E.S.E. of the south extremity of Inchmarnock.

Ardshiel, estate on Kentallan Bay, between Loch Linnhe and Loch Leven, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Appin, Args., Sc., 14 S.W. of Fort William. It belongs to the Stewarts of Appin, the owner in 1745 heading 300 of his clan at the battle of Culloden. As a fugitive he returned here, and was hid for some time in a remarkable cavern in the neighbourhood, the entrance to which is entirely concealed by a waterfall. A. was a favourite resort of Sir Walter Scott when a young man. Strong tides run off the coast. *A. House* is a seat.

Ardskeagh, pa. near the railway between Kilmallock and Mallow, Fermoy bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 3 S.E. of Charleville; ac. 1,928. It is a rich fertile dis., and contains the ruins of an ancient church.

Ardsley, tp., vil., and eccl. pa. in the civil pa. of Darfield (q.v.), on the Dearne, W.R. Yorks., $2\frac{3}{4}$ S.E. of Barnsley; ac. 1,259; soil clay, overlying gritstone and coal. Christ Church, erected 1841, is in the Norm. style. The Reformed Wesleyans, Methodists, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. In the pa. are collieries and extensive glass-bottle works. At the Oaks colliery, in the tp., a fearful explosion of firedamp took place in 1866, when 361 miners were killed. *A. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ardsley, East, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., $3\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Wakefield; ac. 1,818; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael was rebuilt 1881, and the monuments of the old church have been replaced in the chancel, and the old gravestones relaid in the nave. One of the old windows is now at the west end of the south aisle, and the Norm. south doorway has been replaced in the new south aisle. The 17th-cent. font has been re-set. There are extensive collieries, a woollen manufactory, and iron smelting works.

Ardsley, West, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Wakefield; ac. 2,327; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt about 1831, is Tudor. Over the south porch are the remains of a sundial, and the church contains a monument bearing the date 1514. In the pa. are coal and iron mines, giving employment to a large number of people; and there is a brick and tile manufactory. The pa. has some small charities. *Tingley Hall,* standing in extensive grounds, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Ardsollus, vil. on the A. river or Latoon Creek, above its junction with the Fergus, pa. of Doora (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir., 3 S.E. of Clare. The soil, naturally poor and dry, was much improved by irrigation works undertaken by Sir E. O'Brien. The vil. has a fine racecourse, and was at one time the scene of important race-meetings and of large cattle and horse fairs.

Ardstraw, pa. and vil., Lower Strabane and Omagh West bars., N. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 N.W. of Newtown Stewart; ac. 51,699. The soil in the valleys is good and mostly under arable, but the higher areas consist of mountain land and bog. Freestone, limestone, and clay-slate are the prevailing rocks, and are quarried extensively. A. contains numerous antiquities, such as the ruins of the cathedral and of a monastery, with carved pillars, crosses, and sculptured stones still remaining. On a hill are the vestiges of an abbey founded 1486, and a graveyard at Pubble marks the site of a friary. A castle (erected 1619), now roofless, once gave shelter to James II. There are traces of many so-called forts, a prehistoric stone erection, and a number of cairns.

Ardstraw Bridge, pl. on the Derg (here crossed by an ancient bridge of six arches), Lower Strabane bar., N.W. co. Tyr., Ir. It has a Presbyterian chapel.

Ardtalnaig, ha. on the south-east shore of Loch Tay, pa. of Kenmore (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., $9\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Killin. A. contains a public school.

Ardtealla, or **Ardtella,** headland and bay, pa. of Kildalton, Islay, W. Args., Sc. Situated about the middle of the east coast of the island, it lies 45 W. from Fairlie in Ayrs.

Ardtoe Bay, pa. of Ardnamurchan, N.W. Args., Sc. Safe anchorage may be had; and there is a small pier, where boats and vessels of light draught can lie securely. It is situated immediately south of Loch Moidart.

Ardtornish (or **Artornish**) **Castle,** on the Sound of Mull, pa. of Morven, N.W. Args., Sc. It stands on a basaltic headland at the entrance to Loch Aline, and is now in a ruinous condition. The principal seat of the Lords of the Isles, they held their legislative assemblies within its walls. It has been celebrated by Scott in his poem of "The Lord of

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Ards, Lower	.....	.....	21564
Ards, Upper	.....	.....	10164
Ardsallagh	Navan (2)	31	174
Ardskeagh	Charleville (3)	130	112
Ardsley, tp.	Ardsley	180	4494
Ardsley, eccl. pa.	Ardsley	180	4494
Ardsley, East	Lofthouse (1)	178	3075
Ardsley, West	Ardsley	180	3709
Ardstraw	Newtownstewart (3)	153	9786

the Isles." The headland on which it stands, and the little bay in the vicinity, are also called Ard-

ARDTORNISH CASTLE.
(From a photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

tornish. The latter has a small stone pier, and anchorage in 7 fathoms.

Ardtrea, or **Artrea,** pa. on railway between Cookstown and Maghera, Upper Dungannon and Loughinsholin brs., cos. Tyr. and Londy., Ir., 3 S.E. of Magherafelt; ac. 18,762. On the west shore of Lough Neagh, it is drained by the Ballinderry, on the banks of which stands a church. Another church is at Lisnamaron, and there are several schools. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are *Lissan* and *Springhill.*

Ardtun, headland on Loch Scridain, pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, west coast of Mull Island, N.W. Args., Sc., 27 S. of Ardnamurchan Point. It is a huge basaltic mass, intersected by a wild ravine known as the "Goblin's Glen." The basaltic columns, resting on coal beds, are remarkably fine, and second only to those of Staffa. They were much admired by Dr. Samuel Johnson when on his tour in the Hebrides.

Ardultach, stream, Longford bar., S.E. co. Galway, Ir. It is a tributary of the Shannon, which it joins near Meelick.

Arduthie, estate, pa. of Fetteresso (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc. In 1759 this property was sold for a sum of £1,500, a figure now almost equalled by the annual rental. This great change in value has resulted from the fact that the new town of Stonehaven, originally known as The Links of A., has been built upon it.

Ardvare, sea-loch, pa. of Assynt, W. Suths., Sc., about 30 N.W. of Lairg. It has a small harbour and pier, and adjoins Kyle Sku (q.v.). *A. House* is near the shore. Excellent sea-fishing may be had here.

Ardvarney, ha. at the north-east extremity of Lough Earne, pa. of Magheraculmoney (q.v.), N. co. Ferm., Ir., near Kesh. *A. House* is the principal seat.

Ardvasar. [ARDAVASAR.]

Ardveich Castle, on the north shore of Loch Earn, pa. of Comrie, S.W. Perths., Sc.

Ardverickie, mansion on the south shore of Loch Laggan, pa. of Laggan, S. Invs., Sc., 12 N.W. of Dalnaspidal railway station. It is situated on a green flat overlooking a small bay, and in the neighbourhood of a wooded hill. The house was built by the Marquis of Abercorn 1840, and occupied for a time by the Queen and Prince Consort 1847. Afterwards it passed into the possession of Sir James Ramsden, and suffered from a destructive fire 1873. A mound in the garden is said to mark the burial-place of five of the ancient kings of Scotland, and the country around was at one time a royal hunting-ground. The present deer-forest has an area of 40,000 ac., and is well stocked with game.

Ardvoirlich (1), bay on the west coast of Loch Lomond, pa. of Arrochar, N. Dumbarts., Sc., 5 N. of Tarbert.

Ardvoirlich (2), or **Ardvorlich,** estate on Loch Earn, pa. of Comrie (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 8 S.E. of Killin. The mansion house of A. lies on the south coast of the loch, and is the Darnlinvarach of Scott's "Legend of Montrose." Here is preserved a large gem, seemingly a white rock crystal, bound with four hoops of silver of antique design and workmanship, long used as a charm to cure the diseases of cattle—the stone being dipped in water, which the sick beast was afterwards induced to drink.

Ardvreck Castle, on the east shore of Loch Assynt, pa. of Assynt, W. Suths., Sc., 27 N.W. of Lairg, and on the road from Invershin to Unapool. This is a beautiful ruin on a peninsula jutting into the loch. Built 1591, it was the seat of the McLeods of Assynt; and here Montrose was confined after his defeat at Invercarron 1650, and previous to his removal to Edinburgh for execution.

Ardwall, islet (the largest of the Fleet Isles) off Fleet Bay, pa. of Borgue (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5 S. of Gatehouse of Fleet. It lies about a quarter of a mile off the mainland (which it joins at low water), and is 4 furlongs in length by 2½ broad; its highest point is 109 ft. above sea-level.

Ardwell, estate, headland, and baylet, pa. of Stoneykirk (q.v.), S.W. Wigs., Sc., 9 S.E. of Portpatrick. There is a mansion, an ancient moat, and some remains of Caledonian antiquities.

Ardwick, tp., bor. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 509.

Areley Kings, a small pa., W. Worcs., near Stourport; ac. 1,449; soil loamy, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Bartholomew, partially rebuilt 1885–6, is principally Dec., but has a Norm. doorway in the east wall of the vestry; and an aumbry and a piscina were found in course of the restoration, besides the fragments of a Norm. font with traces of letters on the stepped base. The churchyard contains a curious monument with a quaint inscription. Layamon, the author of the English paraphrase of Wace's "Brut," was formerly priest of this pa. (then called Ernley). *Areley Hall,* a half-timbered house, is a seat.

Arfon (or **Northern**) **Division,** parl. div. of Carnarvs.

Argam, pa. and tp., E.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Bridlington; ac. 559; soil loam and gravel, overlying chalk. The old church of St. John the Baptist has been pulled down.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ardtrea	Moneymore	153	6919
Ardwick	Manchester (1)	183	35021
Areley Kings	Stourport (1½)	134	731
Arfon Division	.....	.....	45816
Argam	Speeton (2)	231	40

Argoed, tp., pa. of and near the town of Mold (q.v.), S.W. Flints.

Argoed and Ystrad, tp., pa. of Caron-ys-Clawdd (q.v.), S. Cardigs.

Argula, stream, tributary of the Nore, E. co. Kilk., Ir. Flowing at the foot of the Walsh Mountains, the strata of its valley are entirely of clay-slate.

Argyll, dis., Mid Args., Sc., giving the title of earl and duke to the Campbell family. It has romantic mountain and loch scenery, and contains Inveraray vil., with *Inveraray Castle,* and is a see of both the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches.

Argyll's Bowling Green, mountains between Loch Goil and Loch Long, Cowal, E. Args., Sc. A rough, saw-like, jagged range, they form a grand background and skyline to the romantic scenery around them. Highest point, the Brack, 2,500 ft. above the sea. (The name was given satirically, on account of their markedly uneven outline.)

Argyllshire, co., S.W. Sc.; ac. 2,092,458 or 3,213·1 square miles. Bounded on the north by Invs., on the east by Perths., Dumbarts., and the Firth of Clyde, on the south by the Firth of Clyde and the North Channel, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, it includes several of the Hebridean islands, the larger being Mull, Jura, Islay, Colonsay, Rum, Tyree, and Coll. Its coast-line (stated to be 340 miles in length, but probably much more) is so indented with salt-water lochs, and throws out so many narrow peninsulas into the ocean, that, notwithstanding its large area, no place within its boundaries is more than 12 miles from the sea. The principal salt-water lochs are those of Linnhe, Fyne, Long, Etive, and Sunart, the chief inland body of water being Loch Awe. The more prominent headlands are those of Ardnamurchan, Ross of Mull, and Kintyre. A. is essentially a mountainous dis., and several peaks attain a height of over 3,000 ft. None of the streams is important, all being mostly short, rapid, and impetuous, subject to sudden "spates" or floods. Besides the 40 pas. which it contains, A. is divided into the following districts: Argyll, Northern Argyll, Lorne, Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre, as well as many smaller divisions. These are often conterminous with the parishes the names of which, either in whole or in part, they bear. The roads are generally very good, and are sufficiently numerous for the traffic passing over them, which, with the exception of the popular tourist routes, is small. A line of railway connects Oban with Dunblane and with the principal cities of Scotland; and steamers call at regular intervals at the ports along the coasts, and convey passengers and goods from Glasgow and the Clyde basin through the Crinan Canal, which cuts through the narrow peninsula of Kintyre and gives communication between Loch Gilp and Loch Crinan. The scenery of A. is remarkably varied—mountain, water, and wood, generally forming the most striking features in landscapes which present the most romantic beauty, the utmost grandeur, or sheer desolation and dreary monotony. Natural wood grows abundantly, and is being largely augmented by the addition of plantations on most of the estates. The soil is of many kinds and of almost all qualities—from vegetable mould, with a large admixture of gravel or disintegrated limestone or sandstone, which occur on the more level portions of the surface where bogs and swamps are absent, to sterile barren sand. Near the mouths of some of the streams fine alluvium occurs, and there are considerable patches of light sandy loam overlying clay and gravel. The hills are mostly covered with peat-moss, and occasionally with fine gravel. The rocks include granite, slate, mica-slate, basalt, porphyry, trap, limestone, marble, and sandstone. Calcareous spar and carbonate of strontium are found, as well as some coal, lead, copper, and small quantities of cobalt. The fisheries are valuable, and are actively prosecuted at the chief centres. Agriculture and sheep-farming are extensively followed; but manufactures, with the exception of whisky, are insignificant. Lead-mining and slate-quarrying give employment to many, the latter, with the exception of the fisheries, being perhaps the most important industry carried on. A. is a capital sporting county, all kinds of game common to Scotland being abundant, and most of the streams afford excellent salmon and trout fishing. The climate is warm and humid. The mean annual temperature is 48° F., or only 3° lower than the mean for Devon. The rainfall is more than abundant, over 80 inches being the usual annual average in the neighbourhood of the Firth of Lorne, and between 60 and 80 inches over most of the remainder of the county except Kintyre, where it is seldom more than between 40 and 60 inches. The prevailing winds are from the west, charged with vapour from the Atlantic, which on impinging on the inland mountains discharge their cloudy burden in the form of rain. There are numerous antiquities to be seen, including Beregonium (*see* ARDCHATTAN), several brochs, and most interesting ecclesiastical remains on Iona and Oransay (q.v.) and at Kilmun (q.v.). Mediæval castles—striking objects both on account of their architectural features and historical associations—are at Kilchurn, Ardtornish, Dunolly, Mingarry, Carrick, and Skipness; and others, the foundations of which now alone remain, once stood at Dunoon and Ardkinglass. The history of A. begins with its occupation by an ancient Caledonian tribe known as the Epidii, some of whom emigrated to north-east Ireland very early in the Christian era, and their posterity returned, 500 years later, as an Irish race known as the Dalriada. They had embraced Christianity, which they introduced in their new home and zealously propagated. Their influence rapidly spread, and at last they founded a monarchy, with its seat at Dunstaffnage, which has been looked upon by historians as the root of the Scottish monarchical system. In the 9th cent. the crowns of Dalriada and of Pictavia were united, bringing the whole government of Scotland under one authority, and forming the country into a single united power. The next noticeable feature in the history of A. is the coming of the Vikings, who for many years continued to harass and plunder the people. In the Middle Ages the MacDougalls of Lorne and the Lords of the Isles assumed the attitude and functions of independent sovereigns within their own territories, but were defeated and brought under subjection by James III. Afterwards the Stewarts, McNaughtens, McArthurs, McGregors, and Campbells became possessors of the country; but the latter obtained the mastery over the others, expelling most of them and occupying their lands. A rising by the McDonalds in 1614 they ruthlessly put down, but were in turn invaded and their country devastated by the Marquis of Montrose, the

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Argyllshire	.....	.....	74085

Campbells having sided with the Covenanters against the king. The Massacre of Glencoe, authorised by and carried out with the consent of William III., is the last incident of importance which occurred in A., and affecting the county alone.

Arigadeen, rivulet, Bane and Barryroe and East Carbery bars., S. co. Cork, Ir. It flows 15 miles east, and falls into Courtmacsherry Bay. Pearl oysters are found in its bed. (Its name signifies "the Silver Stream.")

Arigal, mountain, Kilmacreenan bar., N.W. co. Don., Ir. It is the highest point of Ulster (2,466

ARIGAL MOUNTAIN.
(From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

ft.). The cavern known as McSwine's Gun is near its base. Lead occurs in considerable quantities.

Arigna, river and dis. on the Shannon, and between Loughs Allen and Meelagh, Boyle bar., N. co. Roscom., Ir. The river, rising in co. Sligo, flows south-east into Lough Allen. The dis. is rich in minerals, including coal, iron, and limestone. Iron-works on an extensive scale were established here 1788, but, proving unprofitable under various managements, were discontinued 1808.

Arinangour, vil. on Loch nan Eather and the east coast of Coll island, pa. of Coll (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Args., Sc., 15 S.W. of Ardnamurchan Point. A. has a safe harbour and a small pier, but the approach is rendered difficult by rocks, and should only be attempted with the most favourable winds.

Arisaig, dis. and vil. between Loch Morar and Loch Aylort, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 22 N.W. of Ardnamurchan Point. There are mission chapels of the Church of Scotland and of the Free Church, and a Roman Catholic chapel in the vil., which is situated on the shores of a short sea-loch, nearly opposite the island of Eig. Although a small place, it is the business centre of a large but thinly-populated dis. A regular ferry service to Skye was at one time carried on, but the increasing use of steamboats has made it a thing of the past; boats, however, may still be hired for the passage. Steamers plying between the Clyde and Skye call regularly. The dis. is a barren mountainous region, terminating on the sea in A. Point, and is traversed by an excellent road leading to Fort William; other roads run north into Morar, and south into Ardnamurchan in Args. A. deer-forest covers an area of 27,000 ac., and *A. House* is the only seat.

Arity, stream, S. Forfs., Sc. It has a course of 8 miles, with a general north-westerly direction, and falls into the Dean 1¼ miles from Glammis. The Corbie Burn is its chief affluent.

Ark, affluent, N.R. Yorks. It flows 11 miles south-east, and joins the Swale below Reeth.

Arkaig, loch on the Knoidart road, Lochaber, pa. of Kilmallie, S. Invs., Sc., 10 N. of Fort William. It is 12 miles long, by three-quarters of a mile broad, and stands at a height of 104 ft. above sea-level. Fed by a large number of small burns, it discharges into Loch Lochy, and it contains two islands. Good trout-fishing is free to the public, but salmon no longer frequent its waters.

Arkendale, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pleasantly situated on an acclivity, pas. of Farnham and Knaresborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Knaresborough; ac. 1,604. The church of St. Bartholomew, rebuilt 1836, is a white-brick structure in Perp. and Middle Pointed styles.

Arkengarth Dale, pa. and tp., N.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Reeth; ac. 14,256; soil loamy. The pa. takes its name from the dale, along which it extends about 8 miles. The church of St. Mary (1818) is a plain rectangular building of stone, lying in the middle of the dale. Coal, slate, and much lead are found; smelting and saw mills are attached to the lead mines.

Arkesden, pa. and vil., N. Essex, 5 S.W. of Saffron Walden; ac. 2,320; soil heavy, overlying clay and chalk. The large church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1855–56, is E. Eng. and Dec. On an altar tomb is the brass figure of Richard Fox (*c.* 1440) in a suit of mail. The chancel contains the recumbent effigy of a vested priest (*c.* 1500), under an arched canopy. *Wood Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Arkholme-with-Cawood, chap. and tp. on the west bank of the Lune, N. Lancs., 10 N.E. of Lancaster; ac. 3,016; soil loam, overlying sand. The chapel (dedication unknown) was probably built as a chapel-of-ease to Melling in the 14th cent. The National Schools have a small endowment; and there is a charity of £24 for education and apprenticing, and another of £16 yearly for the poor. A small industry in basket-making is carried on. Near the chapel is a mound, supposed to be of Roman origin. *Storr's Hall,* a castellated mansion overlooking the Lune, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Arkindeith, ruined tower, pa. of Avoch (q.v.), the Black Isle, Ross. and Croms., Sc. Nothing now remains but the dungeons.

Arkle (1), ha., pa. of Arkengarth Dale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Reeth.

Arkle (2), mountain (2,582 ft.), pa. of Eddrachillis, W. Suths., Sc., 4 E. of the head of Loch Laxford. Sir Robert Gordon, in the description of the fauna of the county, in his "Genealogical History of the House and Earldom of Sutherland," alludes to the fatness of the deer frequenting this mountain.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Arisaig	Oban (50)	504	929
Arkendale	Knaresborough (4)	204	201
Arkengarth Dale	Richmond (12)	237	761

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Arkesden	Newport (3)	40	341
Arkholme-w-Cawood	Arkholme	243	301

Arkleby, ha., pa. of Plumbland (q.v.), W. Cumb., about 3 E. of Allonby.

Arkleside, ha., tp. of Carlton High Dale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Middleham.

Arklet, loch on the borders of Perths., pa. of Buchanan, N.W. Stirls., Sc. A gloomy-looking sheet of water, it lies within three-quarters of a mile of Loch Katrine, and is over a mile long, by three furlongs broad. Abounding with fine, red-fleshed trout, good fishing may be had.

Arkletown, vil., pa. of Arkengarthdale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Reeth.

Arkley, formerly called Barnet Common, ha. and chap., pa. of Barnet (q.v.), Herts. The Episcopal chapel, built 1840, is in the E. Eng. style. A., being situated on high ground, commands extensive views, and in the neighbourhood are several villas.

Arklow (1), bar., S.E. co. Wick., Ir.; ac. 67,280. It is bounded on the north by Newcastle bar., on the east by the Irish Sea, on the south by co. Wex., and on the west by Ballynacor North and South bars. A. is intersected towards the south by the railway between Arklow and Wicklow, which afterwards turns to the right and runs along its east and north boundaries.

Arklow (2), pa., mkt. to. (TH.), tp., and seaport on the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Ovoca (here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches), and on railway between Gorey and Wicklow, Arklow bar., S.E. co. Wick., Ir., 15 S.S.W. of Wicklow; ac. 67,280. It is situated in a rich district, with marly soil, at foot of the Croghlan Hills. Sand dunes line the coast. Gold was discovered during the 18th cent., and a large amount recovered, but the workings failed in course

VALE OF ARKLOW.
(From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

of time and were abandoned. The church, erected 1823, is in the Perp. style. There are also Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels and several schools. An active shipping trade is carried on, and the principal industries are fisheries (employing about 1,500 men and boys), lead and copper mining, and the manufacture of chemicals. Oyster beds occur on A. Bank and along the shores, but these shell-fish have a peculiar flavour, which is removed by transplantation into English and Welsh waters. The harbour has been improved during late years, but the depth over the bar at the entrance does not exceed 10 ft. Anchorage may, however, be obtained half a mile off the shore in six and seven fathoms. A. Bank and other dangers are marked by lightships and buoys. A. contains traces of an ancient monastery and of a castle of the Ormonds, the latter destroyed by Cromwell 1649. The Irish were defeated here by the English and the town taken 1281, and it was burnt to the ground by the O'Tooles 1316, and again taken by them 1331, but it was immediately recovered by Lord de Birmingham. The rebel army, numbering about 30,000 men, was defeated here with great slaughter by 1,500 men of the Royal army, under General Needham, 1798. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are *Ballygrane*, *Emma Vale*, *Glenart Castle*, *Lambarton*, and *Shelton Abbey* (a residence of the Earl of Wicklow).

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Arklow (1)	.....	.....	13432
Arklow (2), pa.	Arklow	49	4482
Arklow (2), to.	Arklow	49	4172
Arksey	Arksey	158	1880

Arksey, extensive pa. and vil. on the Don, W.R. Yorks., 2 N. of Doncaster; ac. 4,848, water 63; soil partly loamy and partly clay and limestone, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints, restored 1869–70, ranges from Trans. Norm. to Late Perp. There are some monuments, a 17th-cent. font with cover, a pulpit dated 1634, and some windows displaying heraldic arms. The charities include £37 yearly for 12 poor women, £16 yearly for distribution, and a hospital endowed with £60. The pa. contains several moats and mounds, probably Roman military works. (Also called "Bentley-with-Arksey.")

Arle (1), ti., pa. of and near Cheltenham (q.v.), Mid Gloucs.

Arle (2), affl. of the Itchen, S. Hants.

Arlecdon, pa., tp., and vil., W. Cumb., 5½ N.E. of Whitehaven; ac. 5,556; soil chiefly boulder clay, overlying carboniferous rock. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The pa. includes part of Cleator Moor, and there are coalfields and an important iron ore district.

Arleen. [ARDDLEEN.]

Arlescote, ha., pa. of Warmington (q.v.), 4½ S.E. of Kington, Warws.

Arlesey, pa. and vil., N. Beds., 4 S.E. of Shefford; ac. 2,287; soil strong clay and gravel, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. The octagonal font is richly panelled and carved, and the church contains some fine monuments in marble. There are important brickworks in the pa., as also lime and Portland cement works, and a good deal of straw-plaiting is carried on.

Arless, vil. on the road between Carlow (from which it is 5¾ W.) and Stradbally, pa. of Killabban (q.v.), S.E. Q. Co., Ir. It has small manufactories of linen and yarn; tiles and bricks used to be made, but that industry has been discontinued. There are the remains of an old church, on the site of the south wing of which is a building in the Perp. style, the burial-place of the Grace family.

Arleston, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Wellington (q.v.), N. Salop.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Arlecdon	Arlecdon	305	5697
Arlesey	A. & Shefford Road	37	2108
Arless	Carlow (6¾)	56	77

Arleston and Sinfin, tp., pa. of Barrow-upon-Trent (q.v.), Derbys., 3¼ S.E. of Derby.

Arley, pa. and small vil., N.E. Warws., 6 S.W. of Nuneaton; ac. 1,929; soil loam and gravel, overlying marly loam and clay. The church of St. Wilfrid, restored 1872, is in the E. Gothic style.

Arley, Upper, pa. and vil. on the Severn, W. Staffs., 4½ N.W. of Bewdley; ac. 3,912; soil various, overlying sandstone rock. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains several good monuments. *A. Castle* (of which a portion of *A. Hall*, an old Elizabethan house, forms a part) is a seat in the neighbourhood. There are remains of a Roman encampment in A. Wood and at Hawkbatch a little to the south.

Arlingham, pa. and vil. on the left bank of the Severn, E. Gloucs., 8 N.W. of Stonehouse; ac. 2,390, water 835; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1868, is E. Eng., Dec., and E. Perp.

Arlington (1), pa. and vil., N. Dev., 6 N.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 2,535; soil loamy, overlying rock. The church of St. James, rebuilt 1846, contains a 13th-cent. effigy of a lady, and some mural tablets to the Chichester family. *A. Court* is a seat in the pa.

Arlington (2), pa. and vil. on the Cuckmere, E. Sussex, 4 S.W. of Hailsham; ac. 5,190, water 41; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Pancras, partially rebuilt 1868–69, is of Norm. foundation, but was almost rebuilt in the E. Dec. period.

Arlington (3), ha., pa. of Bibury (q.v.), 4 N.W. of Fairford, Gloucs.

Armadale (1), to. and police burgh, pa. of Bathgate (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 2½ S.S.W. of Bathgate. It has a mission church of the Church of Scotland, a Free church, Episcopal and Methodist chapels, and a public school. A mere ha. until the establishment of chemical and paraffin works in 1851, it rapidly increased in size and importance. A. is situated amid extensive fields of coal, iron, limestone, and brick-clay, and is near the railway line between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Armadale (2), vil. on a burn and bay of the same name, pa. of Farr (q.v.), N.W. Suths., Sc., 23 W. of Thurso. The vil. stands 200 ft. above the sea, and the inhabitants carry on fisheries in a small way, many of them being crofters as well.

Armadale (3), bay, N.W. Suths., Sc. The bay is the only opening for a considerable distance in the rocky coasts where boats can land even in moderate weather.

Armadale (4), burn, N.W. Suths., Sc. It flows 5 N.E. to the head of A. Bay.

Armadale Castle, pa. of Sleat (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc. It is the seat of Lord MacDonald, and stands on gently-sloping ground, amid fine woods, commanding sea views of great beauty and variety. It was erected 1815, in Gothic style, with two elegant octagonal towers, rising one on each side of the principal entrance.

Armagh (1), inland co., Ulster province, Ir.; ac. 328,086. Situated in lat. 54° 20′ N., long. 6° 30′ W., it is bounded on the north by Lough Neagh, on the east by co. Down, on the south by co. Louth, and on the west by cos. Tyrone and Monaghan. The surface in the north is fertile, well wooded, and of no great height, but towards the south it is mountainous and irregular. In the neighbourhood of Lough Neagh and the Blackwater are some areas of bog and marsh; but most of the ground in this direction is, as a rule, cultivated to the summits of the low hills which form a prevailing feature in the landscape. The rocks are varied, and consist of granite, Silurian, white limestone, trap, mica-slate, and Red Sandstone. Lead and iron occur in small quantities. Much of the best land is under grass, and the principal crops consist of potatoes and flax; apple-growing is also extensively followed. Stock-raising employs a large number of persons. Many cattle are kept, but the dairy-farming is not of the highest type; and the export of butter, although considerable, is less than might reasonably be expected to result from the number of cattle grazed. Sheep are almost entirely neglected, but goats and swine are raised successfully and in great numbers; there is also a breed of small horses. Besides farming, the principal industries are the manufacture of linen, cotton, and union goods. The production of woollens, once a thriving and extensive branch of trade, is nearly abandoned. There are important salmon fisheries at the mouths of the Blackwater and Bann. The climate is genial, and the rainfall always abundant. The co. contains 8 bars., 22 whole pas., and portions of 6 pas. The parl. divs. are North, Mid, and South. The chief towns are Armagh, part of Newry, Lurgan, Portadown, Tanderagee, and Newtown Hamilton. The Blackwater, Bann, Callan, and Newry are the largest rivers, and there are many lakes, including Lough Neagh, Lough Gullian, Lough Cam, Lough Ross, Clay Lake, and Tullynawood Lake. The highest mountain is Slieve Gullian, 1,893 ft.; other prominent peaks are the Camlough Mountains, 1,385 ft.; Anglesey Mount, partly in co. Louth, 1,349 ft.; Carrigatuke, 1,200 ft.; and Tullyneill, 1,014 ft.; and a great number of lesser elevations. The Newry and Ulster canals are led along parts of the east and west co. boundaries. Taking Portadown as the centre of the railway system, lines branch to north-east into co. Down, north-west into co. Tyrone, south and south-east into co. Louth, and south-west into co. Monaghan. A line connecting A. town with Goraghwood Junction passes through a tunnel a mile in length a short distance north of the latter station. Roads are numerous, and intersect the co. in all directions. Among the antiquities are Dane's Castle in the north-east, an ancient defensive work; a tumulus on the Callan River, marking the burial-place of one of the O'Neills; and Tyrone's Ditches, near Poyntz Pass, the scene of an engagement between Sir Toby Poyntz and Hugh O'Neill. A heap of stones at Scarva is said to mark the site of a battle, which lasted throughout six days, fought in the 4th cent. At Moiry Castle, now in ruins, standing near the borders of co. Louth, Hugh O'Neill held out against the English for six years. Ancient weapons,

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Arleston and Sinfin	Derby (3)	128	33
Arley	Arley & Fillongley	117	216
Arley, Upper	Arley	140	647
Arlingham	Newnham (2)	125	566
Arlington (1)	Barnstaple (6)	203	238
Arlington (2)	Berwick (1½)	58	648
Armadale (1)	Armadale	399	3190
Armagh (1)	.....	.....	143289

ornaments, and similar remains, are frequently dug up throughout the co.

Armagh (2), pa., city and parl. bor. (these two being conterminous), and co. and mkt. to. (T. & S.), on the Callan and on the railway between Portadown and Monaghan, chiefly in Armagh bar., but a part of the pa. extends into West Oneilland bar., N.W. co. Arm., Ir.; ac. 1,092. The episcopal see of the Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, and of the Roman Catholic archbishop, A. is the ecclesiastical capital of the country, and contains two cathedrals. The Protestant cathedral is in the E. Eng. or Pointed order of architecture, and is a plain edifice; it occupies the site of the original foundation, said to be due to St. Patrick, and is a restoration, dating about one hundred years back, of a 13th-cent. erection, of which the

ARMAGH.
(From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

short tower is the only visible remains. The Roman Catholic cathedral, a Gothic structure, is rendered imposing by the great height of its roof and its two lofty spires; it and the palace of its bishop occupy two of the finest situations in the city; it was consecrated 1873. The Protestant Episcopal palace is a plain building, standing in its own grounds. The Presbyterian church has a fine spire, built upon a rickety tower, and a very beautiful façade. The monuments in the Protestant cathedral are, as a rule, good examples of Rysbrach, Roubillac, Nollekens, Chantrey, and Marochetti, and are to the memory of Dean Drelincourt, Thomas Molyneux, Archbishops Robinson and Stuart, the Messrs. Kelly, and Lord John George Beresford. The public buildings include the college, observatory, prison, court-house, library, hospital, infirmary, asylum, and barracks. The building material generally employed is white limestone or Irish marble, which has a fine effect; but Red Sandstone has been introduced here and there, notably in the cathedral. Its chief manufactures are those of linen, flour, leather, and whisky. About two miles west is Eamania, the site of the seat of a line of legendary kings. A synod was assembled here as early as 448, and in the 9th cent. it became the capital of Ireland, and famous for its theological and literary college, to which flocked scholars of all nations, particularly English and Scots. It was frequently plundered by the Vikings, and fell before Brian Boru (who, with his son, is buried here), 1004. Edward Bruce entered its gates as a conqueror 1315, and it was the scene of Shane O'Neill's defeat 1557, and of a victory by him 1566. After the Reformation many battles with the English took place in the neighbourhood. It was incorporated 1613, and afterwards received charters from James II. and William III. It returned one member to Parliament until the date of the last Reform Bill, when it was merged in the Mid division. *Ballynahame House*, *Rosebrook House*, *Spring Farm*, *Tullymore House*, and *Tullyelmer House* are in the vicinity.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Armagh (2), pa.	Armagh	80	9490
Armagh (2), city	Armagh	80	7438
Armagh, Mid	.....	.....	45264
Armagh, North	.....	.....	49157
Armagh, South	.....	.....	43219
Armin	Goole (1½)	173	1091
Arminghall	Norwich (2½)	114	145
Armitage and H.	Armitage	121	1290

Armaghbrague, locality and vil., Armagh and Lower Fews bars., co. Arm., Ir. It is a mountainous tract, and contains the source of the Callan. A. Hill is 1,200 ft. high. A meridian arch of Armagh Observatory is on one of the hills. It has manufactures of linen, and a large bleaching-green. *Annvale*, *Dundrum*, *Lower Darkley*, and *Millview Hall* are seats.

Armagh, Mid, one of the three parl. divs. of co. Armagh, Ir. It returns one member, and, besides the city of A., contains Tanderagee, Market Hill, and Rich Hill.

Armagh, North, one of the three parl. divs. of co. Armagh, Ir. It returns one member, and its chief towns are Lurgan and Portadown.

Armagh, South, one of the three parl. divs. of co. Armagh, Ir. It returns one member, and contains Newtown Hamilton, Market Hill, Crossmarten, and part of Newry.

Armathwaite, vil. on west bank of the Eden, pa. of Hesket-in-the-Forest (q.v.), E. Cumb., 9 S.E. of Carlow. The vil. is chiefly remarkable for the beauty of its river scenery, the Eden cutting its way here through a steep valley of Lower New Red Sandstone. A. is connected with the villages on the north side of the Eden by an interesting old bridge, whence there is a beautiful view of the river. *A. Castle* was formerly the seat of the Skeltons.

Armboth Fells, a range of hills overhanging the western side of Thirlmere, W. Cumb., 5 S.E. of Keswick.

Armin, tp. at the confluence of the Aire and the Ouse, pa. of Snaith (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ N.W. of Goole; ac. 3,560, water 147.

Arminghall, pa., S. Norf., 3½ S.E. of Norwich; ac. 660; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1876, is principally E. Eng. Near the church is an old house, formerly a hospital, having a quaint 15th-cent. inscription. The *Hall*, which has a curious sculptured porch, has been converted into cottages.

Armit, rivulet, Berws. and Edins., Sc. A tributary of the Gala (which it joins within a mile of Fountainhall railway station), it has a course of 8 miles in a general south-west direction.

Armitage, large vil., pa. of Armitage and Handsacre (q.v.), Mid Staffs., 3 S.E. of Rugeley.

Armitage and Handsacre, pa. in the Trent Vale, Mid Staffs., 5½ N.W. of Lichfield; ac. 1,894; soil

various. The church of St. John the Baptist, rebuilt except tower 1884, stands on an eminence, and is in the Norm. and later styles. There are Congre-

ARMITAGE CHURCH.

gational and Wesleyan chapels here. Bricks, drain-pipes, and sanitary earthenware are largely made in the pa. *A. Lodge*, *Hawkesyard*, and *The Tower* are seats in the pa.

Armitage Bridge, eccl. pa. in the pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., near Huddersfield. St. Paul's church, built 1848, redecorated 1884, is in the E. Dec. style. There is a large woollen mill in the pa. *A. Bridge House* is a seat in the pa.

Armley, tp. on the Aire, in the pa. and bor. of and 1¾ W. from Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 961, water 14. The old church of St. Bartholomew, almost rebuilt 1834-35, is now only used for marriages and funerals, and was formerly a chapel to the pa. church of Leeds. The chancel opens by two depressed arches to a north aisle, called the "Gott Chapel," which contains an altar-tomb with a reclining effigy, forming a magnificent piece of modern sculpture; also a high tomb with a group. Over the entrance to the chancel is a wooden arch with hanging tracery, carried on corbels. The new church of St. Bartholomew, near the old church, is in the E. Eng. style, and has a reredos of Caen stone and alabaster, with panels having representations of Biblical scenes and characters; and the base has a piscina and credence.

Armoy, pa. and vil. on the Bush and Wellwater, Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 6½ S. of Ballycastle; ac. 9,668. It is a fertile district, containing Knocklayd (1,695 ft.), the highest point in the co. The rocks are exceedingly varied, consisting of limestone, basalt, gneiss, porphyry, trap, and mica-slate. Crystals, called Irish diamonds, are found on Knocklayd. The church is a plain structure, and there is a Presbyterian chapel. Near the vil. are the ruins of a round tower.

Armscott, ha., pa. of Tredington (q.v.), W. Worcs., 2 N.W. of Shipston-on-Stour.

Armston, tp. and ha., pa. of Polebrook (q.v.), N. Northants., 3¼ S.E. of Oundle; ac. 811.

Armsworth, ti., pa. of Old Alresford (q.v.), Mid Hants., 6 S.W. of Alton. *A. House*, with a well-wooded park of 50 acres, is a seat here.

Armthorpe, pa. and vil., Yorks., 3 N.E. of Doncaster; ac. 2,923; soil gravelly in parts, overlying sand and clay. The church of SS. Mary and Leonard, restored 1886, is principally Perp., and contains an oak reredos and some tablets of early date.

Arnabost, ha., pa. of Coll (q.v.), Coll island, Hebrides, N.W. Args., Sc. It has a public school, and most of the inhabitants are crofters.

Arnal, rivulet, N.W. Lewis island, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. Its general course is north, and it passes through Loch Urraghag, which it enters at a point 10 N.W. of Stornoway. It falls into the Atlantic.

Arnbarrow, hill near the road between Laurencekirk and Strachan, pa. of Fordoun, W. Kincs., Sc., 3½ N. of Fettercairn. A projecting spur of the Grampians, it attains a height of 1,060 ft.

Arnbeg, pl. near the road between Drymen and Stirling, pa. of Kippen (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 1 W. of Kippen. Here a large body of Covenanters celebrated the Holy Communion at a secret meeting held in the dead of night (1676).

Arnbrae, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Kilsyth (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc. Oliver Cromwell passed a night here. The house in which he lodged is still pointed out.

Arncliffe (1), pa., tp., and vil. near the Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of Settle; ac. of pa. 34,079, of tp. 3,189; soil shallow, overlying limestone. The church of St. Oswald, restored 1841, is Perp.

Arncliffe (2), or **Ingleby-Arncliffe,** pa., N.R. Yorks., 8 S.W. of Stokesley; ac. 1,893; soil and subsoil clay. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains two ancient stone recumbent figures. *A. Hall* is a seat.

Arncot, tp., pa. of Ambrosden (q.v.), E. Oxon., 3¼ S.E. of Bicester.

Arncroach, vil. on the road between Crail and Colinsburgh, from the latter of which it lies 2¾ N.E., pa. of Carnbee (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc. It contains the Free church of Carnbee, and *Gibliston House* is in the vicinity.

Arne, pa., S.E. Dorset, 4 E. of Wareham; ac. 2,616, water 1,580; soil sand, overlying sand and clay. The ancient church of St. Nicholas is small, and in the E. Eng. style. There is a large barrow, on an eminence, between Wareham and Poole harbours, which has been used as a beacon.

Arnesby, pa. and small to., formerly a mkt. to., S. Leics., 8 S.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,510; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, restored 1868, ranges from Norm. to Dec. periods, and the chancel contains a double piscina and sedilia. Robert Hall (1764–1831), preacher and writer, was born here. Framework knitting is carried on in the pa. and neighbourhood. The Particular Baptists have a chapel endowed with 15 ac. of land and a house for the minister.

Arney (1), ha. on the banks of the A. and on the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Armitage Bridge	Berry Brow (¼)	185	3155
Armley	Armley	187	18992
Armoy, pa.	Ballymoney (9)	158	1436
Armoy, vil.	Ballymoney (9)	158	243
Armston	Barnwell (1)	94	19
Armthorpe	Doncaster (3½)	156	380

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Arncliffe (1), pa.	Settle (10)	236	559
Arncliffe (1), tp.	Settle (10)	236	137
Arncliffe (2)	Welbury (4)	223	279
Arncot	Bicester (5)	66	202
Arne	Wareham (5)	120	123
Arnesby	Countesthorpe (4)	98	399

railway between Belcoo and Enniskillen, pa. of Enniskillen (q.v.), Mid co. Ferm., Ir.

Arney (2), river, Clanawley bar., Mid co. Ferm., Ir. It flows 7 miles east from Lough Macnean to Upper Lough Earne, receiving the Cladagh on its right bank near its head.

Arneybog, pl. in the neighbourhood of Cumbernauld vil., pa. of Cumbernauld (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc. This is a rich mineral area, with a coal-mine.

Arnfield, ha., eccl. pa. of and ½ N. from Tintwistle (q.v.), N.E. Chesh.

Arnfinlay, ruined castle on the railway line between Stirling and Balloch, near Kippen vil., pa. of Kippen, on the borders of Perths. and Stirls., Sc. It commands a fine view of the Forth river.

Arngask, pa., S.E. Perths., Sc., 7 S. of Perth; ac. 6,450. The surface is diversified, presenting richly-wooded landscapes, especially in the neighbourhood of the Farg. The soil is a fat black loam overlying trap. A private chapel, belonging to the Balvaird family, was the original pa. church, and must have been founded at an early period, as it was granted 1282 to Cambuskenneth Abbey. The present building was erected 1806, and enlarged and restored 1821 and 1879. There are also a Free church and a public school.

Arnhall, estate and ha., pa. of Fettercairn (q.v.), S.W. Kincs., Sc., 1 E. of Edgell. Much waste land has been reclaimed, adding greatly to the value of the property. Small manufactures of woolcombing and coarse cloth are carried on in the ha. *A. House* is the only seat.

Arniefoul, vil. on the Ogibie, pa. of Glamis (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 5½ S.W. of Forfar.

Arnisdale (1), vil. on Loch Hourn and the A. river, pa. of Glenelg (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 13 S. of Glenelg vil. A. is situated amid the grandest and most majestic scenery, and is generally known as Corran, under which name it appears in the Admiralty charts. The beach is of gravel, brought down by the stream.

Arnisdale (2), stream, W. Invs., Sc. It rises on the borders of Ross. and Croms., flows in a general westerly direction for about 9 miles, and falls into Loch Hourn at A. or Corran vil., 13 S. of Glenelg.

Arnish, headland at the south side of entrance to Loch Stornoway, pa. of Lochs, Lewis island, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It is 45 ft. high, and forms the principal shelter of the anchorage in Stornoway harbour. A lighthouse stands on its eastern extremity, off which is a line of rocks, on the farthest out of which is the curious beacon, 32 ft. high, with a lantern containing a prism reflecting a light from one of the lower windows of the lighthouse.

Arnisort, ha. on loch of the same name, pa. of Snizort (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 20 W. of Applecross. Arnisort sea-loch branches off Loch Snizort.

Arniston and Hunterfield, dis., pas. of Cockpen and Newbattle (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., 3 S. of Dalkeith. A rich mineral area, the Arniston collieries have a great reputation for their productions.

Arnloss Colliery and Balquhatson Row, vil., pa. of Slamannan (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc. It lies nearly midway between Slamannan and Avonbridge.

Arnold (1), pa. and to., N. Notts., 5½ N.E. of Nottingham; ac. 4,670; soil principally sandy. The church of St. Mary, partially restored 1868 and 1877, chiefly E. Eng. with traces of Norm. work, is supposed to have been erected in the 12th cent., with tower built 1450. The chancel has sedilia, a double piscina, and an Easter sepulchre; the tomb of the founder of the church is near the entrance to the chancel. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The to. has lace and stocking manufactories, and was the birthplace of Richard Bonington, the landscape painter. *Arnot Hill, Arno Vale,* and *Sherwood Lodge* are seats in the pa.

Arnold (2), ha. and vil., tp. of N. Skerlaugh, Rowton and Arnold (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7 E. of Beverley.

Arnprior, vil. and estate, pa. of and 2¼ W. from Kippen (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc. It is on the Forth and Clyde Junction Railway, between Stirling and Alexandria.

Arnsheen, *q.s.* pa. and vil., pa. of Colmonell (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., 12 S. of Girvan. The church, originally a chapel-of-ease, is near the railway from Girvan to Glenwhilly.

Arnside, eccl. pa. and vil. on the tidal estuary of the Kent, pa. of Beetham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 1½ S.W. of Milnthorpe. It has recently grown from an insignificant ha., though the only seaport in the county, into a charming resort for visitors, upon whom the residents mainly depend. The church of St. James (1865) is in E. Eng. style.

Arntully, vil. and estate, pa. of Kinclaven (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 1¾ N.N.W. of Stanley Junction. A small and declining manufacture of linen is carried on in the vil., but the estate has been much improved within the last half-century.

Arnwood, ti., pa. of Hordle (q.v.), S. Hants, 2 N.W. of Lymington.

Aros, vil., pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), N.E. Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 7 S.S.E. of Tobermory. An ancient castle crowns a basaltic headland, and overlooks A. Bay. A seat of the Lords of the Isles, built before the reign of Robert the Bruce, it was defended on the land side by a moat and drawbridge. A spacious esplanade occupied the whole length of the rock, and was probably enclosed by a wall, of which there are now no vestiges. Originally an oblong tower, two walls and part of a third now alone remain; it never exceeded 40 ft. in height. Scott makes the bay the scene of a rendezvous of the fleet of the Lord of the Isles. There is magnificent cliff scenery here. *A. House* is a modern mansion.

Aros Water, stream, N.E. Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 7 S.S.E. of Tobermory. It drains Loch Eriza, and falls into the Sound of Mull in A. Bay.

Arpafeelie, pl., pa. of Knockbain (q.v.), Black Isle, Ross. and Croms., Sc., 6 E. of Muir of Ord. Here is an Episcopal chapel dedicated to St. John.

Arra (1), stream, tributary of the Deel (into

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Arngask	Kinross (7)	434	564
Arniston and H.	Dalkeith (2)	390	843
Arnloss Colliery	Avonbridge (2)	405	359
Arnold (1), pa.	Daybrook	129	7769
Arnold (1), to.	Daybrook	129	7769
Arnsheen	Barrhill (1)	417	912
Arnside	Arnside	242	807

which it flows at Newcastle), Glenquin bar., W. co. Lim., Ir.

Arra (2), river, tributary of the Aherlow, Clanwilliam bar., S.W. co. Tip., Ir. It flows past Kilmoyler.

Arra (3), mountains, overlooking Lough Derg, Owney and Arra bar., N.W. co. Tip., Ir. Several tributaries of the Shannon have their sources among these hills, the highest peak of which is 1,588 ft.

Arrad Foot, vil., tp. of Egton-cum-Newland (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Arradoul, pl., pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc.

Arran Island.

It has an Episcopal chapel and a school, and lies between Fochabers and Carncairn.

Arram (1), ha., pa. of Leconfield (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Beverley.

Arram (2), ha., pa. of Atwick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Hornsea. The manor house dates from the time of James I.

Arran (1), island, Buteshire, Sc. Forming the larger part of the county, it lies in the Firth of Clyde, with Kilbrennan Sound to the west. Its area is 165 square miles, and it is divided into two pas., Kilbride (q.v.) and Kilmory (q.v.). The soil varies very much. To the north, high, bare, conical mountains are huddled together, separated by narrow valleys frequently with precipitous sides. Towards the south a plateau, with low, rounded undulations, is presented, with some arable land, but mostly peat. The landscape here is diversified and pleasing, strikingly contrasting with the grander, but sterile, scenery towards the north. The geology of A. is remarkable for its variety, and no other area of similar size in the United Kingdom presents so many features of interest to the investigator. In the south-east Devonian sandstone occurs, in the middle and west trap and carboniferous strata, while the remainder of the island is made up of granite, basalt, mica-slate (overlaid at places by Lias and Oolite) and Lower Silurian rocks. The cores of the northern mountains, several of which attain a considerable height, are mostly of granite. Oats and potatoes are the principal crops. The fisheries are locally important; and fish, horses, cattle, and oats are the chief exports. Game is abundant, but is strictly preserved. A. is noted for the number of its botanical treasures; for not only are plants indigenous to the moor, mountain, and valley, found growing in close proximity, but many flowers, etc., very uncommon in Scotland are seen here in some abundance. The marine fauna is also numerous and varied. The shores are generally low, with but few openings. There are no rivers, but a large number of small burns afford a sufficient water-supply. The island is much resorted to by tourists and holiday-makers, although the accommodation to be had is of the most primitive description. Stone circles and monoliths, the finest in Scotland, with the exception of the principal examples in the Orkneys and Hebrides, are seen at Tormore; and human remains, an earthen urn, and implements of bronze and flint have been dug up in the vicinity. Three "standing stones" are near Brodick. *Kildonan Castle* belongs to a later age, and overlooks the sea, within three miles of Whiting Bay. It dates from the era of the wars with the Edwards of England, and was a royal stronghold down to the 15th cent. *Loch Ranza Castle* is of unknown antiquity, and is mentioned as early as 1380. It is now in a very ruinous condition. Near it was the convent of St. Bride, no traces of which can now be seen. Remains, popularly called Danish forts, are common. A. is mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of Monarina, and must have received the attention of the Vikings at a very early period; it was securely held by them until they were overcome and dismissed, in the 12th cent., by Somerled, the founder of the clan MacDonald and ancestor of the Lords of the Isles; but after his

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Arran (1)	Ardrossan (10)	405	4824

death his sons Reginald and Angus disputed about this part of his possessions, with the result that it again fell into the hands of the Norse invaders. In 1266 it was annexed to the Scots crown, and afterwards became a hiding-place for Robert Bruce in the time of his adversity. Arran gave the title of earl (1467) to the Boyds, but both title and estate afterwards passed to the Hamiltons.

Arran (2). [ARAN.]

Arran, Cock of, hill overlooking Loch Ranza, pa. of Tyree (q.v.), island of Arran, Buteshire, Sc., 2¼ E. of the entrance to Loch Ranza. This remarkable sandstone elevation attains an altitude of 1,083 ft., and is a well-known landmark for mariners sailing through Kilbrennan Sound or approaching Loch Fyne. Extensive quarries of Red Sandstone are worked in the vicinity.

Arranmore, isl., Boylagh bar., co. Don., Ir.; ac. 4,335. The surface is undulating; about 700 ac., divided into a great number of separate holdings, are under cultivation, the remainder consisting of rock and bog. Ironstone and manganese occur in large quantities. Its highest point is 745 ft. above sea-level. The fisheries are the chief industry; they are followed with great perseverance, but the people, who are miserably poor, have only small and ill-found boats. There is a lighthouse, with a double light, on Rinrawros Point. On the south coast, off Rannagh Point, are dangerous half-sunk rocks. (*Aran, Arran,* and *North Arran* are other forms of the name, the first being that adopted by the Admiralty.)

Arras, ha., pa. of Market Weighton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Market Weighton. In the neighbourhood are many barrows.

Arrathorne, tp., pas. of Hornby and Patrick-Brompton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Leyburn; ac. 850.

Arreton, pa. and vil., I. of W., Hants, 2¾ S.E. of Newport; ac. 9,118 land, 43 water and foreshore; soil various, overlying greensand. The Norm. church of St. George, restored 1886, which has traces of Saxon work, contains some monuments. There are Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels, and the charities amount to about £100 a year. Elizabeth Wallbridge, "the Dairyman's Daughter," whose life was written by the Rev. Legh Richmond, lived here, and is buried in the churchyard. On A. Down are two barrows of considerable size.

Arrin-a-Chruinach, pl., pa. of Applecross (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It has a public school.

Arrington, pa. and vil., S. Cambs., 7 N.E. of Royston; ac. 1,388; soil clayey, overlying chalk and gault. The small church of St. Nicholas is Perp., with some Norm. remains, and has a brick tower with low spire. There are some almshouses in the pa.

Arrochar, pa. and vil. between Loch Long and Loch Lomond, N. Dumbarts., Sc., 10 N. of Garelochhead; ac. 28,774, water 2,916. The soil is not particularly rich, as the whole area, with some small exceptions near the lochs, is mountainous; twelve peaks are over 2,000 ft. high, the greatest altitude being attained in Ben Vorlich, 3,092 ft. The rocks consist of mica and clay-slate, quartz, and trap; 400 ac. are arable. The pa. church was built 1847, superseding an older edifice, and there is a public school in the vil. A Free church stands at Tarbet, with which and Inveraray there is regular communication by coach, and by steamer with Helensburgh, Ardrossan, Greenock, and most of the Clyde ports. It was anciently the country of the MacFarlanes. Disjoined from Luss, it was erected into a separate pa. 1658. *A. House, Benreoch House, Blarannich,* and *Stuckgown House,* are seats. The dis. is a favourite summer and tourist resort.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Arranmore	Donegal (30)	195	1103
Arrathorne	Finghal Lane (2)	231	71
Arreton	Newport (4)	88	1963
Arrington	Old North Road (4)	82	215
Arrochar	Balloch (18)	422	1457

Arrow (1), pa. and tp. on the Arrow, S.W. Warws., 1 S.W. of Alcester; ac. (with Oversley, q.v.) 4,220; soil and subsoil various. The church of Holy Trinity, restored 1865, exhibits traces of an early foundation; in the south wall of the nave is a Norm. doorway, and in the chancel is a piscina. There is an alabaster reredos, and a monument of Devonshire marble with recumbent figure in white marble. Some fragments of old stained glass still remain. *Ragley Hall* is a seat surrounded by beautiful scenery; it contains a fine collection of paintings and a large library. The park has a broad lake, and one of the few heronries still to be found in England.

Arrow (2), tp., pa. of Woodchurch (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3 S.W. of Birkenhead; ac. 752. *A. Hall* stands in a large well-timbered park.

Arrow (3), river, rises near Alvechurch, N.E. Worcs., and flows south about 14 miles past Alcester, where the Alve joins it, to the Avon at Salford Bridge, S.W. Warws.

Arrow (4), river, Leyny bar., Mid co. Sligo, Ir. It is a small stream, a tributary of the Owenbay.

Arrow (5), lough, Tirerrill bar., S.E. co. Sligo, Ir.; ac. 5,120. It is 11 miles long, lies amid beautiful scenery, is studded with islands, and discharges by the Uncian into Ballysadare Bay.

Arscott, tp., pa. of Pontesbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 6½ S.W. of Shrewsbury.

Artaine, or **Artane,** pa. and ha., Coolock bar., co. Dub., Ir., 3 N.E. of Dublin; ac. 952. The soil is fairly good, and the locality prosperous. The ha. stands on the road between Dublin and Malahide. There are the ruins of an old church, but the last vestiges of its ancient castle disappeared about fifty years ago. *Marino House,* in extensive grounds, is a seat.

Arth, stream, rises under the Mynydd Hills, Mid Cardigs., and, flowing eight miles, falls into the Irish Sea at Aberarth.

Arthington, tp., eccl. pa., and vil., pa. of Adel (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Otley; ac. 2,266, water 38; soil rich, overlying stone and gravel. The church of St. Peter was built 1864, and contains a handsome reredos. The Leeds Corporation have several pumping engines here for supplying water, and there are gas-works. *A. Hall,* situated on an eminence and commanding some fine views, and *Creskeld Hall,* some portions of which were built in the 12th and 13th cents., are seats in the neighbourhood.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Arrow (1), pa.	Alcester (¾)	121	716
Arrow (1), tp.	Alcester (¾)	121	397
Arrow (2)	Birkenhead (6)	194	128
Artaine	Raheny (2)	3¾	1064
Arthington	Arthington	204	441

also Roman Catholic, Presbyterian (two), Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, with several schools, and police and coastguard stations. Four annual fairs are held. It is a sea-bathing resort, and has important fisheries, and manufactures of muslin embroidery and of linen. Incorporated by James I., it returned two members to Parliament down to the date of the Union. The abbey, now in ruins, was founded by St. Congall 559, and with it a famous school was connected. Burnt 674, it was captured and destroyed by the Danes and the monks slaughtered 818; it was rebuilt 1125, and at the dissolution of the religious houses became the property of the O'Neals, and, later, of Sir James Hamilton, who settled a party of Scots on the lands. *B. Castle*, *Balloo House*, *Clandeboye*, and *Cranfordsburn* are seats.

Bangor (3), pa., tp., and vil., on the Dee, S.E. Denbighs. and Flints., 5 S.E. of Wrexham; ac. of pa. 6,053, of tp. 2,124. The vil., known as Bangor-is-Coed, is charmingly situated. It was a Roman station, and the site of a large monastery (founded, it is said, in the third cent.—of which, and of other ecclesiastical structures existing in William of Malmesbury's time, nothing remains), where a general slaughter of 1,200 monks was committed by Ethelfrith of Northumbria in 593. The charities amount to £86, of which £49 belongs to Lady Jeffrey's School.

Bangor (4), pa. on the Teifi, S.W. Cardigs., 5 E. of Newcastle Emlyn; ac. 1,392. Castell Pistog formerly belonged to the Pistogs, who held the manor. *Blaen Dyffryn* is a seat.

Bangor (5), pl., pa. of Kilcommon (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 12¾ S.E. of Belmullet.

Bangors, ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Poundstock (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Bangour, estate, pa. of Ecclesmachan (q.v.), Mid Linliths., Sc., near Uphall on the west. It was a property of the Hamiltons, one of whom, James Hamilton (1704–54), was a distinguished poet. *B. House* is a seat.

Bangrove, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Beckford (q.v.), E. Glouc.s.

Banhaglog, chap., pa. of Slandinam (q.v.), Montgoms., 4½ N.E. of Llanidloes.

Banham, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 2 S. of New Buckenham; ac. 3,963; soil mixed, overlying clay, marl, and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, partly restored 1865, is Perp. There is a carved oak pulpit, and an ancient wooden figure of Sir Hugh Bardolph, said to have been the founder of the church, also a brass on the floor of the nave. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. The charities, chiefly from lands, amount to about £122 per annum. The sum of £44 10s., arising from lands, is devoted to church repairs. Bricks, tiles, and chimney-pots are made in the neighbourhood, and there is an old-established cider manufactory.

Bank, stream, E. Ayrs., Sc. It falls into the Ayr in the pa. of Sorn. In a cave on its banks Alexander Peden concealed himself in Covenanting times.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bangor (3), pa.	Ellesmere (5)	182	1215
Bangor (3), tp.	Ellesmere (5)	182	554
Bangor (4)	Llandyssil (1½)	252	188
Banham	Eccles Road (3)	101	1059
Bankfoot (1)	Bradford (2)	192	3653

Bankend (1), vil. on the Lochar, pa. of Caerlaverock (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Dumfries.

Bankend (2), ha., pa. of and adjoining Kirkgunzeon (q.v.), E. Kirkcuds., Sc.

Bankend (3), vil., pa. of and 3½ S. from Lesmahagow, W. Lanarks., Sc.

Banker, tp., pa. of Llandyrnog (q.v.), E. Denbs., 4½ E. of Denbigh.

Bankfoot (1), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Matthew, built 1849, is in the Gothic style.

Bankfoot (2). [Aughtergaven.]

Bankhead (1), vil., pa. of Newhills (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 2 N.W. of Aberdeen.

Bankhead (2), vil., pa. of Dreghorn (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 3¾ N.W. of Kilmarnock. The pop. includes that of Springside Colliery (q.v.).

Bankhead (3), tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.

Bankhead (4), vil., pa. of Monikie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., about 5 N.W. of Carnoustie.

Bankhead (5), vil., pa. of Wick (q.v.), E. Caiths., Sc. It is included in the parl. burgh of Wick (q.v.).

Bankhead (6), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Denny (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc.

Bankhead (7), pl. with railway station, pa. of Carnwath (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 2 E. of Carstairs.

Bankhead (8), estate, pa. of and adjoining Rutherglen (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. *B. House* is a seat.

Bankier, ha. on the Bonny Burn, pa. of Denny (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 2 S.E. of Denny. It has a distillery; and some circular ruins in the neighbourhood have been described as Caledonian forts.

Bankland, ha., pa. of North Petherton (q.v.), W. Somerset, 6½ N.E. of Taunton.

Bank Newton, tp. on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. of Gargrave (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Skipton; ac. 2,339.

Banknock, ha., pa. of Denny (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 2¼ S.W. of Denny. There are collieries here, with several seams of good coal, the produce of which is exported after local needs have been supplied. Rosa Bonheur visited *B. House* 1856.

Banks (1), eccl. pa., formed 1868 from the pa. of North Meols (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 6½ N. of Ormskirk. The church of St. Stephen, built 1868, is in Dec. style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here. Tillage and fishing are the chief employments of the inhabitants.

Banks (2), ha., pa. of Lanercost (q.v.), E. Cumb., 2 N. of Brampton.

Banks (3), pl., pa. of Old Deer (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 12 W. of Peterhead. It has a public school.

Banks (4), ha., pa. of Mouswald (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Dumfries.

Banks, East, ha., pa. of and adjoining Wick (q.v.), E. Caith., Sc.

Banks Fee, ha., pa. of Longborough (q.v.), E. Glouc.s., 2 N.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bankhead (1)	Whitehouse (1½)	554	699
Bankhead (2)	Hurlford (½)	389	1501
Bank Newton	Gargrave (2)	225	90
Banks (1)	Banks	215	1326

Banks, West, ha., pa. of and adjoining Wick (q.v.), E. Caith., Sc.

Bankton, former mansion, pa. of Tranent (q.v.), W. Haddings., Sc. It stood ¼ E. of Tranent, and was the residence of Colonel James Gardiner, who fell, almost at his own door, when trying to rally the panic-stricken English troops at the battle of Prestonpans, where General Cope was totally defeated by Prince Charles Edward (the Young Pretender). It afterwards became the seat of Andrew MacDowall, who, on his appointment as a senator of the College of Justice, took the title of Lord B. The mansion was burnt to the ground 1852.

Bankton Park, ha., pa. of Kettle (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc. It is a west suburb of Kettle.

Bank Top, vil., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 4½ N.W. of Bolton.

Bankyfelin, vil., pa. of Llanfihangel-Abercowin (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 4 miles from St. Clear. It has a woollen factory.

Bann, river, N.E. co. Wex., Ir. Rising at Annagh Hill, it has a course of about 20 miles, and falls into the Slaney about 4 N. of Enniscorthy. Its banks are well wooded, frequently presenting beautiful scenery.

Bannachra, ha. on the Fruin, pa. of Luss (q.v.), Mid Dumbarts., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Helensburgh. The Colquhouns and MacGregors fought a bloody battle in its neighbourhood 1602, the ruins of the castle of the chiefs of the former clan still existing here. B. Muir attains a height of 1,028 ft.

Bannagor Crags, S.E. Mons., 3 N.N.W. of Chepstow. They are situated in the finest part of the Wye, opposite Piercefield, and near Lancaut, Wyndcliff.

Bannan Brecheinog, or **Brecknockshire Beacons,** two of the highest points (2,862 ft.) of the Black Mountains, 5 S.W. of Brecknock.

Bannan Sir Gaer, or **Carmarthenshire Beacons,** two peaks (about 2,600 ft.) of the Black Mountains, west of B. Brecheinog, at the head of the Usk, on the border line of Brecons. and Carmarthens.

Bannatyne House, mansion, pa. of Newtyle (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 7½ N.W. of Dundee. A famous collection of Scottish songs made by George Bannatyne (1545–1608), from whom the Bannatyne Club took its name, was preserved here for a long time. The club was founded for the purpose of printing curious and interesting old works connected with Scotland, and issued a number of very valuable and important volumes.

Bannel, tp., pa. of Hawarden (q.v.), S.E. Flints., 4½ E. of Mold.

Banner Cross, ha., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Sheffield, W.R. Yorks.

Banningham, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 2½ N.E. of Aylsham; ac. 910; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Botolph is Perp. Some of the windows are fitted with ancient stained glass. Brick- and tile-making are carried on here.

Banniskirk, estate on the road between Georgemas and Latheron, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Mid Caith., Sc., 3 S.E. of Halkirk. The extensive flagstone quarries, abounding in fossils, are not at present worked. *Milton Park* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Banningham	Felmingham (1)	143	249
Bannockburn, *q.s.* pa.	Bannockburn	415	2765

Bann, Lower, river dividing co. Antr. from co. Londy., Ir. Rising in Lough Neagh, it has a course of 33 miles, generally in a north-west direction, and falls into the Atlantic 5 miles below Coleraine, to which point it is navigable for small vessels. It passes through Lough Beg, and the Agivey is its chief tributary. The general current is smooth and regular. The scenery of its valley is not particularly striking, as it comprises areas of bog and bare basaltic rock. The salmon fisheries are important.

Bannock, stream, N.E. Stirls., Sc., 2¼ E. of Stirling. It rises between Touchadam Hill and Earl's Hill, at a height of 1,250 ft. above sea-level, and after a course of about 14 miles, generally in a north-north-east direction, falls into the Forth. Although the volume of its discharge is not now great, much of its waters being diverted for use in manufactures, the large boulders in its bed show that it was once a considerable river, capable of bringing down masses of matter.

Bannockburn, *q.s.* pa. and to., N.E. Stirls., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Stirling. The soil is good, and overlies carboniferous limestone. The to., a mere vil. at the commencement of the 19th cent., is now a busy manufacturing centre, turning out large quantities of woollens, tweeds, tartans, carpets, and leather. Here, on 24th June, 1314, was fought the decisive battle in which Robert the Bruce signally defeated the army under Edward II., which had invaded

Bannockburn.
(*From a photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.*)

Scotland with the view of relieving Stirling Castle, then one of the principal strongholds of the English in Scotland. The forces under Bruce, although vastly inferior to their enemies in number, arms, and equipment, were strongly posted, and their position further strengthened by concealed pits and caltrops, which brought down and lamed the English cavalry horses. The victors stated the loss of the invaders as 50,000 and their own as 4,000 men, but these figures must be accepted with caution. The plunder secured was immense, amounting, it has been calculated, to £3,000,000 of modern currency.

Bannow, pa., Bargy bar., S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 9 S.W. of Taghmon; ac. 6,551. It occupies the peninsula between Ballyteige Bay and B. Bay; its soil is naturally light and sandy, but has been improved and enriched by judicious reclamation and manur-

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bannockburn, to.	Bannockburn	415	2000
Bannow	Wexford (16)	93	1421

ing. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a coastguard station, and several schools. Before the reign of Edward I. a town was founded here, but its remains are almost entirely buried under drifted sand; it returned members to Parliament down to the date of the Union. B. is a favourite summer residential place. *Grange* is a seat. B. Bay is 7 S.W. of Taghmon, and contains B. Island, which is included in the pa. of B.

Bann, Upper, river, co. Down and co. Antr., Ir. Rising among the Mourne Mountains, its course of 25 miles is generally north-west, and after passing Banbridge it falls into Lough Neagh, at Banfoot ferry. It joins the Newry Canal at Portadown, where it is crossed by the Belfast and Antrim railway. The current is somewhat broken by rapids and falls. The salmon fisheries are excellent, and actively prosecuted.

Bann Villa Row, pl., pa. of Tullylish (q.v.), W. co. Down, Ir., 4 N.W. of Banbridge.

Banovie, stream, N. Perths., Sc. It flows through the grounds of Blair Castle.

Bansha (1), vil. on the Arra or Ara, pa. of Templeneiry (q.v.), S.W. co. Tip., Ir., 5 S.E. of Tipperary. Situated in the valley of the Aherlow, its surroundings are beautiful, picturesque, and finely wooded. *B. Castle*, *Lismore*, *Spring House*, and *Thomastown House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Bansha (2), pl., pa. of Killard, W. co. Clare, Ir., 4 N.E. of Kilkee. It has a school.

Banstead, pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 3½ E. of Epsom; ac. 5,557; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints dates from the 13th cent. There are charities to the amount of £83 a year, and the national school at Burgh Heath has a small endowment. A school for pauper children of the Chelsea and Kensington districts is on the cottage-home arrangement. The London County Lunatic Asylum, on B. Downs, occupies 117 ac. of ground, and will accommodate 2,000 patients. The building consists of 14 blocks with a chapel. The B. Downs are renowned for their salubrity; for the fine views commanded by them—which extend as far as London in one direction, and to Windsor Castle in another; and for their beautiful turf, which fit them excellently for coursing and hunting. *B. Wood*, *Garratt's Hall*, *Nork House*, and *Well House* are seats in the pa.

Bantaskine, estate, pa. of Falkirk (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Falkirk. *B. House*, a modern mansion in wooded grounds, commands fine views.

Banteer, vil., pa. of Clonmeen (q.v.), N.W. co. Cork, Ir., 1 S.W. of Kanturk. The Blackwater flows past within a short distance.

Bantham, ha., pa. of Thurlestone (q.v.), S. Dev., 4 W. of Kingsbridge. Here is a coastguard station.

Banton, *q.s.* pa. and vil., S.E. Stirls., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Kilsyth. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the coal and iron mines in the vicinity. A chapel-of-ease stands at Lower B., and there is a public school.

Banton, Lower. [AUCHINMULLY.]

Bantry (1), bar., W. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 101,598. It contains 13 pas. and parts of 7 others, with the towns of New Ross, Clonroche, and Maudlins. It is bounded by the Slaney on the east, and by the Barrow on the west, and is intersected by the Waterford, New Ross, and Wexford Railway.

Bantry (2), bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 59,216. It contains the to. of B., and includes B. Island in B. Bay. Its coast-line is much indented.

Bantry (3), seaport and mkt. to. (s.) on B. Bay, pa. of Kilmocoge (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 10 N.W. of Skibbereen. Situated in a valley, it is surrounded by mountains on all sides except towards the sea. It contains a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, courthouse, bridewell, and dispensary. Quarter and petty sessions are held, and it is the site of seven annual fairs. B. is a well-known tourist resort, and the inhabitants are mostly engaged in the fisheries. A once considerable trade in corn and flour has almost dwindled away, but all necessary supplies for vessels calling at the port may be had. A monastery was erected 1466, and Ireton built a fort in the neigh-

BANTRY, CO. CORK.
(*From a photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

bourhood during the time of Cromwell, but it was soon dismantled and allowed to fall into decay. B. was threatened by a French fleet which put into the bay 1689; and a force from Flanders, consisting of soldiers of William of Orange, was landed and occupied it in 1697, a year after a second French fleet had come into the bay, but was scattered by a storm before hostilities commenced. *B. House*, a seat of the Earl of B., and *Gurtenroe House* are mansions.

Bantry Bay, Bear, Bantry, and West Carbery bars., S.W. co. Cork, Ir. This is a spacious and highly picturesque inlet, situated between Sheep or Muntervary Head and Black Ball Head, and containing numerous islands, the principal of which are Bear, Whiddy, and Ronacarrig, the latter having a lighthouse with fixed light seen 10 miles. The bay is easy of access, and free from any dangers except such as by a little caution in navigation can easily be avoided. Depths vary from 14 to 32 fathoms, on a clean bottom of excellent holding ground. Although exposed to western winds, and subject to sudden squalls from the surrounding hills, its harbours of Bear Haven, Whiddy, and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bansha (1)	Bansha	115	346
Banstead	Banstead	16	4560
Banton	Colzium (1)	408	771

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bantry (1)	.....	.....	19065
Bantry (2)	.....	.....	8891
Bantry (3)	Drimoleague (4)	191	2921

Glengariff afford shelter for the largest vessels. An old signal-tower crowns Black Ball Head, and makes an excellent landmark. [BANTRY (3).]

Banwell, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 4 N.W. of Axbridge; ac. 4,829; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and limestone. The fine Dec. church of St. Andrew has a clerestoried nave, and south porch with parvise; the nave has a fine cylindrical vault, and contains an old stone pulpit and a Perp. font; there is a gilt and richly-carved oak rood-screen dating from the 16th cent. (the rood over it was sold 1531); in the chancel are a piscina, an almery, and a brass; there are also two brasses in the nave; in the vestry some Flemish glass may be seen, on which are portrayed incidents in the Book of Tobit. There are some remarkable stalactite caves, and others in which bones, now exhibited in the Taunton Museum, were found. *The Abbey* and *B. Castle* are seats in the pa.; the former was once the hall of the Bishop's Palace, of which Leland speaks in his "Itinerary"; it stood on the site of a Saxon monastery erected by King Alfred. The hall was built by Bishop Beckington, 1443, became a private residence in the last cent., and was restored about twenty years ago. The chapel also remains, and has a fine E. Eng. window at its east end. Fragments of Norman masonry and other relics were discovered here, 1874.

Bapchild, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 1 S.E. of Sittingbourne; ac. 1,085; soil heavy, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Lawrence is Norm. and E. Eng. Four semicircular arches on octagonal columns with square Norm. capitals separate the nave from the aisle, and the chancel is separated from its aisle—which belonged to the Sinclairs—by two E. Eng. arches. Two E. Eng. niches form the canopy of a piscina, and an E. Eng. arcading on the north wall is ornamented with five-leaved flowers. *B. Court* is a seat in the pa.

Baptistgrange, pa., Middlethird bar., S.E. co. Tip., Ir., 5 N.E. of Clonmel; ac. 2,857. The soil is of moderate quality, and the pa. is watered by the Moyle, which forms its south boundary. *Clonacody House* and *Lakefield* are seats.

Bapton, ha., pa. of Fisherton Delamare (q.v.), S. Wilts., 5 S.E. of Heytesbury.

Bara (1), ancient pa., pa. of Garvald (q.v.), S. Haddings., Sc.

Bara (2), or **Barrow,** inlet off Tralee Bay, Trughanacmy bar., N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 5 N.W. of Tralee. It has a difficult and dangerous entrance, fit for no vessels drawing more than 10 ft. of water, and, with the exception of a narrow channel, is dry at low tide.

Barachan Bay, pa. of Kilfinichen (q.v.), Mull Island, W. Args., Sc. Running into the peninsula of the Ross of Mull, off the Sound of Iona, anchorage may be had in four and five fathoms; but as the bay is unsheltered towards the west, it is only used as a temporary haven. Callivag Rock, part of a dangerous shoal, lies 1½ N.W.

Barachnie, vil., pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 4¼ E. of Glasgow.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Banwell	Sandford and B. (3)	135	1584
Bapchild	Sittingbourne (1)	45	347
Baptistgrange	Clonmel (5)	135	239

Baranach, island in Blacksod Bay, Erris bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 S. of Belmullet.

Barassie, pl. with railway station, pa. of Dundonald (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 1 N.N.E. of Troon.

Barbaraville, vil., pa. of Kilmuir Easter (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Invergordon, which is its post town.

Barbaswalls, vil., pa. of Ruthven (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 2¼ N. of Meigle.

Barbauchlaw (1), stream, Lanarks. and Linliths., Sc. Its general course is north-east, and it unites with the Ballencrieff to form the Luggie immediately above the junction of the latter with the Avon. It is a good trouting rivulet, frequented by salmon in the spawning season, and used to be a haunt of otters.

Barbauchlaw (2), coalfield a little S.W. of Armadale, pa. of Bathgate (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc.

Barber, or **Barbour,** ha., pa. of Roseneath (q.v.), S.W. Dumbarts., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Kilcreggan. It is on the peninsula between the Gareloch and Loch Long, and near the east shore of the latter.

Barber Booth, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Edale (q.v.), N.W. Derbys.

Barber Green, ha., pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2½ N. of Staveley.

Barber Nook, ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Barberstown, ha. on the road between Maynooth and Sallins, pa. of Taghadoe (q.v.), N.E. co. Kildare, Ir., 4 S. of Maynooth. Here are the remains of an old tower and the ruins of an ancient church. *B. Cottage* and *Straffan* are seats.

Barbieston, seat adjoining Dalrymple, pa. of Dalrymple (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc. This was an ancient fortalice of considerable strength, altered to meet the requirements of modern life.

Barbon, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the east bank of the Lune, pa. of and 3 N.E. from Kirkby Lonsdale (q.v.), S. Westmd.; ac. 4,224, water 37. The church of St. Bartholomew was built 1815.

Barbourne, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Claines (q.v.), W. Worcs. The church of St. Stephen, built 1861–62, is in the Dec. style.

Barbreck, estate, pa. of Craignish (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 14 N.N.W. of Lochgilphead. Here is a public school for girls. B. is the traditional scene of a battle between the Dalriads and the Norsemen, in which a prince belonging to the latter was slain, and the cairn said to mark his grave may still be seen. Part of the land seems to have emerged from the sea in a recent geological age. *B. House* is a seat.

Barbridge, ha., pa. of Acton (q.v.), S. Chesh., 3½ N.W. of Nantwich.

Barbury Hill, hill on Marlborough Downs, N.E. Wilts., 5 S. of Swindon. There is a well-preserved British camp, 2,000 ft. in diameter, with double ditch and rampart.

Barby, pa. on the borders of Warwickshire, S. Northants., 4½ S.E. of Rugby; ac. 3,368; soil and subsoil clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Barbon	Barbon	269	313
Barbourne	Worcester (3)	120	3065
Barby	Rugby (5)	83	502

of various periods, and part is of the 12th cent. There is a Congregational chapel of red brick, and the pa. is possessed of considerable charities, one being devoted to the support of a national school. *B. Manor House* is a seat, and commands fine views.

Barcaldine, estate on Loch Creran, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 11 N.E. of Oban. A former property of the Campbells, it afterwards passed into the possession of a branch of the Camerons. B. Castle was built in the 15th cent. by Sir Duncan Campbell, and stands on elevated ground overlooking the loch. *B. House* is a modern mansion in a finely-wooded park.

Barcaple, estate, pa. of Tongland (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., about 6 N. of Kirkcudbright. *B. House* is a seat.

Barcheston (in Domesday "Berricestone"), pa. and vil. on the Stour, S. Warws., 1 S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 1,475; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng., and contains a font of the same date, also ancient brasses, and a 17th-cent. monument with alabaster figures; some black-letter copies of Erasmus's Paraphrase of the New Testament and late 16th-cent. silver communion plate have been preserved. In the tower there are two chambers, one above the other, said to have been inhabited by hermits.

Barclay Castle, or **Towie Barclay,** ruined keep, pa. of Fyvie (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 4 N. of Fyvie. Some local traditions are associated with the spot.

Barclosh, ruined castle, pa. of Kirkgunzeon (q.v.), E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Dalbeattie. In the reign of Queen Mary it was a stronghold of Lord Herries. B. Hill overlooks the ruins of B. Castle.

Barcloy, ha., pa. of Colvend (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Dalbeattie. At the mouth of the Urr, which is in the neighbourhood, stands an elevation known as the Castlehill of B., surmounted by the remains of a circular erection, supposed to have been an ancient camp or fort.

Barcombe, pa. on the Ouse, W. Sussex, 4 N. of Lewes; ac. 4,983; soil mixed loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1879, is E. Eng. At Spithurst, in the northern part of the pa., the church of St. Bartholomew, rebuilt 1880, is E. Eng. There is an undenominational mission room, and a reading-room built by Sir William Grantham, who also gave a drinking fountain. *B. Place* (on high ground, with fine view of the South Downs), *Conyboro'*, and *Sutton Hall* are seats in the pa.

Barden (1), tp., pa. of Hauxwell (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Leyburn; ac. 1,779.

Barden (2), tp., pa. of and 7 N.E. from Skipton, W.R. Yorks.; ac. 7,338. B. Fells, formerly forest, lie some two miles to the west. B. Tower, now a picturesque ruin, was the hiding-place of Henry Clifford, the "shepherd lord," after the battle of Towton.

Barden Dykes, ha., pa. of and about 1 W. from Hauxwell (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Bardennock, stream, W. Dumfs., Sc. Running generally to the east, it falls into the Nith below Closeburn. It traverses a richly-wooded ravine laid out with pleasant walks, and its surroundings are picturesque and romantic.

Bardfield, Great, pa. and to. on the Blackwater, N.W. Essex, 6 N.E. of Dunmow; ac. 3,689; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The ancient church of St. Mary is of various periods. A fine stone screen divides the chancel from the nave, and in the north and south aisles are piscinæ. The chancel contains brass with figures and a Latin inscription. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel and a Friends' meeting-house in the town. The charities amount to about £52 yearly. The Town Hall, opened 1859, will seat 500 people. Petty sessions are held here each month. In 1858 the Literary Institution was founded here for educational purposes. At one time there was a market here, but there is now only an annual fair.

Bardfield, Little, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, N.W. Essex, 5 N.E. of Dunmow; ac. 1,713; soil mixed, overlying clay principally. The church of St. Katherine is a small ancient flint building. There is a fine east window in the chancel, and an alabaster reredos. The charities include £60 per annum bequeathed by a Mrs. Sarah Barnard, 1774, for the support of five almshouses for old and destitute women and a national school founded by her.

Bardfield Saling, pa., N.W. Essex, 4 N.E. of Dunmow; ac. 1,123; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, founded 1380, is Dec., and has a lofty round tower.

Bard Head, or **Bardhead,** promontory at the south extremity of the island of Bressay, pa. of Bressay (q.v.), E. Shetland, Sc., 5 S.E. of Lerwick. This is a bold headland, 200 ft. high, and is situated at the entrance to Bressay Sound.

Bardley, tp., pa. of Stottesden (q.v.), S. Salop, 3¼ N. of Cleobury Mortimer.

Bardney, pa. and large vil. on the east bank of the Witham, Mid Lincs., 9 S.E. of Lincoln; ac. 5,243; soil various, overlying clay, sand, and gravel. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1873 and 1878, is Norm. and Perp. An ancient altar-slab from the abbey, bearing seven crosses, is fitted into an oak frame and used as the altar of the church. There was at B. a mitred Benedictine abbey—time of foundation unknown—of SS. Peter, Paul, and Oswald. The abbey, ravaged by the Danes 872, was rebuilt in William I.'s reign by Bishop Remigius and Gilbert of Ghent, Earl of Lincoln. The abbots were called Lords of Lindsey, and sat as peers of Parliament. Although it was a very wealthy foundation, nothing of it now remains but the site, which is surrounded by a moat. There are a Primitive Methodist and two Wesleyan chapels; and, besides other charities, there is a hospital, founded 1712, for seven men and seven women, and a free school, founded and endowed 1711, and capable of accommodating 120 children.

Bardock, stream, W. Abers., Sc. It is a headwater of the Don, which it joins a short distance above Towie.

Bardon (1), pa., S. Leics., 7 S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 1,710; soil various, overlying granite

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barcheston	Moreton-in-Marsh	91	161
Barcombe	Barcombe [(7)	46	1038
Barden (1)	Leyburn (3)	236	76
Barden (2)	Bolton Abbey (4)	217	173
Bardfield, Great	Braintree (7)	45	956
Bardfield, Little	Braintree (8½)	45	268
Bardfield Saling	Braintree (5)	45	276
Bardney	Bardney	129	1378
Bardon (1)	Bardon Hill (¼)	111	69

and clay. There is no church. The large granite quarries in the pa. are among the most important in England for the production of stone for macadamising. *B. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Bardon (2), ha., pa. of St. Decumans, W. Somerset, 2 S.W. of Watchet.

Bardon Hill, ha., pa. of Ibstock (q.v.), S. Leics., 14 N.W. of Leicester.

Bardon Mill, ha., pa. of and 4¾ E. from Haltwhistle (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Bardop, affluent of the Reed, into which it falls near Rochester, N. Northumb., after a course of about 5 miles.

Bardsea, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Urswick (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 S.E. of Ulverston. Trinity Church, built 1843, is in E. Eng. style. The school is supported by a charge on a field in the pa. bequeathed 1781, as well as by the rent of the old schoolhouse, a new one having been presented 1851. The vil. is pleasantly situated in a sheltered position on Morecambe Bay, and commands views over the sands. *B. Hall* has a large deer-park, and an old garden formed in terraces on the surface of the rock. *Wellwood* is another seat in the pa.

Bardsey, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Leeds; ac. 2,748; soil stiff clay, overlying limestone and sand. Allhallows' Church is a very ancient building; a part of the structure dates from the Saxon period; the chancel arch and the arches on the north side of the nave are Norm.; the arches on the south side of the nave are Trans.; there are three Norm. chapels. The encampments called Pompocali, believed to be Roman, are situated near the south-east extremity of the vil.; a little to the north of it there are remains of an old castle. *B. Grange* was the birthplace of William Congreve, the dramatist (1670).

Bardsey Isle, pa. of Commitmaen (q.v.), S.W. Carnarvs., 2 S.W. of the south end of the promontory of Lleyn, and 4½ S.W. of Aberdaron. It is two miles long by half a mile broad. It has a small vil. and harbour on the east side. The soil is flat and uncultivated in some places, and rocky and hilly in others. It was the Saxon "Bards' Island," and called *Insula Sanctorum* ("Saints' Island") by the monks, many of whom fled here after the massacre at Bangor-is-coed. The Welsh name is "Ynys Enlü" ("Of the Current"). It was the site of an ancient Culdee house, older than A.D. 516, as well as of an abbey, with the privilege of sanctuary, founded probably in the 5th cent. Of the abbey of St. Mary only a small portion of a tower now remains. The inhabitants live chiefly by farming and fishing. At the south end there is a lighthouse (B. Light) 140 ft. high, and visible at a distance of 17 miles. B. Sound, two miles wide, between B. Island and the mainland (S.W. Carnarvs.), has 15 to 25 fathoms of water, but the stream—under the name of B. Race—runs rather strong during spring tides.

Bardsey with Rigton, tp., pa. of Bardsey (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Wetherby; ac. 2,748.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Bardsea	Priory (1½)	356	251
Bardsey	Bardsey	197	410
Bardsey Isle	Pwllheli (15)	270	77
Bardsey with Rigton	Bardsey	197	286
Bardsley	Ashton-u.-Lyne (2)	185	3304

Bardsley, eccl. pa. and vil., formed from the civ. pa. of Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. Trinity Church, built 1844, is in Norm. style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here. The inhabitants are occupied in the surrounding cotton mills, iron works, and coal pits. Near *B. House* is a withered oak, which at a height of two feet has a girth of 16 ft. 4 in. *Dean Strutt*, built 1611, once the residence of the Sandifords, is now a farmhouse.

Bardwell, pa. and large vil., N.W. Suff., 8 N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 3,154; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, repaired 1853, is Perp., and has two squints, sedilia, and rood-loft steps; and two of the windows contain old stained glass. There is an alabaster monument (1657) with kneeling effigies, and a smaller altar with kneeling effigies of children. There are Baptist and Methodist chapels, and the pa. has several charities, and a town estate administered under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. There is an endowed school, built 1854. The *Manor House*, in a small park, is a seat.

Bare, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs. It contains a chapel-of-ease.

Baremman, estate, pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Roseneath (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc. Slate is quarried. There are fine views of the Gareloch from *B. House*.

Barf End, ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., near Reeth.

Barfield, vil., pa. of Whitbeck (q.v.), W. Cumb., 6½ S.E. of Ravenglass.

Barford (1), pa. and vil. on the Yare, S. Norf., 9 W. of Norwich; ac. 1,052; soil mixed, overlying sand. The church of St. Botolph, originally E. Eng., was repaired in Perp. and other periods. There are two altars at the east end of the nave (St. Nicholas's and St. Mary's), also a piscina, and an aumbry behind the reredos. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. The charities amount to about £20 per annum.

Barford (2) (in Domesday "Bereforde"), pa. and large vil. on the Avon, Warws., 3 S.W. of Warwick; ac. 1,594; soil light. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1844 and enlarged 1884, is in E. Eng. style; the original tower has been retained; on it there are marks of cannon-balls, supposed to have been fired by the Parliamentary army during the Civil War. There are charities in money and land, the former arising from sums bequeathed for educational purposes by Thomas Dugard, then rector, 1677. The situation of the vil. is picturesque, and at its entrance there is a stone bridge of three arches over the Avon.

Barford (3), pa., N. Northants, 2 N.E. of Rothwell; ac. 360; soil loam, overlying ironstone, which is quarried by the Glendon Iron Ore Company.

Barford (4), ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Wimborne Minster (q.v.), E. Dorset.

Barford, Great, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N.E. Beds., 6 N.E. of Bedford; ac. 2,830; soil gravel, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints, repaired and enlarged 1849 and 1860, is Perp., and

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Bardwell	Elmswell (4)	86	734
Barford (1)	Kimberley (2)	114	363
Barford (2)	Warwick (3½)	98	719
Barford (3)	Rushton (1)	76	12
Barford, Great	Blunham (1)	69	746

possesses an E. Eng. octagonal font resting on four shafts. There is a brass with four effigies, and a mural monument with figures in high relief. The vil. has a Wesleyan chapel and several local charities. *G. B. House* is a fine seat occupying a commanding situation in the neighbourhood.

Barford, Little, pa. and vil. skirted by the Ouse on the west, N.E. Beds., 3 s. of St. Neots; ac. 1,200; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Denys, restored 1871, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and is of great interest for its painted open timbered roof, for some fine Norm. work in the north and south doorways, and for a Perp. rood-screen ornamented with red and white roses; it possesses a brass of 1535. A house still standing in the vil. was the birthplace of Nicholas Rowe the dramatist, and a stone in the garden commemorates him. *L. B. House* is a pleasant seat in the pa.

Barford St. John, tp. on the Swere, pa. of Adderbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, 2 N.W. of Deddington; ac. 726. The church of St. John, a chapel-of-ease to Adderbury, is an ancient building, and has a Norm. doorway and an E. Norm. font. Some of the windows are of the Dec. period.

Barford St. Martin, pa. and vil. on the Nadder, S. Wilts., 5½ N.W. of Salisbury; ac. 2,238; soil and subsoil chiefly chalk. The church, restored 1841, is an ancient stone structure. The national school is partly supported by Nicholson's charity, the remainder of which is devoted to providing an outfit for girls going into domestic service.

Barford St. Michael, pa. and vil. on the Swere, N. Oxon, 2½ N.W. of Deddington; ac. 1,162; soil upper lias, overlying oolitic rock. The church of St. Michael is partly Dec. The north doorway (with beak-head mouldings) of the nave is E.Norm., and the chancel retains a piscina and a locker. The font is E. Norm., and a carved wooden pulpit rests on hexagonal stone base. There are Baptist and Wesleyan Methodist chapels.

Barforth, tp. on the Tees, pa. of Forcett (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Darlington; ac. 2,027.

Barfreston, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 6½ N.W. of Dover; ac. 500; soil chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1840, is Norm. A circular arch with chevron work separates the chancel from the nave, and on each side is a smaller arch of the same kind; the north doorway also has chevron ornamentation. The beautiful south doorway has mouldings filled with sculpture, the entrance-door being square-headed and having in the tympanum our Lord enthroned on a cloud with leaved and scroll work. The church is one of the best-known specimens of Norm. architecture.

Bargaly, estate, pa. of Minnigaff (q.v.), W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 7 E.N.E. of Newton Stewart.

Bargany, estate on the Girvan, pa. of Dailly (q.v.), S.W. Ayrs., Sc., 4¼ N.E. of Girvan. *B. House* is a seat.

Bargarran, old mansion on the Clyde, pa. of Erskine (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 2 N.E. of Bishopton.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barford, Little	St. Neots (3)	52	166
Barford St. John	Bloxham (1½)	87	102
Barford St. Martin	Wilton (3)	86	514
Barford St. Michael	Bloxham (1½)	87	295
Barforth	Gainford (4)	241	121
Barfreston	Shepherd's Well (1½)	72	104
Bargeddie, *q.s.* pa.	Coatbridge (1)	393	2309

It is rendered memorable from the circumstances attending what is known as "the tragedy of Bargarran's daughter." In 1697 Christian Shaw, daughter of the proprietor, a hysterical child of eleven years of age, having taken a dislike to one of the servants, and afterwards to others, managed by a series of extraordinary deceptions to have these persons accused of witchcraft; they were tried by a commission of judges, and five individuals, being found guilty, were executed at Paisley.

Bargattin, lake, pas. of Tongland and Balmaghie (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 2½ S. of Woodhall.

Bargeddie, *q.s.* pa. and vil. **(B. and Dykehead),** pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2 S.W. of Coatbridge. The church, built 1875, is in the Gothic style. There is a school.

Bargrennan, *q.s.* pa. and ha. on the Cree, pas. of Minnigaff (q.v.) and Penninghame (q.v.), Kirkcuds. and Wigs., Sc., 9 N.W. of Newton Stewart. The church is a plain building (1839), and there are two public schools.

Bargy, bar. on the coast, S. co. Wex., Ir.; ac. 40,002. It contains twelve whole pas. and part of another, with the tos. of Bridgeton, Carrick, and Danescastle, and is a well-watered tract intersected by several main lines of roads.

Barham (1), pa. and large vil., S.E. Suff., 5 N. of Ipswich; ac. 1,807; soil various, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1865, is a flint, brick, and stone structure, and has a side chapel belonging to the Middleton family. There is a brass (1514), and there are monuments to the Bacon family, ranging from 1618 to 1640. *Shrubland Park,* once the seat of Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon, is well wooded and stocked with deer. *B. Hall* is a seat in the pa. It was originally a monastery, and was given at the Dissolution to the Bishop of Lichfield, who endowed some almshouses with the proceeds. The present house is modern.

Barham (2), pa., E. Kent, 6 S.E. of Canterbury; ac. 4,699; soil gravel, loam, and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1886, is Dec., E. Eng., and Perp. There is a piscina in the chancel, and three Pointed arches resting on octagonal piers separate the nave from the aisle. On B. Downs are many Anglo-Saxon remains; more than 300 barrows have been opened, and skeletons, coins, and other antiquities found. Watling Street passes by the foot of the Downs. *Broome Park,* of 500 ac., is a seat.

Barham (3), pa., W. Hunts, 1¾ N. of Spaldwick; ac. 719; soil clay, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Giles is chiefly E. Eng., but some of the original Norm. work remains. The pa. possesses some small charities.

Barham Green, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Barham (q.v.), S.E. Suff.

Barholm (1), pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 3½ N.W. of Market Deeping; ac. 1,230; soil loam, overlying

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
B'geddie & Dykehead	Coatbridge (1)	393	1344
Bargrennan	Newton Stewart (10)	382	391
Bargy	.....	.....	7713
Barham (1)	Claydon (1)	74	458
Barham (2)	Barham	76	1014
Barham (3)	Kimbolton (4)	87	57
Barholm (1)	Corby (2)	97	188

gravel. The church of St. Martin, restored 1857, is Norm. and Trans., and has an arcade with three semicircular arches with Norm. capitals, and a Norm. south doorway with zig-zag ornament; and on the south side of the chancel are an E. Eng. piscina and sedilia. There is a brass (1641) with escutcheon to Francis Fordham.

Barholm (2), estate on the coast, pa. of Kirkmabreck (q.v.), S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 6 S.E. of Creetown. Its fine old square tower, although no longer inhabited, is kept in a tolerable state of repair, and is said to be the original of Ellangowan in Scott's "Guy Mannering." A tradition is handed down to the effect that John Knox lived in it for a time.

Barhullion, hill, pa. of Glasserton (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc., within 5 miles of Whithorn. It has a height of 400 ft. above sea-level.

Bariper, ha., pa. of Camborne (q.v.), W. Cornw., ⅓ S. of Penponds.

Barjarg, vil. and estate, pa. of Kier (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc., 3½ S. of Thornhill. The estate belonged in the 16th cent. to the Earl of Morton, and since that date has passed into and out of the possession of a very large number of different families. *B. Tower* stands in fine grounds.

Barkby, pa., tp., and vil., N. Leics., 4½ N.E. of Leicester; ac. of pa. 2,290; soil sand and clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. *B. Hall*, near the church, stands in extensive grounds.

Barkby-Thorpe, tp. and ha., pa. of Barkby (q.v.), N. Leics., 3 N.E. of Leicester.

Barkestone, or **Barkston,** pa. and vil. on the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, N. Leics., 5 S.W. of Bottesford; ac. 2,870; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Perp.

Barkham, pa. and vil., S.E. Berks., 2½ S.W. of Wokingham; ac. 1,358; soil gravel and clay, overlying London clay. The church of St. James (rebuilt 1862, chancel and transepts added 1887) is in E. Eng. style. It contains an interesting 13th-cent. monument, and among the ancient plate is a chalice of 1561. There are considerable charities for provision of bread and coal. The *Manor House* is a seat in the pa.

Barking (1), pa. and mkt. to. (S.), S. Essex, 7 E. of London; ac. 3,723, water 5. The church of St. Margaret is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp. There are several aumbries in the chancel, and a brass with effigies (1493), one of a priest with chalice (1480), and one to John Tedcastell (1596), and in the nave are several 16th-cent. brasses. There is a Roman Catholic church, and the Baptists, Congregationalists, and Wesleyans have chapels. The North Africa Mission also has its offices here. The cemetery, with mortuary chapel, covers 12 ac., and there is a Friends' Cemetery, in which Mrs. Elizabeth Fry is buried. The charities, including almshouses, are numerous, and amount to about £300 a year. The old market house, with its overhanging upper storey and wooden arcade, is now used as a town hall. Smack-building used to be carried on here, but is now abandoned. There are some jute manufactures, and at the mouth of Roding Creek are powder magazines and chemical manure works. One great feature of B. is the North London Main Drainage Works, on the west side of B. Creek. The reservoir-space covers 17 ac. of ground, and is capable of dealing with 39 million gallons of sewage, which is chemically treated. The to. is of great antiquity, and a Benedictine abbey—said to be the

Barking Tower.

earliest religious house for women in the kingdom—was founded (670) by St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London. No traces of the buildings remain, unless it be a gateway tower at the entrance of the churchyard, and some fragments of foundations which have been come upon at different times. *Eastbury House*, an old Tudor mansion, now used as a farmhouse, is said to have been connected with the Gunpowder Plot.

Barking (2), pa., S.E. Suff., 2 S.W. of Needham Market; ac. 3,164; soil good, overlying clay and loam. B. is the mother pa. to Needham Market, the registers of which are kept here. There are chalk pits in the pa. and a good deal of woodland, as well as a common of 50 ac.

Barking Side, scattered vil. and eccl. pa., pa. of Great Ilford (q.v.), S. Essex. The church of the Holy Trinity (1841) is of Norm. style. There is a mission church, a Methodist chapel, and a Gospel Mission hall. In connection with Dr. Barnardo's homes in East London, there is a village home for girls, containing about 900, who reside in separate houses, each containing from 15 to 25 girls, under the supervision of a matron.

Barkisland, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 5 S.W. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,421. Christ Church, built 1852 is in Dec. style. Cotton-spinning and the manufacture of wool are carried on here.

Barkston, pa., S. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Grantham; ac. 2,083; soil light sand, overlying limestone. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1865 and 1887, is chiefly E. Eng. and Perp. There is a piscina in the chapel, and in 1887 the ancient piscina and sedilia of the chancel were uncovered, as well as a tomb

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barkby, pa.	Syston (2)	104	1179
Barkby, tp.	Syston (2)	104	631
Barkby-Thorpe	Syston (2)	104	59
Barkestone	Bottesford (3)	113	329
Barkham	Wokingham (2)	36	284
Barking (1), pa.	Barking	8	14301
Barking (1), to.	Barking	8	14301
Barking (2)	Needham (2)	77	1730
Barking Side	Chigwell Lane (2)	13	3464
Barkisland, eccl. pa.	Ripponden (1½)	198	1272
Barkisland, tp.	Ripponden (1½)	198	1835
Barkston	Barkston	110	476

supposed to be that of the founder. Over the Perp. south porch is a Latin invocation (time Henry VI.); built into the north (closed) doorway is a slab of a priest, and one of a layman, with angels on each side bearing censers. Besides six bedehouses, and an endowment divided between the church and the poor, there is a small endowment for education.

Barkston Ash, or **Barkston,** tp., pas. of Sherburn and Saxton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 s. of Tadcaster; ac. 1,164.

Barkston Ash Division, one of the six parl. divs. of the eastern part of W.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Barkway, pa., tp., and vil., N. Herts., 4½ S.E. of Royston; ac. 3,251; soil light, mixed with heavy, overlying chalk, clay, and sandy gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (restored 1862) is Perp. In the chancel are several monuments from 1686 to the present cent. There is a large marble sarcophagus to Admiral Sir John Jennings, with a bust dated 1745. On the north wall is a brass with inscription and figures, dated 1561, found under the pews when the church was restored. In the east window of the south aisle are fragments of old stained glass. The Church of England school is endowed. The vil. has a reading-room and public baths. *Cokenach* and *Newsells Park* are seats.

Barkwith, East, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 3½ N.E. of Wragby; ac. 990; soil clay and sandy loam, overlying blue clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1868–69, is chiefly Perp. There are Free Methodist and Wesleyan chapels; and some ground is set apart for repair of church and roads. There are large nursery grounds and manure works in the pa.

Barkwith, West, pa., Mid Lincs., 2½ N.E. of Wragby; ac. 500; soil clay and sandy loam, overlying blue clay. The church, restored 1870, is dedicated to All Saints.

Barland. [EVENJOBB.]

Barlaston, pa. and vil., W. Staffs., 3½ N.W. of Stone; ac. 2,166; soil clay, overlying gravel. The modern church of St. John the Baptist is in Gothic style. The tower remains from the ancient church. The school has an endowment of about £20 a year. At the base of the hill upon which B. is situated flows the Trent, and the North Staffordshire Canal is beside it. Boat-building is carried on at the wharves and docks by the canal-side. *B. Hall* and *New Hall* are seats in the pa.

Barlavington, pa., N.W. Sussex, 7 S.E. of Midhurst; ac. 1,146; soil light sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. *Burton House,* partly Tudor and partly modern (the old house having been mostly burnt down, 1739), in a well-wooded park, and having 50 ac. of water partly surrounding it, is a seat in the pa. This water is thought to be the same as some fishponds spoken of in Domesday as supplying the king with 280 eels a year. Adjoining the house is the small Roman Catholic chapel of SS. Anthony and George.

Barlay Mill, pl., pa. of Girthon (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., ½ N. of Gatehouse-on-Fleet. It was the birthplace of the brothers Faed, the celebrated artists.

Barlborough, pa. and vil., N.E. Derbys., 8 N.E. of Chesterfield; ac. 3,305; soil clay and limestone, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. James is E. Eng. The nave is separated from the north aisle by four semicircular archways on three pillars. The west front of the tower bears the arms of Goushill and Longford. In the chancel is a monument to Sir Richard Pipe, Lord Mayor of London (d. 1587); and at the east end of the north aisle is a monument, sculptured in low relief, consisting of a female effigy. Here are lime, brick, and tile works, and also extensive collieries. An hospital, endowed by Margaret and Mary Pole, 1752, is for six widows, who receive a small sum weekly; Gisborne's charity provides flannel and woollen clothing. *B. Hall,* an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Barlby, chap., tp., and vil., civ. pa. of Hemingbrough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 1½ N.E. of Selby; ac. 1,482; soil warp land and sand, overlying clay. The plain 18th-cent. brick chapel-of-ease occupies the site of an older one. There is a Wesleyan chapel. There is a Government magazine here, with a jetty upon the Ouse, which flows through the pa., and a North Eastern Railway siding.

Barlby Bank, ha., pa. of Hemingbrough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., about 1½ N.N.E. from Selby.

Barle, affluent of the Exe, which it joins below Dulverton, Somerset, after a course of about 20 miles.

Barlestone, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Market Bosworth (q.v.), S. Leics.; ac. 1,039; soil light, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Giles is Gothic. There are General Baptist and Primitive Methodist chapels. An eight-feet seam of coal has been found in the pa. at a depth of 90 yards.

Barley, pa. and vil., N.E. Herts., 3 S.E. of Royston; ac. 2,725; soil mixed, but chiefly light, overlying chalk, clay, and gravel. The church of St. Margaret (rebuilt 1872) is principally in the Gothic style, with a Norm. tower. In the chancel are the graves of Dr. Andrew Willet, author of "Synopsis Papismi" (printed 1614), and Dr. Rutherforth, of Cambridge (*ob.* 1771), who were former rectors of the pa. The charities produce about £26 yearly.

Barley Cove, between Mizen Head and Brow Head, West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir. The rocky shores have a sandy beach at places, and spring tides run strong. Although it has the appearance of a safe harbour, no good shelter can be had. B. Rock, awash at high water, is in the centre.

Barley Hall, ha., pa. of Wentworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Rotherham.

Barleyknowe, ha., pa. of Newbattle (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., ½ N. of Gorebridge.

Barleyside, vil., pa. of and near the to. of Falkirk (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc.

Barleythorpe, vil., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Oakham (q.v.), W. Rutlds. *B. Hall* is a mansion built in Elizabethan style.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barkston Ash	Church Fenton (1½)	184	276
Barkston Ash Div.	.....	.....	48470
Barkway, pa.	Royston (4)	45	968
Barkway, tp.	Royston (4)	45	761
Barkwith, East	East Barkwith	138	323
Barkwith, West	Wragby (1½)	135	132

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barlaston	Barlaston	141	782
Barlavington	Petworth (2)	55	175
Barlborough	Eckington (2)	152	1900
Barlby	Selby (2)	174	442
Barlestone	Bagworth (3)	109	805
Barley	Royston (3)	45	574

Barley-with-Wheatley Booth, tp. and vil. on the Pendle, civ. pa. of Whalley, N.E. Lancs., 4½ W. of Colne; ac. 2,625; soil clay, overlying rock. The vil. lies in the forest of Pendle, at the foot of the Pendle Hill. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels here.

Barling, pa. and vil., S.E. Essex, 4½ S.E. of Rochford; ac. 1,286, water 161; soil light upland and heavy marshland, overlying clay, gravel, and blue galt. The church of All Saints is Perp. This ancient vil., on a creek of the Broomhill river, was given to St. Paul's Cathedral by Edward the Confessor.

Barlings, pa. and vil. on the Langworth, Mid Lincs., 7 N.E. of Lincoln; ac. 1,627; soil light sandy gravel or strong clay. The church of St. Edward, rebuilt 1876, is Norm. and E. Eng. There was a Premonstratensian abbey of St. Mary, founded 1154, of which there still remains the Dec. church tower, the east wall of the south wing, and an arcading pierced with windows. The church was 300 ft. long. The last prior—Makerel—was hanged for taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536).

Barlocco (1), ha. and peninsula on Fleet Bay, pa. of Borgue (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc.

Barlocco (2), estate on B. Bay, pa. of Rerwick (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 2¼ S.W. of Balcary Point. *B. House* is a seat. B. Bay lies between Balcary Point and Castle Muir Point. B. Haugh, hill on the coast, makes a landmark for sailors.

Barlocco-Croft, ha. adjoining Barlocco, pa. of Borgue (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc.

Barlow (1), tp., pa. of Brayton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ S.S.E. of Selby; ac. 2,372.

Barlow (2), tp., eccl. pa., and vil., pa. of Staveley (q.v.), E. Derbys., 3½ N.W. of Chesterfield; ac 3,921. Coal and ironstone are found in the neighbourhood. The church of St. Lawrence is a small Norm. building, and contains an inscribed slab dated 1469. The eccl. pa. is known as Great B.

Barlow (3), tp., pa. of Hopesay (q.v.), S. Salop, 5½ S.E. of Bishops Castle.

Barlow, Great. [BARLOW (2).]

Barlow, Little, tp., pa. of Dronfield (q.v.), E. Derbys., 5 N.W. of Chesterfield.

Barlow Moor, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The church of Emmanuel, built 1858, is in the Gothic style.

Barmbrough, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 6½ W. of Doncaster; ac. of pa. 2,477, of tp. 1,011; soil mostly clayey, overlying gritstone. The church of St. Peter is Norm. with later additions, and contains an altar-tomb to Percival Cresacre, lord of the manor in the 15th cent., on which is the recumbent figure of a knight with crossed legs, executed in oak, together with his sword and shield; beside this tomb is that of his wife Alicia (*ob.* 1450); the sides of both tombs are ornamented with rosaries, a cognisance of the family. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. In this pa. is the seat of *B. Hall;* it became the property of John More (son of Sir Thomas More, Chancellor under Henry VIII.), who married the heiress of the Cresacres. B. was a Roman station. The vil. is situated in a valley, at the lower end of which flows the Dearne. *B. Grange,* which stands beside the Dearne, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Barmby on the Marsh, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 18 S.E. of York; ac. 1,469, water 89; soil rich, overlying peat and clay. The plain ancient church of St. Helen has a piscina in the chancel. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Ouse is here joined by the Derwent, and ferries keep up communication with Drax, Hemingbrough, and Selby.

Barmby on the Moor, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 11 E. of York; ac. 2,578; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The modern church of St. Catherine occupies the site of an ancient Saxon and Norm. church. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. The pa. was originally given to York Minster by an English thane, Ulphus. A rivulet flows through the pa., and falls into the Derwent.

Barmeckin of Echt, hill, pa. of Echt (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 12¼ W. of Aberdeen. It is richly wooded, has a height of 800 ft. above sea-level, and is crowned by a prehistoric fortress, in a good state of preservation, consisting of five concentric walls, and covering an area of 6½ ac. Several stone circles are in the neighbourhood.

Barmer, pa., N.W. Norf., 8 W. of Fakenham; ac. 890; soil light, overlying chalk and gravel. All Saints' Church is E. Eng., with round tower.

Barming, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 2½ S.W. of Maidstone; ac. 753; soil loam, overlying chalk and ragstone. The church of St. Margaret is Norm., Perp., and Dec. The plain chancel has three small Norm. windows, and there are some Dec. windows. In the chancel are some curious 13th-cent. oak stalls. The Medway passes to the east of the pa., and is crossed by a bridge of three arches leading to East Farleigh, and a wooden bridge on piles leading to West Farleigh. The reservoir of the Maidstone Water Works is in the pa., and adjoining the heath (now enclosed) is the County Lunatic Asylum. *B. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Barming, West, pa., Mid Kent, 3 S.W. of Maidstone; ac. 324; soil loam, overlying rock. For ecclesiastical matters B. W. belongs to Nettlestead, and there is no church. *Barnjet* is a seat in the pa.

Barmoor (1), pl., pa. of Lastingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., ¼ N.W. of Hutton-le-Hole.

Barmoor (2), vil., pa. of Lowick (q.v.), N. Northumb., 8 N. of Wooler. The place is of some historical interest, as it was here that the Lords Marchers assembled with a large army, 1417, before starting to avenge an attack by the Scots on a party of English near Roxburgh. The English forces encamped not far from here 1513, after the battle of Flodden. *B. Castle* is a modern seat in the neighbourhood.

Barmore, estate, pa. of South Knapdale (q.v.),

Place.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barley-with-W. B.	Brierfield (3½)	216	303
Barling	Shoeburyness (3)	40	393
Barlings	Langworth (2)	136	419
Barlow (1)	Selby (3)	174	236
Barlow (2)	Chesterfield (3)	146	1107
Barlow Moor	Cheadle (2½)	180	2975
Barmbrough, pa.	Mexborough (3)	163	509
Barmbrough, tp.	Mexborough (3)	163	509
Barmby on Marsh	Wressle (2)	180	372
Barmby on Moor	Pocklington (1½)	198	440
Barmer	Stanhoe (4)	118	64
Barming	Barming	38	677
Barming, West	Barming (½)	38	27

Kintyre, Mid Args., Sc., 2¼ N. of Tarbert. *B. Castle*, a modern mansion, stands on the shores of Loch Fyne.

Barmouth (Abermaw), seaport and mkt. to. (T. & F.), at the mouth of the Maw, pa. of Llanaber (q.v.), W. Merions., 10 W. of Dolgelly. B. was formerly a mere fishing vil., but has now developed into a favourite watering-place. The older part rests on the sandy strip of shore between the hills and the sea, one or two old houses standing near the quay, which forms the tiny port. The majority of the lodgings for visitors are not in the older part of the to., but lie on the sandy plain rather to the north, and on the slopes which descend to the margin of the estuary. The to. presents a quaint aspect, and has beautiful scenery in its neighbourhood. There is a woollen manufacture, and a good coasting trade.

Barmpton, tp., pa. of Haughton-le-Skearne, S. Dur., 3 N.E. of Darlington; ac. 1,545.

Barmston (1), pa., tp., and vil. on the sea-coast, E.R. Yorks., 7 S. of Bridlington; ac. of pa. 4,012, of tp. 2,418; soil sandy loam, overlying gravel and sand. The church of All Saints is of different periods, and has in the chancel a piscina and an alabaster altar-tomb with a recumbent figure in armour of Sir Martin de la See, 1494, though some think it of still more ancient date. The church also contains memorials of the Boynton family. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

Barmston (2), tp. on the Wear, pa. of Washington (q.v.), N. Dur., 5 W. of Sunderland; ac. 920. The tp. consists of a few scattered farms and cottages.

Barmure, estate, pa. of Mauchline (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., within 12 N.E. of Ayr. It belonged to the monks of Melrose before the Reformation, but passed into the possession of Lord Loudoun in 1666. *B. House* is a seat.

Barna (1), vil. on Galway Bay, pa. of Rahoon (q.v.), S. co. Galway, Ir., 4 S.W. of Galway. Fishing is the chief industry. Its pier has been twice destroyed by storms, and twice rebuilt. Here are the ruins of an old church, and a holy well. *B. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Barna (2), ha., pa. of Dunkerrin (q.v.), S. K. Co., Ir., 3 E. of Cloghjordan.

Barnack, pa. and tp., N. Northants, 3½ S.E. of Stamford; ac. 4,898; soil gravel, overlying gravel and rock. The church of St. John Baptist is Norm., E. Eng., and later; the lower part of the tower is probably Saxon, and unique in character, and the arch opening from the tower into the nave is notable for its horizontal imposts. The E. Eng. font is remarkable, and there are some mural niches, a mosaic reredos, and a piscina. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and there are charities, part of which is assigned to education. B. used to be noted for its ragstone quarries, the stone from which was largely used in building the neighbouring churches, cathedral, and abbeys. The foundations of a summer palace of the Abbots of Peterborough can still be discerned. *Walcot Hall*, an ancient building, is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population
Barmouth	Barmouth	241	2045
Barmpton	Darlington (4)	232	103
Barmston (1), pa.	Burton Agnes (4½)	219	222
Barmston (1), tp.	Burton Agnes (4½)	219	213
Barmston (2)	Washington (2)	260	592
Barnack, pa.	Barnack	95	766
Barnack, tp.	Barnack	95	627

Barnacle, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Bulkington (q.v.), N. Warws.

Barnacre with Bonds, tp., pa. of Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 4,495, including 12 water; soil heavy clay, overlying clay. The tp., which is bounded on the west by the Wyre, and on the south and east by the Calder, is composed for the most part of scattered farmhouses. Bonds adjoins Garstang on the south; Barnacre lies two miles to the north-east. There is a Roman Catholic church at Bonds, built 1858, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Michael. The Friends also have a meeting-house at Bonds. The workhouse of the Garstang Union is in the same place. *Greenalgh Castle*, of which ruins remain, was built by Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, about 1485. During the Great Rebellion it was besieged by the Parliamentary army, and finally surrendered (1649). *Barnacre Lodge*, built 1876, is the property of the Earl of Bective. The seats of *Vale House* and *Woodlands* are at Barnacre; *Elmshurst* is at Bonds.

Barnagee Hills, between Lough Conn and Lough Beltra, Tirawley and Carra bars., Mid co. Mayo, Ir. They present some very imposing cliff scenery.

Barnageeragh, pl., pa. of Holmpatrick (q.v.), N.E. co. Dub., Ir., 3 S. of Balbriggan.

Barnahely, pa. on Cork Harbour, Kerrycurrihy bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 7 S.E. of Cork; ac. 894. Some fine scenery is presented along the coast. *Ballybricken* is a seat.

Barnane-ely, pa., Ikerrin bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 3 N.W. of Templemore; ac. 2,166. The soil is poor, most of the surface being either mountainous or waste. The Devil's Bit Mountains attain a height of 2,000 ft. above sea-level. *Barnane House* and *Lloydsborough House* are seats.

Barnard Castle, eccl. pa., tp., and mkt. to. (W.), head of a Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., pa. of Gainford (q.v.), Dur., 15 W. of Darlington; ac. 7,744; soil strong loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, partly restored 1870, is of mixed periods. Part of the original building, supposed to have been erected by Barnard de Baliol early in the 12th cent., remains; the south wall has a Norm. doorway; there was a chantry chapel in the south transept, founded early in the 14th cent. by Robert de Matham, whose effigy remains in an arched recess; both transepts retain piscinas. The clerestory, chancel-arch, and rood-loft with its staircase, were added during the Perp. period. On the walls may be seen a boar, the crest of Richard III., who made donations to the church. There are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Congregational, and Free Christian places of worship. The North Eastern County School, founded out of the endowment of the old hospital of St. John the Baptist, to which have been added private donations and other revenues, is a building in Domestic Gothic style, opened 1886, with space for 300 boarders. The other public buildings are the Town Hall, in the Market Place, built 1747; the Mechanics'

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barnacre w. Bonds	Garstang (2)	219	1113
Barnahely	Cork (7)	166	855
Barnane-ely	Templemore (3)	79	131
Barnard Ca., eccl. pa.	Barnard Castle	249	5070
Barnard Castle, tp.	Barnard Castle	249	4725
Barnard Castle, to.	Barnard Castle	249	4341

Institution; and the Bowes Museum, built between 1869 and 1875 at the expense of the late John Bowes, Esq., of Streatlam Castle, and his wife. It contains sculpture and picture galleries; among the paintings are works by Murillo, Van de Velde, and Fra Angelico, a 15th-cent. triptych executed by Hans Van Memmelinghe, and portraits by Hogarth, of Mrs. Thrale by Sir J. Reynolds, and of the Bonaparte family by David and others. The ruins of B. Castle, built about 1120 by Barnard de Baliol, are situated on a summit overlooking the Tees, which flows past the west side of the castle; on the east side is the town, from which the castle is separated by a strong and high wall. The castle was surrounded by a moat, except on the west side, where it is protected by the river; traces of it, as well as of the inner ditches, remain. At the north-west angle is Baliol's Tower, a circular building of the Dec. period, about 50 ft. high. From the tower a strong wall, supported by buttresses, runs southward along the west face of the castle. Here is a Pointed

Barnard Castle—The Town.
(From a photograph by Poulton and Sons, Lee, S.E.)

window of two lights, and nearer the tower a mullioned bay window resting on corbels, within which, on the soffit of the arch, is the boar of Richard III., showing the period at which this part of the building was erected. The castle belonged to the Baliols till the attainder of John de Baliol, King of Scotland, 1293; it was afterwards held by the families of Beauchamp and Neville, from whom it passed to the Crown through the marriage of Richard III. with Anne Neville. At the time of the Roman Catholic rising in the North in 1569, it was in the hands of Charles Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. It was, however, seized by Sir George Bowes, of Streatlam, who held it for the Queen, but was afterwards obliged to surrender. On the attainder of the Earl it reverted to the Crown, and subsequently came into the possession of Sir Henry Vane, who in 1630 unroofed and completely dismantled it, to make use of the materials. Since then it has gradually fallen into decay. The town was formerly noted for its manufacture of carpets, but the inhabitants are now chiefly engaged in making flax-thread.

Barnard Castle Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Durham. It lies in the south of the county, and returns one member.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barnard Castle Div.	.....	.....	59459
Barnardiston	Clare (3)	52	181
Barnard's Inn	.....	.....	59
Barnby (1)	Carlton Colville (1)	116	313
Barnby (2)	Whitby (5)	244	125

Barnardiston, pa., S.W. Suff., 4 N.W. of Clare; ac. 1,070; soil principally heavy. The church of All Saints is Norm. and E. Eng. An old rood-screen of carved oak separates the chancel from the nave, and there are two piscinæ. The old eight-sided font is carved, and the pulpit retains an hourglass-frame. There is a Methodist chapel. *B. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Barnard's Inn, pa. within the limits of the City of London, on the south side of Holborn.

Barnbarroch, estate, pa. of Kirkinner (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc., 3 S. of Wigtown. *B. House* dates from 1780.

Barnbougle Castle, seat on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Dalmeny (q.v.), N.E. Linliths., Sc., 7 W. of Edinburgh. Its age is unknown, but it is evident that the building is of great antiquity. It underwent restoration by the Earl of Rosebery, its proprietor, in 1880. In the 12th cent. it belonged to the Mowbray family, afterwards passing into the possession of an ancestor of the Earls of Haddington, and being acquired 1662 by Sir Archibald Primrose, from whom the present owner is descended. It stands in the same grounds as *Dalmeny House*.

Barnbow, ha., pa. of Barwick-in-Elmet (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ E. of Leeds.

Barnby (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 5 S.E. of Beccles; ac. 1,077; soil mixed, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. John Baptist, restored 1882, is E. Eng. This old church has a thatched roof. There is a locker for the processional cross in the wall near the south door of the nave. The pa. has an iron foundry and factory of agricultural implements. The navigable river Waveney flows near, and the pa. also has marshes and a broad.

Barnby (2), tp., pa. of Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Whitby; ac. 2,140.

Barnby Basin, ha., pa. of Cawthorne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks, 4½ N.W. of Barnsley.

Barnby, East, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Barnby Furnace, ha., pa. of Cawthorne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Barnsley.

Barnby in the Willows, pa., E. Notts., 4 S.E. of Newark; ac. 1,675; soil clayey and sandy loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints is of different dates and periods, chiefly E. Eng. and Perp. The church fittings are of old carved oak, and there are several mural tablets and stones. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The Witham separates B. from Lincolnshire. *Manor House*, in a large park, is a seat in the pa.

Barnby Moor, tp., pa. of Blyth (q.v.), N. Notts., 3½ N.W. of E. Retford; ac. 1,938.

Barnby-upon-Don (locally known as "Barnby Dun"), pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Doncaster; ac. of pa. 8,968, of tp. 2,302; soil and subsoil sandy. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is a Gothic structure; on the tower are the arms of the see of York. The oak rood-screen, after being used as a reading-desk, has been restored to its original

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barnby in the W.	Claypole (2)	115	252
Barnby Moor	Sutton (¾)	142	247
Barnby-u.-Don, pa.	Barnby Dun	160	679
Barnby-u.-Don, tp.	Barnby Dun	160	516

position. The church contains monuments to the ancient family of Portington, and some memorials of later date. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and several large charities, chiefly applied to the relief and education of the poor, a considerable portion forming the endowment of the pa. school.

Barnby, West, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Barncluith, estate on the Avon, adjoining Hamilton, pa. of Hamilton (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. In its neighbourhood is a romantic glen, and it contains several fine old dwelling-houses, dating from the 16th cent., with quaint Dutch gardens.

Barnes (in Domesday "Berne"), suburban pa., Mid Surrey; ac. 909, water 119. The church of St. Mary is partly E. Eng.; there is a brass (1415) with effigy in armour to William Millebourne, and a monument of white marble to Sir R. Hoare (1787). Outside the church is a stone tablet to Edward Rose, of London (1653), who left money to the poor. The church of the Holy Trinity, near Hammersmith, was built 1868. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels; and charities to the amount of £1,282 a year, £1,200 of which goes to reducing the rate. B. Common, of 120 ac. of gorse and furze, is a preserved open space under the Metropolitan Commons Act. B. is on the bank of the Thames, and is connected with Middlesex by the Hammersmith Suspension Bridge. Barn Elms was a noted place in the pa.; Sir F. Walsingham was visited there by Queen Elizabeth; Cowley lived and entertained Pepys, and the Kit-Kat Club held its meetings there; Robert Beale, clerk of the Privy Council, died at Barnes (1601), and "Monk" Lewis used to live there. *Byfield House, Milbourne House,* and *Mill Lodge* are seats in the pa.

Barnes Elms, ha., pa. of Barnes (q.v.), Mid Surrey.

Barnes Green, ha., pa. of Barnes (q.v.), Mid Surrey.

Barnesley, ha., pa. of and 3 N. from Wimborne Minster (q.v.), E. Dorset.

Barnesmore, ha., mountains, and glen, Tirhugh and Raphoe bars., S.W. co. Don., Ir., 5 N.E. of Donegal. The mountains form the boundary between the bars.; and the glen, locally known as the "Gap of B.," with sides sometimes attaining an elevation of 1,000 ft., presents some wild and romantic scenery. In the old castle Rapin composed his historical works.

Barnet (popularly called "High Barnet"), mkt. to. (M.), pa. of Chipping Barnet (q.v.), S. Herts, and pas. of Monken Hadley and South Mimms, Middx., 11 N. of London. B. lies upon high ground and on the Great North Road, is lighted with gas, and draws its water-supply from two artesian wells sunk 500 ft. in the chalk. B. is of historical interest from the Battle of B., which was fought in the neighbourhood. Although named after Barnet, where Edward of York spent the night before the battle, and from which town he marched out to meet Warwick, who was advancing from St. Albans, the main part of the fight seems to have taken place at Hadley Green, half a mile from Barnet. Readers of Bulwer Lytton's historical romance will remember how, on that misty Easter morning, 1471, the bells were ringing for morning service as the fight began, and how before evening closed the fate of a dynasty was decided, and the power of the Barons broken for ever. The trunk of the tree from under which Adam Warner and his daughter witnessed the battle, and which was the scene of their death, still remains,

Barnet Church.

and an obelisk marks the spot where Warwick made his final stand, and two trees near the obelisk are supposed to occupy the spot where Warwick fell. An old moated farmhouse on the edge of the common is said by tradition to have been occupied on the eve of the battle by some of Warwick's soldiers. On B. Common is a chalybeate spring, which is mentioned by both Fuller and Pepys.

Barnetby-le-Wold, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Glanford Brigg; ac. 2,630; soil limestone and sand, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary is chiefly E. Eng. Some parts, including the south wall, in which there is a small window with horse-shoe arch and the figure of an animal carved over it, are Saxon; and the leaden font adorned with three bands of cast arabesque scroll-work in relief is Norm. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and a charity of £10 a year for apprenticing boys, which, for lack of need for the original object, is generally given to the national school, which has also an endowment of £20 a year.

Barnet, Chipping, pa., S. Herts, containing part of the to. of Barnet; ac. 1,488. The church of St. John Baptist, restored and enlarged 1875, is Dec. and Perp. There are memorials, including an altar-tomb (1620), to the Ravenscroft family. The pa. has a Roman Catholic church, and Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels; the charities are numerous and considerable in amount, and include several almshouses on distinct and well-endowed foundations. There are no less than four endowed schools:—Queen Elizabeth's grammar school, a girls' grammar school, Mrs. Allen's national school, and Arkley endowed school. Of these the boys' grammar school was founded 1572, and is now managed under a scheme of 1873 and 1877, and has an income of about £350 a year, with accommodation for 200 boys. The girls' grammar school is managed under schemes of 1873 and 1888. Mrs. Allen's school, founded 1725, will accommodate 210 children.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barnes	Barnes	7	8445
Barnet	High Barnet	11	5496

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barnetby-le-Wold	Barnetby	159	926
Barnet, Chipping	New Barnet	9	4563

Barnet Christ Church, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of South Mimms (q.v.), N. Middx. The church is a flint building in E. Eng. style.

Barnet, East, pa. and vil., S. Herts, 2 S.E. of Barnet; ac. 1,698; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is ancient, and the north wall still contains some E. Norm. work. There is a Congregational church; and a cemetery of 80 ac., with a mortuary chapel, belongs to a London Cemetery Company. The pa. has some almshouses, supported chiefly by the Goldsmiths' Company. There is also an industrial farm home for boys, certified under the Industrial School Act, and capable of accommodating 90 boys. *Oak Hill Park* is a seat in the pa.

Barnet Fryern. [FRYERN BARNET.]

Barnet, New, sub. of East and High Barnet, S. Herts. [LYONSDOWN.]

Barney, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 5 N.E. of Fakenham; ac. 1,389; soil various, overlying clay and brick-earth. The church of St. Mary is an ancient flint building. There are three monuments, but all of the 19th cent. Brick, tile, and chimney-pot making is carried on. A number of ancient coins were discovered 1822.

Barn Green, ha., pa. of Hambledon (q.v.), Northants., 6½ S.E. of Bishops Waltham.

Barnham (1), pa. and scattered vil., N.W. Suff., 3 S. of Thetford; ac. 5,184; soil light and sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Gregory is of E. Eng. style. The ivy-covered remains of the square tower of St. Martin's church, in ruins for more than a century past, may be seen a little north of the vil. There are tile and brick works, and the pa. contains a large sandy heath.

Barnham (2), pa., S.W. Sussex, 4½ S.W. of Arundel; ac. 872; soil rich loam, overlying chiefly brick-earth. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., but contains some Trans. Norm. fragments. There are extensive nurseries in the pa. The Arundel Canal passes through B.

Barnham Broom, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 5 N.W. of Wymondham; ac. 1,776; soil various, overlying brick-earth. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, repaired 1851, is Perp.

Barnhill (1), vil. on the railway between Broughty Ferry and Forfar, pa. of Monifieth (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 4 E.N.E. of Dundee.

Barnhill (2), ha., pa. of Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh., 10 S.E. of Chester, and near Maiden Castle Camp on the old Roman road.

Barnhill (3), vil., pa. of Barony (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. It forms an eastern suburb of Glasgow, and contains a poor-house, an asylum, and a hospital.

Barnhill (4), ha. on the Tay, opposite Perth, pa. of Kinnoul (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc. It is amid lovely scenery. *B. House* is a seat.

Barnhill and Larkfield, vil., pa. of and near the vil. of Blantyre (q.v.). N. Lanarks., Sc.

Barnhourie, sandbank off the south-east coast of Kirkcuds., Sc., extending from off the mouth of the Nith to a point off the mouth of the Urr. It is a serious danger to vessels approaching the land without a pilot, and it has been the scene of many shipwrecks.

Barningham (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 9 S.E. of Thetford; ac. 1,586; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin, restored 1877, is chiefly Dec. and Perp. The rood-loft steps remain, and there is a holy-water stoup in the porch. Over the altar is a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," and there are some well-carved oak benches. There are Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and an almshouse for four poor widows.

Barningham (2), pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 5⅛ S.E. of Barnard Castle; ac. of pa. 14,707, of tp. 3,524; soil sand, overlying sand. The modern church of St. Michael is of mixed styles. There is an endowed Wesleyan chapel, and a reading-room and library; and the national school has some endowment. The Greta bounds B. on the west, and there is a magnificent view from the vil. *B. Park,* of 202 ac., with mansion, is a seat in the pa.

Barningham, Little, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 5 N.W. of Aylsham; ac. 1,224; soil light, overlying sand. The church of St. Andrew, partly restored 1878–79, is E. Eng.

Barningham-Norwood, pa., N. Norf., 4½ S.E. of Holt; ac. 833; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. There are three monuments (*c.* 1720) to the Palgrave family.

Barningham-Winter, pa., N. Norf., 5 S.E. of Holt; ac. 833; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter (chancel recently restored) is of mixed styles, with ivy-covered tower in ruins. *B. Hall,* enlarged 1807, standing in an extensive well-wooded park, is a fine Tudor mansion, on the site of an older building, with double dormer in the western front, and a handsome Elizabethan apartment. The Winter family, from whom the name is derived, owned the pa. (*temp.* Edward III.).

Barnkirk (1), headland at the mouth of the Annan, pa. of Annan (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 2 S. of Annan. It has a lighthouse with a fixed white light.

Barnkirk (2), bog adjoining Newton Stewart, pa. of Penninghame (q.v.), N.E. Wigs., Sc. A mass of tallow and a canoe, the latter hollowed out of a single log, were found here under six feet of moss.

Barnoldby-le-Beck, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 5 S.W. of Great Grimsby; ac. 1,460; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen is E. Eng. There is a Norm. font, and among the church plate are a curious chalice and paten (dated 1674) with the assay mark of Kingston-upon-Hull. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels; and the pa. sends two inmates to the almshouses at Ashby. A granite obelisk near the churchyard

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Barnet Christ Church	High Barnet	11	3366
Barnet, East	New Barnet (1¾)	9	5128
Barney	Thursford (½)	125	284
Barnham (1)	Barnham	87	454
Barnham (2)	Barnham Junction	63	230
Barnham Broom	Kimberley (2½)	114	412
Barnhill & Larkfield	Blantyre	395	1177
Barningham (1)	Thetford (8)	90	403
Barningham (2), pa.	Barnard Castle (5½)	249	380
Barningham (2), tp.	Barnard Castle (5½)	249	218
Barningham, Little	Corpusty (2)	133	219
Barningham-Norwd.	Cromer (8)	138	40
Barningham-Winter	Aylsham (8)	132	105
Barnoldby-le-Beck	Holton-le-Clay (3)	150	212

marks the spot where in 1845 the Earl of Yarborough's huntsman had a fatal fall from his horse.

Barnoldswick, large pa. and tp. on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, W.R. Yorks., 7½ S.W. of Skipton; ac. of pa. 6,306, of tp. 2,129. The church of St. Mary-le-Gill is E. Eng. and Perp.; the chancel retains some ancient stalls, on which are the arms of Kirkstall Abbey. The church derives its name from standing on the edge of a deep gully. In the tp. of B. is the church of St. James, built 1842. There are Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Free Gospel chapels. An ancient wooden tankard with a copper gilt rim was discovered in a ditch near the church. The pa. contains limestone quarries, and cotton-spinning is carried on extensively.

Barns (1), ruinous baronial fortalice near Crail, pa. of Crail (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc. Now occupied by farm-servants, it was at one time a place of some magnificence. Originally belonging to the Cunninghams, it passed from one family to another, until it became the property of the Anstruthers.

Barns (2), old keep on the Tweed, pa. of Manor (q.v.), Mid Peebs., Sc., 4 W.S.W. of Peebles. Although dating from 1498, it is still entire, and is covered with ivy. *B. House* is a seat of the Earl of Wemyss.

Barns (3), estate, pa. of Cleish (q.v.), S.W. Kincs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Kinross. *B. House* is a seat.

Barnscar, site of an ancient town on Birkby Fell, W. Cumb., 3½ E. of Ravenglass.

Barnsdale, ha., pa. of Campsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Doncaster. This place and its neighbourhood are celebrated in legend as the scene of some of Robin Hood's exploits.

Barns, East, vil. on the road between Cockburnspath and Dunbar, pa. of Dunbar (q.v.), E. Haddings., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Dunbar. It contains a public school.

Barnsford, pl. on the Gryfe, pa. of Inchinnon (q.v.), N.E. Renfs., Sc., 2¾ N.W. of Paisley. The river is here crossed by a bridge.

Barnshaw. [GOOSTREY-CUM-BARNSHAW.]

Barnshean, loch, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 3 E.N.E. of Kirmichael. The road between Dalmellington and Maybole passes near its south shore.

Barnside (1), hill (865 ft.), pa. of Abbey St. Bathans (q.v.), N. Berws., Sc.

Barnside (2), ha., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Huddersfield.

Barnslee, estate, pa. of Markinch (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., ¼ E. of Markinch. *B. House,* a seat originally known as Dalginch, then Brunton, afterwards modified to its present form, is said to occupy the site of a castle of Macbeth, thane of Fife. A legend—of the kind everywhere common in connection with old dwellings—credits it with possessing a subterranean passage, three miles in length, communicating with Maiden Castle.

Barnsley (1), mun. bor. and mkt. to. (W.) on the slope of a hill (beneath which flows the Dearne), and head of a U., pa. of Silkstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 18 N. of Sheffield; ac. 2,386. The charter by which B. became a mun. bor. was granted 1869. The to. comprises four eccl. pas.—St. Mary's, St. George's, St. John's, and St. Peter's. St. Mary's is the original pa.; the church, built 1821, on the site of an older one, is in Gothic style; the old Perp. tower remains; some ancient mural tablets have also been retained. The pa. of St. George was formed 1831; the church (1821) is for the most part in Gothic style. The pa. of St. John was formed 1844; the church is in E. Dec. style. The dis. of St. Peter was formed 1881. The Roman Catholic church of Holy Rood was built 1824 by William Locke, father of Joseph Locke the engineer. The to. contains Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, United Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist chapels. The Grammar School was founded and endowed by Thomas Keresforth, 1660; there are 19 scholarships; in 1887 this school was united with that of Hemsworth, and is consequently known as "Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School, Barnsley;" Joseph Locke the engineer was educated here. Among the charities is a sum presented for providing a hospital for persons suffering from infectious diseases. The Beckett Hospital and Dispensary, opened 1865 and enlarged 1887, was founded by the late J. S. Beckett, Esq., who furnished the greater part of the endowment. The court-house was built 1879. The to. has also a theatre and a mechanics' institute with a library of 7,000 books, and a large public hall in which lectures and entertainments are given. Early in this century the manufacture of linen took the place of wire-drawing as the chief industry of B.; the prosperity of the to. dates from its establishment. There is also a considerable trade in coal, which abounds in the to. and neighbourhood. The place has, moreover, steam corn and saw mills, iron foundries, and bleaching and print works; and dyeing, malting, and brewing are carried on. There are two public recreation grounds—the park, given to the corporation by Mrs. Locke, widow of Joseph Locke, 1861; and the Queen's Grounds, which are on the east side of the to. Thomas William Atkinson, artist and traveller, was born at B., 1799.

Barnsley (2), pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4 N.E. of Cirencester; ac. 2,075; soil loam and clay, overlying oolite. The church (dedication uncertain) is partly Trans. Norm., and was restored 1841. There are some charities. *B. Park* is a seat in the pa.

Barnsley Canal, W.R. Yorks., begins at the Calder, near Wakefield, passes Sandall, Royston, and Barnsley (where it joins the Dove Canal) to Corthorn. The canal is 15 miles long, rises 158 ft., and has 21 locks.

Barnsley Division, one of the eight divisions of the southern part of W.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Barnstaple, pa., mun. bor., mkt. to. (T. & F.), and head of U. and Co. Co. dis., on the Taw, N. Dev., 40 N.W. of Exeter; ac. 1,102. The pa. church of SS. Peter and Paul is a Gothic structure, and has numerous monuments. Holy Trinity is an eccl. pa.; the church is in the Perp. style. St. Mary Magdalene is an eccl. pa.; the church is in the E. Eng. style. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barnoldswick, pa.	Barnoldswick	230	4808
Barnoldswick, tp.	Barnoldswick	230	4131
Barnsley (1)	Barnsley	172	35437
Barnsley (2)	Cirencester (4)	93	227
Barnsley Division	.....	.....	78844
Barnstaple, pa.	Barnstaple	203	11441
Barnstaple, bor.	Barnstaple	203	13058

1883, at Newport, is in the Gothic style. The Catholics, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Baptists, Brethren, and Bible Christians have places of worship here. The grammar school, formerly a chantry chapel, dates from the 14th cent., and has an interesting crypt. B. Bridge, a structure of 16 arches, is supposed to have been built in the 12th or 13th cent., and there are some quaint-looking almshouses built in the 17th cent. The Guildhall contains some fine portraits painted by Thomas Hudson (1701–79) and finished by Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723–92). The market-place, adjoining the Guildhall, is a lofty arcaded hall over 300 ft. long. Queen Anne's Walk is a piazza, and an interesting specimen of

South Walk, Barnstaple.
(*From a photograph by Hudson.*)

early 18th-cent. architecture. There is a large Nottingham lace factory, a glove factory, and extensive tanneries, flour mills, and two potteries. A fair is held in September. *Castle House*, a seat in the neighbourhood, is said to stand upon the site of a castle, and has portions of the old walls in its building; in the grounds is a large mound, said to have been the site of the keep.

Barnstaple Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Devonshire. It is in the north-west of the county, and includes the mun. bors. of Barnstaple and Bideford. It returns one member.

Barnston (1) (mentioned in the Domesday survey), pa. on the Chelmer, N.W. Essex, 2½ S.E. of Dunmow; ac. 1,348; soil various, overlying loam. The church (dedication unknown) has a Norm. south doorway. The endowed charities, dating as far back as 1654, amount to about £20 per annum.

Barnston (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Woodchurch (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4½ N. of Great Neston; ac. 1,108. Christ Church, consecrated 1871, is a plain stone building.

Barnston (3), ha., pa. of Langar-cum-Barnston (q.v.), S. Notts, 3½ S. of Elton. There is a chapel-of-ease in Gothic style.

Barns, West, or **Westbarns,** vil. on the road between Dunbar and Haddington, pa. of Dunbar (q.v.), E. Haddings., Sc., 3 W. of Dunbar.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barnstaple Division	.....	.....	61331
Barnston (1)	Dunmow (2)	40	166
Barnston (2), eccl. pa.	Heswall (2¼)	194	455
Barnston (2), tp.	Heswall (2½)	194	404
Barns, West	Dunbar (3)	366	471
Barnton (1), eccl. pa.	Northwich (2)	172	2666

Barnt Green, ha., pa. of and 1¾ N.W. from Alvechurch (q.v.), N. Worcs.

Barntick, ha. on a small tributary of the Fergus, pa. of Clareabbey (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir., 4 S.W. of Ennis. *B. House* and *Buncraggy House* are seats.

Barnton (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Weaver, pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2 N.W. of Northwich; ac. 751. Christ Church, built 1842, is in the E. Eng. style. Rope-making is carried on here, and formerly there was a salt mine worked.

Barnton (2), mansion, pa. of Cramond (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 3½ W. of Edinburgh. It stands in an exceedingly fine park, and occupies the site of Cramond Regis, an ancient hunting-lodge of the Scottish kings.

Barnwell, ancient pa., now included in the pas. of Tarbolton (q.v.) and Craigie (q.v.), Kyle, W. Ayrs., Sc.

Barnwell All Saints, pa., N. Northants., 3 S.E. of Oundle; ac. 1,680; soil mixed, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. An ancient piscina has been placed in the south wall, and is now used as a credence table. There are some stone stalls, niches, and remains of screen work and stained glass, and the octagonal font is much ornamented. There is a monument to Nicholas Latham, rector (1600), it is said.

Barnwell St. Andrew, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 2½ S. of Oundle; ac. 740; soil mixed, overlying clay and rock. Nothing remains of the church but the chancel, which contains an ancient font, and a curious marble monument (1627). A castle was erected here, by Reginald le Moine, in the 12th cent., and parts of it still exist. Authorities are not agreed as to its exact date, but in 1279 it came into the hands of the Abbot of Ramsey. In 1540 Lord Chief Justice Montagu bought it of Henry VIII. Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. There are said to have been here seven wells, possessing healing properties, in which sickly children were dipped (hence, according to some, the name). In the pa. are almshouses for men and women, and endowed schools for boys (founded 1604 by Rev. Nicholas Latham) and girls (founded 1838 by William Bigley, who, educated in Latham's school, became a rich London merchant).

Barnwood, pa. and vil., N. Gloucs., 2 S.E. of Gloucester; ac. 1,147; soil mostly sandy loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence is partly Norm., but the tower belongs to a later period. There is a fine Norm. chancel arch and a Perp. font. The new county asylum is built on the block system, and is charmingly situated. B. House is a hospital for insane patients belonging to the upper and middle classes. The *Manor House* was the birthplace of Professor Sir Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S. *B. Court* is a seat in the pa. The Ermine Street runs through B.

Barnyards, ha., pa. of and adjoining Kilconquhar (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc.

Barochan, estate in the pa. of Houston (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., ¾ N. of Houston. Since the time of

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barnton (1), tp.	Northwich (2)	172	2297
Barnwell All Saints	Barnwell (1)	94	143
Barnwell St. Andrew	Barnwell	94	252
Barnwood	Gloucester (2)	114	1462
Barnyards	Kilconquhar (1)	431	133

Alexander III. it has been the property of the family of Fleming, seven of whom fell at Flodden. An ancient sculptured cross, 11 ft. high, is, to judge by the number of stone coffins and human bones unearthed in its neighbourhood, a memorial of some long-forgotten battle.

Barochan Mill, ha., pa. of Houston (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 1¾ N. of Houston.

Barog, tp., pa. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, Denbighs., 9 N.W. of Denbigh.

Baronscourt, demesne, Lower Strabane bar., N.W. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S.W. of Newtown Stewart. It contains three artificial lakes, named Catherine, Fanny, and Mary. The woods are rich, the scenery gorgeous, and the mansion a fine erection. Much of its beauty is due to the second Marquis (the first Duke) of Abercorn, who carried out extensive alterations and improvements about the year 1840.

Barons Hill, or **Barone Hill,** immediately behind Rothesay, pa. of North Bute (q.v.), Butes., Sc. From its summit (532 ft. above sea-level) a magnificent view, including land and sea, is obtained.

Barony, pa. included in Glasgow (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. It contains 16 *q.s.* pas., and the cathedral is within its bounds. Dr. Norman Macleod was for many years the pa. minister.

Barony and Evenwood. [EVENWOOD.]

Barr (1), pa. and vil. on the Stinchar, Carrick, S. Ayrs., Sc., 8 E.S.E. of Girvan. The surface is mostly hill-ground, affording excellent sheep pasturage, and resting on Lower Silurian rocks, showing distinct signs of ice action. It is a well-watered tract, and its highest point, Shalloch on Minnoch, rises 2,520 ft. above the sea. The pa. church dates from the 17th cent., and there is a Free church. B. is closely associated with memories of Covenanting times, and was the birthplace of James Dalrymple, first Viscount Stair (1619–95). Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

Barr (2), burn, Kintyre, S. Args., Sc. Rising at a height of 1,195 ft., it flows south-west, and falls into the Atlantic 2 S.E. of Glencardoch Point.

Barr (3), estate in the south-west vicinity of Lochwinnoch, pa. of Lochwinnoch (q.v.), S.W. Renfs., Sc. The mansion-house was built during the 18th cent., on the site of an older seat. A ruined tower in the neighbourhood is ascribed to the 15th cent., and a lake which once stood near it is now drained.

Barr (4), hill overlooking the course of the Water of Milk, pa. of St. Mungo (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc.

Barr (5), stream, Raphoe bar., E. co. Don., Ir. It is a tributary of the Foyle, which it joins 3½ miles below Lifford.

Barra, island and pa., Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 4¾ S.S.W. of South Uist; ac. 22,212. The pa. comprises several islands, some of them uninhabited. B. island is eight miles long, by five miles broad. The lowlands consist of rich meadows, the higher areas affording excellent pasturage. Granite is the prevailing rock. The coast-line is very irregular, mostly rocky, and pierced by numerous caves. There are some excellent natural harbours. Regular ferry and steamboat communication is kept up with South Uist and with the mainland respectively. Kismull Castle is an old stronghold, standing on a rocky islet; and there are numerous standing stones, towers, and ancient chapels. A fine sculptured monument has been removed to the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh.

Barra Castle, pa. of Bourtrie (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 2 S.W. of Old Meldrum.

Barragh, pa., Forth and Upper St. Mullins bars., E. co. Carl., Ir., 10 E. of Bagenalstown; ac. 13,297. Watered by the Slaney, it contains some rich soil, but most of the area is occupied by bog and hill-land. Granite and limestone compose the strata, and both are quarried. The highest point is 2,610 ft. above sea-level. The pa. church was erected 1815, and there are two Roman Catholic chapels. *Kilbridge* and *Sherwood* are seats.

Barra Head, promontory at the south extremity of Bernera island, the most southerly of the Barra Isles, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It varies in height from 120 to 683 ft. above the sea. At the latter elevation is the lighthouse, often obscured by mist when the air is perfectly clear below. In spite of its great altitude, the ocean spray flies clear over it during gales from the west. There are no dangers outside half a cable length from the shore.

Barra Lough, Kilmacrenan bar., N. co. Don., Ir., 6 W. of Letterkenny.

Barras, vil., sub. of Lochmaben, pa. of Lochmaben (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc. It contains a United Presbyterian church.

Barrasford, tp. and vil., pa. of Chollerton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 N.W. of Hexham.

Barraway, ha. and chap., pa. of Soham (q.v.), E. Cambs., 3 S.E. of Ely. The chapel is a small building attached to the church of St. John the Baptist, Soham. There are only a few farmhouses.

Barrels Rocks (1), in the middle of Courtmacsherry Bay, S. co. Cork, Ir., 1¼ miles off shore. There is much foul ground in the vicinity.

Barrels Rocks (2), off Carnsore Point, the south-east extremity of Ir., S.E. co. Wicklow. A lightship is moored two miles to the south.

Barrett-Ringstead. [HUNSTANTON WITH BARRETT-RINGSTEAD.]

Barretts, bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 31,761. It includes portions of five pas., and is intersected by the river Martin and by the railway between Mallow and Cork.

Barrettsgrange, pa., Middlethird bar., S.E. co. Tip., Ir., 2 W. of Fethard; ac. 1,051; soil light and not particularly fertile. *Anne's Gift, Derryluskan House, Garraun House,* and *Tullamain Castle* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Barr, Great, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Aldridge (q.v.), E. Staffs., 2 S.E. of Walsall; ac. 4,960. The church of St. Margaret, rebuilt 1860, except tower and spire, is in the E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel; and there are considerable charities, which are administered by trustees under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. The Free and

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Barony	Glasgow	400	309812
Barr (1)	Beith (4)	405	549
Barra, isl.	Oban (108)	504	2131
Barra, pa.	Oban (108)	504	2365
Barragh	Bagenalstown (10)	67	1635
Barretts	.....	.....	3870
Barrettsgrange	Fethard (2)	104	128
Barr, Great	Great Barr	115	1388

National schools, including the school for clothing and educating 20 boys, founded and endowed 1722, have been endowed by various benefactors. B. Beacon is a height (653 ft.) 2 N.E., commanding a wide view as far as the Wrekin and the Bardon Hills. *G. B. Hall*, a modern Gothic building in well-wooded park of 600 ac., and having well laid-out grounds, is a seat in the pa.

Barrhead, *q.s.* pa. and to. on the Leven, pas. of Neilston and Abbey (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc., 7 S.W. of Glasgow. Here are the *q.s.* pa. church, and Free, Roman Catholic, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union churches. Other public buildings include three schools—two public and one Roman Catholic—hall, and mechanics' institute with a library. Founded 1773 (the *q.s.* pa. being erected 1869) the to. progressed rapidly, so that its original single straggling street soon spread, and B. now includes the suburban villages of Arthurlee, Grahamston, Newton, and others. The chief industries are shawl and calico-printing, dyeing, cotton-spinning, bleaching, iron and brass founding, and engine and machinery making. B. is a seat of Justice of the Peace Courts, and the site of an annual fair extending over two days.

Barrhill (1), dis. and vil. on the Dusk, pa. of Colmonell (q.v.), S. Ayrs., Sc., 12½ S. of Girvan. Here is a Free church and a public school, and several annual fairs for farm stock are held. The houses are modern, and it is a thriving place.

Barrhill (2), eminence, pas. of Cumbernauld (q.v.) and Kirkintilloch (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc. It is 400 ft. high, and was the site of one of the fortresses built to defend the Wall of Antoninus, which from this vantage-ground must have been visible almost from end to end. Some vaults were discovered here in the 18th cent.

Barricane, a creek in Mortehoe Bay, N. Devon, 4½ S.W. of Ilfracombe. It is remarkable for a beach composed almost entirely of shells.

Barrington (1), pa. and vil., W. Cambs., 6 S.W. of Cambridge; ac. 2,210; soil clay, clunch, and gault, overlying gault. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Dec., with Perp. clerestory windows and chapel. There are two piscinæ, a priest's doorway, an aumbry, several windows with tracery work, the remains of a niche and of a rood staircase, a holy-water stoup, and a Norm. font with Dec. base. The pulpit is embellished with arabesque work, and the benches are fine specimens of carving.

Barrington (2), pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 3 N.E. of Ilminster; ac. 1,158; soil clay, loam, and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp. *B. Court*, believed to have been built by Henry Daubeney, first Earl of Bridgwater, in the earlier half of the 16th cent., is one of the finest specimens of Domestic Tudor architecture in England; it was sold to Sir Thomas Phelps 1605, and is now used as a farmhouse, but a great part of the building has been maintained in its original condition.

Barrington, Great, pa. and vil. on the Windrush, E. Glouc., 4 E. of Northleach; ac. 2,983; soil loamy, overlying freestone and clay. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and Perp. with a clerestoried nave of three bays. Besides several monuments of the 18th and 19th cents., it contains the mutilated recumbent effigy of a knight, whose name and date are unknown. There are some charities. *B. Park House* is a seat in the pa.

Barrington Hill, ha., pa. of and near the vil. of Barrington (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Barrington, Little, pa. and vil. on the Windrush, E. Glouc., 6½ S.E. of Northleach; ac. 925; soil corn-brash, overlying freestone. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and Perp. There are charities, consisting of the rent of lands and sums of money bequeathed at various times, for keeping the church in repair and the support of the poor. *B. Grove* is a seat in the pa.

Barrington's Bridge, ha. on the Killeenagariff, pa. of Clonkeen (q.v.), N. co. Lim., Ir., 6 E. of Limerick.

Barrmill, or **Barmill,** vil. on the railway between Glasgow and Beith, pa. of Beith (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 5 S.E. of Beith.

Barrock, ha. and estate, pa. of Bower (q.v.), N.E. Caith., Sc., 11 N.W. of Wick. *B. House*, the seat of Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Dunbeath, stands amid woods; and *Sackville House*, a modern mansion, occupies a high bare situation.

Barr of Inch. [MINTIAGHS.]

Barrogill, estate on the Pentland Firth, pa. of Canisbay, N.E. Caith., Sc., 16 N.E. of Thurso. Shale has been mined here. *B. Castle* is a handsome and commodious modern mansion.

Barrons Park, ha., pa. of Desford (q.v.), Mid Leics., 6 N.E. of Market Bosworth.

Barronstown, pa., Upper Dundalk bar., N. co. Louth, Ir., 3 S.W. of Dundalk; ac. 2,208. It is a fertile tract, watered by the Fane, the soil for the most part consisting of friable tillage. The pa. church dates from 1798, and there are two Roman Catholic chapels and several schools.

Barrow (1), pa., W. Chesh., 5 N.E. of Chester; ac. 3,033; soil various. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1883, is chiefly E. Eng. Cheese is largely manufactured here.

Barrow (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 6 W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 2,665; soil mixed, overlying chalk and clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1848 and 1852, is E. Eng. Much of the building seems to date from the time of Henry III., and some is older. A piscina and a Norm. window were discovered during the restoration. In the chancel is a stained window and a canopied tomb with brass effigy to Speaker and Lord Chief Baron Sir Clement Heigham (1570). There are Congregational and Methodist chapels, and a small cemetery. The vil. is half a mile long, and ends in a large green. *B. Hall* has near it a moated farmhouse, the site of the ancient manor house. Another farmhouse (1 s.) is the remains of the mansion house of the manor of Mundefords.

Barrow (3), pa., forming part of the mun. bor. of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Barrhead, *q.s.* pa.	Barrhead	407	7359
Barrhead, to.	Barrhead	407	8215
Barrhill (1), dis.	Barrhill	417	912
Barrington (1)	Foxton (1)	51	583
Barrington (2)	Ilminster (3)	165	447
Barrington, Great	Shipton (3)	81	496
Barrington, Little	Shipton (3)	81	135
Barrmill	Barrmill	403	440
Barronstown	Dundalk (3)	55	419
Barrow (1)	Barrow for Tarvin	183	734
Barrow (2)	Higham (2)	77	952
Barrow (3)	Much Wenlock (3½)	163	301

Wenlock, S. Salop; ac. 3,017; soil various (chiefly clayey), subsoil various. The church of St. Giles, partly restored about 1850, is E. Norm.; the font is ancient; some portions of the church, including the chancel arch, are Saxon; a representation of a knight on horseback and other wall paintings were laid bare by the removal of whitewash during the restoration. There are almshouses, established 1612.

Barrow (4), tp., pa. of Alwinton (q.v.), W. Northumb., 10 N.W. of Rothbury; ac. 1,010.

Barrow (5), chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Cottesmore (q.v.), N. Rutlds., 6 N.E. of Oakham; ac. 1,992; soil various, overlying limestone. The small chapel is of Perp. style, and is served from Cottesmore. In the vil. are the remains of an ancient cross.

Barrow (6). [BARROW-IN-FURNESS.]

Barrow (7), ha., pa. of Boddington (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 4 N.W. of Cheltenham.

Barrow (8), ha., pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Rotherham.

Barrow (9), rivulet flowing into Derwent Water, 2 S. of Keswick, Cumb.

Barrow (10), affluent of the Burbeck, Westmd.

Barrow (11), river separating Q. Co. and co. Kilk. on its west bank from co. Kildare, part of co. Carl. and co. Wex. on the east, Ir. Rising among the Slievebloom Mountains, it has a general south course of about 100 miles, and falls into Waterford Harbour at its junction with the Suir, 10 S. of New Ross, up to which its channel is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden. Barges reach Athy and the Grand Canal, a considerable distance farther up. Between Portarlington and Waterford it has a fall of 227 ft.; and, besides these two towns, Athy, Carlow, Bagenalstown, and New Ross, are situated on its banks. At its mouth the navigation is intricate, and a pilot should be taken.

Barrowby (1), pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 2 W. of Grantham; ac. 4,462; soil varied, overlying clay and stone. The church of All Saints, restored 1854, added to 1870, is E. Eng. and Dec. The fine Dec. font is panelled and carved, and part of the rood-screen remains. There are two brasses with effigies, and three slabs without brasses. A monument commemorates Dr. Hurst, rector of B. and chaplain of Charles I., ejected for loyalty, but buried here 1674. There are Primitive and Wesleyan chapels.

Barrowby (2), ha., pa. of Barwick-in-Elmet (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 9 N.E. of Leeds.

Barrowby (3), ha., pa. of Whitkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Leeds.

Barrowden, pa. and vil. on the Welland, Rutlds., 5 E. of Uppingham; ac. 2,073; soil clay and red sandstone, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Gothic, and has a sanctus bell, sedilia, and piscina. There is a brass (1546) to a former rector, Rowlandus Digby. In Edward III.'s time a weekly market was held here.

Barrow Falls, on the Barrow stream, W. Cumb., 2 miles from Keswick.

Barrowfield, *q.s.* pa. and south-west suburb of Glasgow (q.v.), on the Clyde, adjoining Bridgeton, pa. of Calton (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. A busy manufacturing centre, it is an extremely smoke-begrimed, dingy-looking place. It occupies the site of the old Burgh Moor, and the Regent Murray encamped here, 1568, when marching on Langside, receiving recruits and a supply of stores from the city.

Barrowford, or **Barrowford Booth,** tp. and vil. on the Pendle, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 2 W. of Colne; ac. 2,365. The manufacture of cotton is extensively carried on here.

Barrow, Great, ha., pa. of Barrow (q.v.), W. Chesh., about 4 E.N.E. of Chester.

Barrow Gurney, pa. and small vil., E. Somerset, 5 S.W. of Bristol; ac. 2,026; soil clayey, overlying limestone. The church of Holy Trinity (1889) stands on the site of an older one, a small Perp. building which was pulled down in 1889. There are limekilns in the pa., also large filter basins belonging to the Bristol Waterworks. A village club and reading-room has been established.

Barrow Hill, vil., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Staveley (q.v.), E. Derbys. It was built for the workmen employed in the coal and iron works there.

Barrow-in-Furness, co., mun., and parl. bor. (1 member), important manufacturing centre, and seaport, pa. of Dalton-in-Furness (q.v.), N. Lancs., 9 S. of Ulverston. As late as 1848 it was a small fishing village on the peninsula opposite to Walney island, but its stores of hematite iron-ore, which proved of great value for making Bessemer steel, led to its becoming one of the most important manufacturing centres in the North. What was B. island is now

DEVONSHIRE DOCKS, BARROW-IN-FURNESS.
(From a photograph by J. Valentine and Son, Dundee.)

reclaimed, and the former channels are utilised as docks, of which there are four, containing 274 ac. of water, and fitted up with every modern requirement of quays, grain-sheds, warehouses, and hydraulic cranes and lifts. Barrow imports cattle, grain, flour, and timber; and exports quantities of iron ore and pig-iron. A steam tramway, 9 miles long, passes through the town, and connects the suburbs with the docks. The gas is supplied by the Corporation, as is also the water, which is brought from two becks flowing 9 miles away. The principal churches are those of St. George (in

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Barrow (4)	Rothbury (10)	312	8
Barrow (5)	Oakham (3)	94	105
Barrowby (1)	Grantham (2)	105	817
Barrowden	Wakerley and B.	101	488
Barrowfield, *q.s.* pa.	Glasgow	400	8750
Barrowford	Nelson (1½)	217	4776
Barrow Gurney	Flax Bourton (1)	124	338
Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow	265	51712

Geometric style) and St. James (in E. Dec. style); and there are also churches of SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, a Roman Catholic church of Our Lady (designed by Pugin), and many chapels of various denominations. Among the schools is a High School for Girls. There is a cemetery of 55 ac., with two mortuary chapels. B. has a good town hall and municipal buildings—near which are statues of Lord Frederick Cavendish, assassinated in Ireland (1882), and Sir James Ramsden, one of the town's benefactors—an old town hall, an Exchange, library, etc. There is a good fire brigade, and a life-boat is stationed at the port, which is entered from Piel harbour; and on Walney island is a lighthouse with a light about 70 ft. above high water, and there are other lights. One of the most important industries of Barrow is ship-building, the Naval Construction and Armament Company occupying an area of 60 ac., and having accommodation for building 15 large vessels at once, while there are great facilities for launching. Among the large cranes used in the yard is one capable of lifting 100 tons, constructed by Sir William Armstrong, who put up a similar one at Antwerp. Next in importance come the hematite steel and iron, and Bessemer steel works, which possess many blast furnaces and employ many hands. There are also the Tubular Frame Wagon Company, the Paper Pulp Manufacturing Company, and the Yarlside Mining Company, flax and jute works, and other important engineering works, foundries, and breweries, a steam corn mill; and tanks for the storage of petroleum, since the port does much towards the development of the Russian petroleum trade. A few miles to the northward are the ruins of Furness Abbey (q.v.), and evidences are not wanting that the monks used to work and smelt the iron ore. *Abbots Wood* and *Millwood* are seats.

Barrow, Little (1), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Barrow (q.v.), W. Chesh.

Barrow, Little (2), or **Cushina,** stream, W. co. Kildare, Ir. It rises in the Bog of Allen, and falls into the Barrow half a mile below Monastereven.

Barrow Minchin, ha., pa. of Barrow Gurney (q.v.), E. Somerset, about 5 S.W. of Bristol.

Barrowmount, ha. on the Barrow, pa. of Gowran (q.v.), E. co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S. of Bagenalstown. Four annual fairs are held here. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an ancient church or monastery, and a stone circle. *Glebe House* and *Gowran Castle* are seats.

Barrow, North, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 3 S.W. of Castle Cary; ac. 751; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas, rebuilt 1860, is in E. Eng. style; the beauty of the churchyard is well known to dwellers in the neighbourhood. There are two charities in money and one in land, applied to the relief of the poor.

Barrow-on-Humber, pa. and vil., connected with Hull by a ferry, N. Lincs., 3 E. of Barton; ac. 4,755, water 1,370; soil loam, chalk, and clay, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored at intervals 1841–69, is Norm. and E. Eng. In the chancel are a piscina and an aumbry. A convent, founded (7th cent.) by St. Chad, and existing in the time of the Ven. Bede, stood a little north of the vil. Among other remains some stone coffins, a gold ring, and an iron weapon have been found. There is an endowment (1669) for a Sunday afternoon lectureship. The Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have chapels here. An earthwork, called "the Castle," on the marsh about 1 N.W., is a round mound with a 40-ft. ditch, having a small tumulus on the top, and around it are some irregularly-shaped outworks with ditches. *B. Hall,* in a park of 150 ac., is a seat in the pa.

Barrow, South, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 4 S.W. of Castle Cary; ac. 752; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, restored 1882, is Perp.; the old carved bench-ends were repaired, and the staircase and arch leading to the rood-loft thrown open 1882.

Barrow-upon-Soar, pa., tp., and to., upon the navigable river Soar, N. Leics., 3 S.E. of Loughborough; ac. of pa. 9,160, of tp. 2,510; soil and subsoil clay. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Dec. and Perp., and in it are monuments of 1584 and 1600 to the Cave family, the former having a quaint inscription in which there is much playing upon the words "Cave" and "grave." Besides a Roman Catholic church, there are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and General Baptist chapels. The endowed grammar school has property producing about £180 a year, and admits both boarders and day scholars. There is a large Board school and a larger Church school. Lias underlies much of the pa., and this affords an excellent lime, and is extensively burnt. The lias is particularly rich in fossils. Bishop Beveridge was born here.

Barrow-upon-Trent, pa. and tp. on the Trent, S. Derbys., 5 S. of Derby; ac. 5,840; soil gravelly, overlying red marl, sand, and gravel. The church of St. Wilfrid is E. Eng. In an arched recess in the south aisle is an alabaster effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments with his feet resting on a dog, undated, but probably of the 14th cent.; in the north aisle is a monument (1610); and in the chancel is the raised tomb of William Sale (1665), founder of the Sales family of Barrow. At the east end of the south aisle is a squint, and in the same aisle is a sedile and a small piscina; the font is of octagon shape, and probably of Perp. date. The Congregationalists have a place of worship.

Barrschol, dis., pa. of Rogart (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 4 N.W. of Rogart.

Barrule, North, mountain (1,842 ft.), I. of M., 2 S.W. of Ramsay.

Barrule, South, mountain (1,584 ft.), I. of M., 5 S.E. of Peel.

Barry (1), pa., S. Glamorgs., 7 S.W. of Cardiff; ac. 539; soil stiff clay, overlying lias limestone. The church of St. Nicholas (1876), on the site of an older church, is built of stone in the E. Eng. style. St. Paul's church (1886), East B., is an iron structure. There are several Nonconformist chapels, and also a small iron church (built 1890) for the use of Norwegian and German seamen. The B. Seamen's Institute, in connection

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barrow, North	Sparkford (2)	125	100
Barrow-on-Humber	Barrow Haven (2)	172	2695
Barrow, South	Sparkford (2½)	125	115
Barrow-u.-Soar, pa.	Barrow-on-Soar	109	6716
Barrow-u.-Soar, tp.	Barrow-on-Soar	109	2245
Barrow-u.-Trent, pa.	Willington (4)	132	543
Barrow-u.-Trent, tp.	Willington (4)	132	332
Barry (1)	Barry	172	765

with the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, was built 1890. The market-house was built 1890, by the B. Market Company, Limited, and the Public Hall in 1887. B. was a small vil. of no importance until the commencement of the dock, 1884; it is now an important town, having a number of well-paved streets, good shops, handsome villas and houses, first-class hotel, and a market. Near B. are the ruins of B. Castle, founded in the 13th cent.; a gateway and portcullis chamber alone remain. *B. House* is a seat.

Barry (2), pa. and vil. on the coast, S. Forfs., Sc., 8½ N.E. of Dundee; ac. 5,328. The surface nowhere exceeds a height of 153 ft. above sea-level, the upper ground consisting of fertile soils, comprising gravel, black earth, and light loam. Separated from this area by a green bank (apparently the old coast-line) are the low links, a sandy expanse used as an artillery camp and exercise ground for the volunteer forces of Scotland and of the North of England. The pa. church was enlarged 1818, and there is a Free church and a public school. *Grange of B.*, *Ravensley*, and *Woodhill* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Barry Island, about 1 S. of the south coast of Glamorgs., and about 8 S.W. of Cardiff. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, passable at low water. Large breakwaters have been constructed in order to afford good anchorage ground. B. Dock is tidal, and accessible only within a few hours of high water.

Barrymore, bar., E. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 148,700. B. is situated on Cork Harbour, and is intersected by the railway between Youghal and Cork.

Barry Point, promontory at the east entrance to Newfoundland Bay, S.E. co. Cork, Ir.

Barryroe. [IBANE AND BALLYROE.]

Barsby, tp. and vil., pa. of Ashby Folville (q.v.), N. Leics., 8 N.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,030; soil clay, overlying sand. There is no church.

BARSHAM CHURCH.
(From a photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

Barsham, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 2 S.W. of Beccles; ac. 1,824; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity is later Pointed, with round tower. This church has a thatched roof. In the chancel are a piscina and sedilia; a fine Jacobean screen divides the chancel from the nave, and there is a low side window on the south side. In the Rectory House, which is an old mansion, was born Catherine Suckling, the mother of Lord Nelson; and the Rev. Alfred Suckling, historian of Suffolk, was rector here. *Ashmans*, on a hill overlooking the valley of the Waveney, and not far from Beccles, is a seat.

Barsham, East, pa., N.W. Norf., 2 N. of Fakenham; ac. 1,167; soil mixed, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of All Saints is Dec.; it formerly possessed a tower, but only the base remains, and this is used as a porch. The church contains a monument to members of the Calthorpe family (17th cent.), benefactors of the pa., who left two cottages for the poor, in one of which is a Latin inscription on brass. *The Hall*, with towers and turrets, is a fine specimen of Tudor work; it was originally the residence of the Calthorpes, but is now used as a farmhouse.

Barsham, North, pa., N.W. Norf., 3½ N. of Fakenham; ac. 1,005; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, partly restored 1865, is a Dec. building, consisting only of chancel and nave, and contains a monument (1617) to Philip Russell, and a stone coffin dug up from a neighbouring field. There is a charitable bequest to the poor of £100, the interest of which is distributed yearly.

Barsham, West, pa., N.W. Norf., 2½ N. of Fakenham; ac. 1,571; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church, dedication unknown, is a Dec. structure, with evidences of Saxon and Norm. work. Nothing remains of the tower.

Barshaw, estate, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc., 1½ E. of Paisley. *B. House* is a seat.

Barshell, hill, pa. of Tinwald (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 1¼ N.E. of Amisfield. It is crowned with the ruins of a Caledonian fort or encampment.

Barskimming, estate on the Ayr., pas. of Mauchline and Stair (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 2 S.W. of Mauchline. The old mansion house was completely destroyed by fire 1882.

Barston (in Domesday "Bertanestone" and "Bercestone"), pa. and small vil., N. Warws., 8 W. of Coventry; ac. 1,872; soil sand and gravel, overlying marl. The church of St. Swithin, rebuilt 1715, is a small red-brick building; it was formerly a chapel to Berkswell. B. was in ancient times held partly by the Templars and partly by the Hospitallers.

Barswick, headland, pa. of South Ronaldshay (q.v.), South Ronaldshay island, S.E. Orkney, Sc.

Bartestree, tp. on the Frome, pa. of Dormington (q.v.), Mid Herefords., 6 N.E. of Hereford; ac. 406; soil red loam, overlying marl. The modern (1888) church of St. James is of Dec. style. There is a convent and refuge of Our Lady of Charity; the church is close by. E. W. Pugin was the architect. The penitents do laundry work and plain sewing. The buildings are upon a height commanding a fine view.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Barry (2)	Barry	467	3787
Barrymore	.....	.....	29623
Barsby	Syston (6)	104	188
Barsham	Beccles (2)	109	299
Barsham, East	Fakenham (3)	119	196
Barsham, North	Walsingham (2)	132	98
Barsham, West	Fakenham (3)	119	104
Barston	Hampton (2)	103	345
Bartestree	Hereford (4)	144	245

Barthomley, pa., tp., and vil., W. Chesh., 7 E. of Nantwich; ac. of pa. 11,258, of tp. 1,961; soil sandy, overlying sand and clay. The pa. extends into Staffordshire. The church of St. Bertoline is of mixed periods. In the Crewe chapel is a fine modern marble altar-tomb with recumbent effigy; there is also recumbent figure on a 14th-cent. altar-tomb. Cheese is manufactured here.

Barthorpe. [ACKLAM WITH BARTHORPE.]

Bartington, tp. and small vil., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 4 N.W. of Northwich; ac. 306. The Trent and Mersey Canal runs through the tp. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

Bartle, Higher, ha., pa. of St. Michael on Wyre (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3½ N.W. of Preston.

Bartle, Lower, ha., pa. of St. Michael on Wyre (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3½ N.W. of Preston.

Bartley Green, vil., pa. of Northfield (q.v.), E. Worcs., 7 N.E. of Bromsgrove.

Bartley Regis, ti., pa. of Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, 6 W. of Southampton.

Bartlow, or **Bartlow Great,** pa. and vil., S.E. Cambs., 2 S.E. of Linton; ac. 370; soil gravel and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1879, is a Late Tudor building of rubble and flint, and has a circular tower of earlier date than the church, with walls six feet thick. There is a fresco of St. Christopher carrying the Infant Saviour over a stream. *Waltons Park* is a seat.

Bartlow End, tp., pa. of Ashdon (q.v.), N.W. Essex, 3 S.E. of Linton; ac. 1,241. The so-called B. Hills (or Bumps) are four barrows which form a boundary between Essex and Cambs. They were opened in the first half of the 19th cent., and human remains and Roman antiquities were found. The latter were destroyed by fire, but drawings of them are in the museum at Saffron Walden.

Barton (1), pa., S. Cambs., 3 S.W. of Cambridge; ac. 1,812; soil clay. The church of St. Peter, restored 1886, is Late Dec., with Perp. richly-carved oak screen. There is an aumbry and a piscina, as well as ancient brasses.

Barton (2), pa., N. Westmd., 4 S.W. of Penrith; ac. 30,087. The church of St. Michael is an ancient structure, and contains two brasses to the Dawes of Barton Kirke. The Free Grammar School was founded 1649, and is endowed with £90 a year. The pa. includes some of the finest scenery of the Lake District. There are some slate quarries, and B. Fell abounds with minerals. The Roman High Street runs through the pa.

Barton (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pas. of Gilling and Stanwick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Darlington; ac. 2,449; soil clay, overlying limestone. The modern (1840) church of SS. Mary and Cuthbert takes the place of two former churches separately dedicated, and is of Norm. style. There is a brass (1651) to Thomas Dodsworth. The national school is endowed. A short railway of seven miles conveys goods and stone from a quarry in the pa. to Darlington. A Roman road (Leeming Lane) passes through the pa.

Barton (4), tp. on the B. Brook, pa. of and 5 N. from Preston (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 2,707. The houses are scattered along the old North Road. *B. Hall*, a seat, is on a hill in the midst of woods.

Barton (5), tp. and vil., pa. of Farndon (q.v.), W. Chesh., 8 S.E. of Chester; ac. 511.

Barton (6), ha., pa. of Puddletown (q.v.), S. Dorset, 4½ N.E. of Dorchester.

Barton (7), ti., pa. and bor. of Cirencester (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Barton (8), ha., pa. of Guyting Temple (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 4 E. of Winchcombe.

Barton (9), ti. in the pa. of South Stoneham (q.v.), S. Hants, 5 N.E. of Southampton.

Barton (10), ha., pa. of Bidford (q.v.), S. Warws., 6 S.W. of Stratford.

Barton (11), ha., pa. of Halsall (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 1½ S.W. of Downholland.

Barton (12), ha. and scattered vil., pa. of St. Mary Church (q.v.), E. Devon, 3 N. of Torquay. The mission church of St. Augustine is used on week days as a school. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels in the vil. Large beds of limestone are found here.

Barton Bendish, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 6½ N.E. of Downham Market; ac. 4,390; soil chalk, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is chiefly Dec. There are traces of a low side window, and a few remains of the original pavement. The rood-loft staircase is in good preservation, an oak screen divides the nave and tower, and some of the benches date from 1623. The church of St. Mary is also Dec.; in the nave are portions of a mediæval painting, supposed to represent St. Catherine; on the south doorway is a head with a crown, of the 15th cent.; the Norm. arch in the west gable originally formed a doorway at All Saints' Church, demolished 1787. *The Hall*, restored 1856 in Elizabethan style, is part of an ancient mansion, the seat of the Berney family.

Barton Blount, pa. and vil., S.W. Derbys., 10 W. of Derby; ac. 1,148; soil strong loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Chad, a plain structure covered with ivy, was rebuilt in the time of Queen Anne. The only vestiges of the old church are the 14th-cent. font and a stone effigy (supposed to be of about the year 1200) of a woman within an obtusely-arched recess, her head resting on a diamond-shaped pillow, and holding a heart in her hands. There are six stained-glass windows in memory of the Bradshaws. *B. B. Manor* is a handsome seat surrounded by woods.

Barton, Bradnor, and **Rushock,** tp., pa. of and 1 N. from Kington (q.v.), N.W. Herefords.

Barton Earls. [EARLS BARTON.]

Barton End, ha., pa. of Hursley (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 3 S.W. of Minchinhampton.

Barton, Great, pa., N.W. Suff., 2 N.E. of Bury

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub		POPULATION.
Barthomley, pa.	Radway Green (2)	156	4775
Barthomley, tp.	Radway Green (2)	156	315
Bartington	Northwich (4)	172	83
Bartlow	Bartlow	49	123
Bartlow End	Bartlow (1)	49	175
Barton (1)	Lord's Bridge (1½)	87	281
Barton (2)	Penrith (4)	281	1779
Barton (3), eccl. pa.	Darlington (5)	232	502
Barton (3), tp.	Darlington (5)	232	410
Barton (4)	Barton	214	338
Barton (5)	Broxton (3)	179	88
Barton Bendish	Narborough (5)	105	399
Barton Blount	Tutbury (4)	133	76
Barton, Great	Bury St. Edmds. (2)	77	766

St. Edmunds; ac. 4,030; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of the Holy Innocents is E. Eng. and Perp. There are in the pa. two farms the proceeds of which are applied to charitable purposes, and there are four almshouses. The schools are privately supported. *B. Hall*, with fine grounds and good gardens, is a seat. Part of the Elizabethan house built by Robert Audley (1624) still remains. Speaker Sir Thomas Audley, who edited the edition of Shakespeare that bears his name, once possessed the seat. There is a fine gallery of pictures of Italian and Dutch masters, of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Peter Lely; and a good library.

Barton Hartshorn, pa. on an affluent of the Ouse, N. Bucks., 6 N.E. of Buckingham; ac. 845; soil and subsoil clay. The cruciform church of St. James (added to in 1841) is Perp.

Barton, High, tp. on the Eamont, pa. of Barton (q.v.), N. Westmd., 4 S.W. of Penrith; ac. 2,226, water 343.

Barton Hill, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of St. George near Bristol, St. Philip, and St. Jacob, S.W. Glouc. The church of St. Luke, built 1843, is in E. Eng. style.

Bartonholm, vil., pa. of Irvine (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 2 N.W. of Irvine. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the coal-pits in the neighbourhood.

Barton-in-Fabis, pa. and small vil. on the Trent, S. Notts., 5 S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,620; soil gravel and loam, overlying same. The church of St. George, restored 1877–86, is Late Dec. The chancel has a piscina and triple sedilia, and there is an old stone font. There are several monuments to the Sacheverell family. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a large British fortification, and Roman pavements and other antiquities have been found. *B. Lodge* is a seat in the pa.

Barton-in-the-Beans, tp. and vil., pa. of Nailstone (q.v.), W. Leics., 2 N. of Market Bosworth; ac. 738.

Barton-in-the-Clay, pa. and vil., S. Beds., 6 N. of Luton; ac. 2,306; soil clay, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Nicholas, E. Eng. and Dec., is an antiquarian gem on account of its fine roof, a Norm. tiled pavement in the chancel, two piscinæ and sedilia under equilateral arches in the south wall, two 14th-cent. brasses to former rectors, a 15th-cent. brass, and a stone tomb supposed to be that of an abbot. The pa. possesses Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The Barton Hills, in the rectory grounds, command fine views. Opposite the church is a small picture gallery of ancient and modern masters, which is open to visitors from 10 till 2.

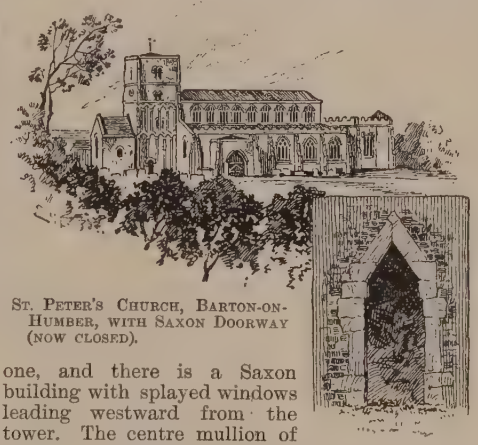
Barton-le-Street, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 3,540, of tp. 1,675; soil clay and limestone, overlying clay, limestone, and gravel. The modern church (1871) of St. Michael is of Norm. style, and contains some good specimens of Norm. work from the old church, and some Saxon work. The chancel retains its Norm. piscina, richly carved, and having drain and shaft. There was a Roman station in the neighbourhood.

Barton-le-Willows, tp. and vil., pa. of Crambe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 11 N.E. of York; ac. 980.

Barton, Middle, tp., pa. of Steeple Barton (q.v.), N. Oxon, 4 S.W. of Deddington.

Barton Mills, pa. and vil., N.W. Suff., 1½ S.E. of Mildenhall; ac. 1,824; soil mixed, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is Dec. A window in the north aisle has armorial bearings of John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, nephew of Edward I., and there are other bits of old glass. Sedilia and a double piscina are in the chancel. The oak pulpit is finely carved, and the old carved eight-sided font is curious. The church also has an ancient iron-bound oak chest; and the old oak seats of the nave have curiously-carved ends. There is a modern brass, and a monument to the Gataker family under the tower. The Baptists have a chapel, and the pa. possesses some small charities. There are steam and water mills here.

Barton-on-Humber, pa., mkt. to. (M.), head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., N. Lincs., 6 S.W. of Hull; ac. 6,345. There are two churches in the to. The mother church of St. Peter, restored 1858, is chiefly Dec. The tower is celebrated, is massive with very thick walls, and as the upper part is E. Norm., the entirely different lower part is thought to be Saxon. There appears to have been an earlier upper stage than the present Norm.



St. Peter's Church, Barton-on-Humber, with Saxon Doorway (now closed).

one, and there is a Saxon building with splayed windows leading westward from the tower. The centre mullion of the east window in the north aisle has in high-relief a mutilated Crucifixion with Our Lady and St. John on the respective sides, and some old glass in the main east window has figures of St. James and St. George, the one with pilgrim's staff and wallet and a book, the other in mail and plate armour with surcoat and shield, probably of the time of Edward III. There are a piscina and an aumbry in the north aisle, and a piscina in the south aisle. Beneath the tower lies the partially-restored effigy of a priest in chasuble holding a chalice. A mutilated brass effigy with inscription is to Robert Barnetby (1440), and there are

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barton Hartshorn	Buckingham (4)	60	102
Barton, High	Penrith (4)	281	314
Barton Hill	Bristol	118	7840
Barton-in-Fabis	Attenboro' Gate (1)	121	246
Barton-in-the-Beans	Market Bosworth(2)	105	146
Barton-in-the-Clay	Harlington (4)	37	924

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barton-le-Street, pa.	Barton-le-Street	215	421
Barton-le-Street, tp.	Barton-le-Street	215	177
Barton-le-Willows	Barton Hill (2)	200	207
Barton Mills	Mildenhall (¾)	76	407
Barton-on-Humber	Barton-on-Humber	174	5226

brasses to William Garton (1505) and to Edward Tripple (1619). The church of St. Mary, restored 1819 and 1883 (formerly a chapel-of-ease to St. Peter's, and only a few yards from it), is chiefly Norm. and E. Eng. The south chapel of St. James has sedilia, and the north aisle a piscina and a large iron-bound oak chest. The piers of the north aisle are Trans. Norm., and are the oldest part of the church. A large slab of blue stone (1433) has a brass effigy with curious ornaments, and a marginal inscription to Simon Seman, vintner and sheriff of London; and there are other 15th-cent. stones. There is a Roman Catholic church of St. Augustine, and a Congregational and a Primitive Methodist chapel; and a cemetery of 4½ ac. with two chapels. The charities of the to. are considerable. There is a corn exchange, a temperance hall, and an Oddfellows' hall. Tanning is a staple trade of the to.; and malting, brick- and tile-making, and the manufacture of rope and whiting are carried on; and there are several corn-mills. B. is called "Brereton" in Domesday, and described as having church, priest, two mills, a market, and a ferry. The lordship was granted to Gilbert of Ghent. In 1359 B. supplied Edward III. with 8 ships and 121 men for the invasion of Brittany.

Barton-on-the-Heath, pa., S. Warws., 5 S. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 1,150; soil clay and gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence is partly Norm., partly of later date; there is a fine Norm. chancel arch, and a low side window in the porch; the old carved font also remains. Near the village green is the "Four-Shire Stone," a pillar marking the point where the counties of Warwick, Gloucester, Oxford, and Worcester meet. Here is *Barton House*, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, designed by Inigo Jones; it was at one time occupied by the Overbury family.

Barton Seagrave, pa. and vil. on the Isle, N. Northants, 1½ S.E. of Kettering; ac. 1,782; soil clay and limestone, overlying gravel. The church of St. Botolph, restored 1878, is Norm. and later. On the south doorway is the carving of a human face between monsters, surmounted by diapered panels. The work is Norm. In this church was buried (1712) John Bridges, who first introduced into this part of the country the cultivation of sainfoin as a field crop for fodder. His son was the historian of the county. *B. S. Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Barton St. David, pa. on the Brue, Mid Somerset, 4 N.E. of Somerton; ac. 946; soil clay, overlying blue lias. The Perp. church of St. David, restored 1874, was originally cruciform, but of the south transept only the foundation remains, and the arch which connected it with the nave has been built up; the north porch has Norm. doorway; the chancel contains a mutilated piscina, and has a squint on its north side; the doorway opening into the roodloft is also preserved. A ruined cross stands in the churchyard; on one side is carved the effigy of a bishop carrying a wallet, supposed to represent St. David, who lived in the 6th cent. and was Archbishop of Menevia (St. David's, Pembs.).

Barton St. Lawrence, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Garstang, Kirkham, Lancaster, and Preston (q.v.), N. Lancs. The church is a small plain stone building.

Barton St. Mary, sub. of the city of Gloucester, and tp. of the pa. of St. Mary de Lode (q.v.), Mid Glouc.s.

Barton St. Michael, pa., suburbs of Gloucester city, Mid Glouc.s.; ac. 500.

Barton Seswells, tp., pa. of and ¾ E. from Steeple Barton (q.v.), Mid Oxon.

Barton Stacey, pa. and vil. on the Roman road between Winchester and Marlborough, N. Hants, 5 S.E. of Andover; ac. 5,007, water 19; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is in E. Eng. and Perp. styles. There are several barrows and traces of a camp in the vicinity. *Drayton Park* is a seat.

Barton Steeple. [STEEPLE BARTON.]

Barton Turf, pa. and vil., N.E. Norf., 6½ S.E. of North Walsham; ac. 1,399, water and wood 200; soil mixed, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Michael is a handsome Perp. edifice. B. Broad, formed by the opening of the Ant, is on the outskirts of the pa. *Berry Hall* is an estate belonging to the Corporation of Norwich.

Barton-under-Needwood, tp., vil., and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Tatenhill (q.v.), E. Staffs.; ac. 3,798; soil red marl and gravel. The church of St. James, restored 1864, is Late Perp. At Barton Turn is St. James's mission chapel, built (1880) in memory of Lieutenant Hardy, who died in the Zulu War (1879); and there are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The pa. charities amount to £52 a year. There is also a cottage hospital of six beds. The Trent here separates Staffordshire from Derbyshire. A good deal of cement is manufactured in the pa. *B. Hall* and *Fulbrook House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Barton-upon-Irwell, tp. and vil. on the Irwell, formed into an eccl. pa. from the civ. pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 5½ W. of Manchester; ac. 10,621. The church of St. Catherine, built 1843, is in Debased Gothic style. The Roman Catholic church, built 1868, and dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure in the Dec. style. The cemetery, which was opened 1879, extends over 40 ac., and has three mortuary chapels; the grounds are prettily laid out. The tp. contains a union workhouse. At B. the Bridgewater Canal formerly passed over the Irwell by means of an aqueduct, constructed by James Brindley; this has been done away with, and the river is here crossed by two swing bridges. *Trafford Hall* is the seat of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, the representative of an ancient Lancastrian family. *B. Old Hall* is occupied as a farmhouse.

Barton Westcott. [WESTCOTT BARTON.]

Bartragh, island in Killala Bay, Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., 3 E. of Killala. It has a length of 2¼ miles, but its width never attains half a mile.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barton-on-the-Heath	Moreton-in-Marsh	91	172
Barton Seagrave	Kettering (2) [(4)	72	226
Barton St. David	Castle Cary (4)	121	308
Barton St. Lawrence	Barton & Brington	214	885
Barton St. Mary	Gloucester (1) [(1)	114	15478
Barton St. Michael	Gloucester (1)	114	1356
Barton Stacey	Longparish (2½)	65	575
Barton Turf	Catfield (2)	143	386
Barton-un.-Needwd.	Barton & Walton (1)	124	1765
Barton-u.-Irwell, tp.	Patricroft (¾)	189	35826
Barton-u.-I., ec. pa.	Patricroft (¾)	189	3247
Bartragh	Ballina (11)	168	2

Barugh (1) (pronounced "Bark"), tp. and vil., pa. of Darton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Barnsley; ac. 1,437; soil clay and light loam, mostly overlying sandstone. The tp. is intersected by the Aire and Calder Canal. Linen is manufactured here.

Barugh (2), ha., pa. of and about 2 S.E. from Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Barugh, Great, ha., pa. of Kirby Misperton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks, 7 S.W. of Pickering.

Barugh, Little, ha., pa. of Kirby Misperton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks, 1 N.E. of Great Barugh.

Barughs Ambo, tp. and chap., pa. of Kirby Misperton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Pickering; ac. 1,461; soil clay, overlying strong clay. The church of the Holy Saviour is modern.

Barvas, pa., Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 12 N.W. of Stornoway; ac. 89,654. Including several small outlying islands, the coast is generally rocky, broken by a few fairly well sheltered creeks at the mouths of the streams. The soil is waste and bog, and, being treeless, has a desolate aspect. There are many lochs, mostly full of trout; salmon and sea trout frequent the streams, and game is abundant. There are two pa. and two Free churches, with several schools, and the ruins of four ancient chapels and four round towers. B. stream rises on the borders of the pa. of Stornoway, and runs through Loch Mohr Bhragair.

Barvas, Lower and Upper, hamlets, pa. of Barvas (q.v.), Lewis island, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 12 N.W. of Stornoway.

Barvick, stream, Mid Perths., Sc. Rising on Blue Craigs, 2,500 ft. above sea-level, it falls into the Turret 2 N.W. of Crieff. In its short course of 4½ miles, generally in a south-east direction, its descent is rapid, through a rocky wooded glen. The Falls of B. have a leap of between 500 and 600 ft., and there are several other falls, locally known as "spouts." The scenery is exceedingly fine.

Barwell, pa., tp., and vil., S. Leics., 2 N.E. of Hinckley; ac. of pa. 3,950, of tp. 2,290; soil various, overlying gravel, sand, and clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. The chancel has a sedile and piscina, and there is a very old font. A wall monument bears date 1659, and there are 17th- and 18th-cent. brasses. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Boot and shoe making and framework knitting are largely carried on.

Barwhinnock, estate, pa. of Twynholm (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 4 N.E. of Kirkcudbright. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Barwick (1), pa., Mid Somerset, 1½ S. of Yeovil; ac. 761; soil and subsoil sand and clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, restored 1886, is E. Eng.; there is an old panelled oak ceiling in the north aisle, and some beautifully-carved oak benches, bearing date 1533, in the nave; during the repairs a squint and stone staircase leading to the rood-loft were laid bare; the church contains three mural tablets, one of which bears the date 1671. *B. House* and *Little B.* are seats in the pa.

Barwick (2), pa., N.W. Norf., 9 N.W. of Fakenham; ac. 1,278; soil mixed, overlying clay. Only the foundations of the church remain. The inhabitants attend the church at Stanhoe (q.v.). *B. House* is a seat, in the grounds of which the church was situated.

Barwick Hall, ha., pa. of Abbots Roothing (q.v.), W. Essex, 8 S.W. of Dunmow.

Barwick-in-Elmet, large pa. and tp., W.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Leeds; ac. 8,448; soil rock, clay, and limestone, overlying marl. All Saints' Church, restored 1856, is chiefly Dec. with a Perp. tower; there are two niches with canopies on the west side; the present font was made on the pattern of part of the old one, discovered in the floor. There is a maypole in the middle of the vil. Near the church are some ancient earthworks, consisting of two enclosures, the smaller of which is circular and surrounds a large mound, the other is rectangular; they are probably Saxon, and are supposed by some to date from the 7th cent.

Barwise, ha., pa. of and about 2 S.S.W. from Appleby St. Lawrence (q.v.), Westmd.

Baschurch, pa., tp., and vil., N. Salop, 7 N.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 8,273; soil sandy loam, strong clay, and gravel, overlying sandstone. All Saints' Church is Norm. and E. Eng., and has a late 17th-cent. font.

Bascote, ha., pa. of Long Itchingdon (q.v.), S. Warws., 2 N.W. of Southam.

Basford (1), pa. and suburban dis. in the mun. and parl. bor. of Nottingham, and head of U., Notts.; ac. 2,845. The church of St. Leodegarius is Norm. and E. Eng. The chancel and the piers of the nave are part of the original church, founded 1126 by Robert de Basford; in the chancel are a piscina and a low side window, and there is an E. Eng. font. Christ Church, Cinder Hill, is a chapel-of-ease to the church; and there are Baptist, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a cemetery of 6 ac. with two mortuary chapels. Framework knitting and hosiery are the chief industries of B. The Leen flows through the valley in which B. is situated.

Basford (2), tp., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 E. of Nantwich; ac. 642. *B. Hall*, formerly a seat, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Basford (3), tp., pa. of Cheddleton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 S. of Leek. *B. Hall*, a modern mansion in Elizabethan style, is a seat.

Basford, New, a sub. of Nottingham and eccl. pa., pa. of Basford (q.v.), Notts.; ac. 87. The church of St. Augustine is in Gothic style. There are Baptist, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels.

Bashall Eaves, tp., pa. of Mitton (q.v.), on the west border of W.R. Yorks., 2½ N.W. of Clitheroe; ac. 3,806. *Coulthurst* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Barugh (1)	Darton (1)	175	2752
Barughs Ambo	Pickering (4)	220	220
Barvas	Strome Ferry (70)	661	6494
Barvas, L. and U.	Strome Ferry (70)	661	554
Barwell, pa.	Hinckley (2)	101	2262
Barwell, tp.	Hinckley (2)	101	2022
Barwick (1)	Yeovil (2)	123	454
Barwick (2)	Docking (2)	116	63
Barwick-in-E., pa.	Garforth (3)	188	3365
Barwick-in-E., tp.	Garforth (3)	188	2403
Baschurch, pa.	Baschurch	178	1723
Baschurch, tp.	Baschurch	178	1439
Basford (1)	Basford	128	22781
Basford (2)	Crewe (2)	158	54
Basford, New	Basford	128	5408
Bashall Eaves	Clitheroe (3)	221	233

Basildon (1), pa. and vil. on the Thames, S. Berks., 8 N.W. of Reading; ac. 3,096; soil chalk loam and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Bartholomew is a flint structure, said to date from the reign of Edward II. There is a brass (1480) in the nave with effigies to John Clerk and his wife Lucy; and the church contains a memorial (1680) to Henry Hood, and one (1689) to Richard and his wife Joan. There is a Congregational chapel and school with a small endowment. A fine tesselated Roman pavement, well-preserved coins of Vespasian, a Roman sword, and domestic utensils, with several human skeletons, have been found in the pa. *B. House*, in a park of 400 ac., and *Beech Combe* are seats.

Basildon (2). [LAINDON WITH BASILDON.]

Basing, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 2 N.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 5,585, water 50; soil clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1874, is a large E. Eng. building. During the restoration some Norm. carving and 13th- and 14th-cent. tiles were found. The Dukes of Bolton are buried here; and there are tombs of the Paulet family, a font of the 15th cent., and a monument by Flaxman. The Danes defeated the English here, under Alfred and Ethelred, 871. The old castle of B., mentioned in a grant of the reign of Henry II., was rebuilt by Sir William Paulet, first Marquess of Winchester (d. 1572). During the struggle between Charles I. and his Parliament it was defended by the fifth marquess for about two years against Cromwell, who ultimately stormed the place, taking from it booty to the value of £200,000, and then destroyed it. The outer works may still be traced, and some portions of the house itself remain. Lord Bolton, who resides at *Hackwood*, partly in this pa. and partly in Basingstoke (q.v.), has had excavations made in the ruins.

Basingfield, ha., partly in pa. of Gamston (q.v.) and partly in pa. of Holme Pierrepont, N. Notts., 4 S.E. of Nottingham.

Basingstoke, pa., mun. bor., mkt. to. (W. & S.), head of U. and petty sess. div., N. Hants, 14½ S.W. of Reading; ac. 4,172, of which 107 are common; soil principally loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is Perp. The nave is a good specimen of the architecture of the reign of Henry VIII. The parvise above the south porch contains a small library, given by a vicar in the 17th cent. In the borough cemetery, an ancient burial-ground supposed to have existed in the time of the Saxon kings, are the ruins of the Late Perp. Holy Ghost chapel, destroyed during the Commonwealth. This chapel had beautiful stained windows; some of the glass now fills one of the windows in the pa. church. The town hall, built 1832, contains reading-room, justice and council rooms; and behind the building is the market place. A mechanics' institute and club was established 1841; and the present hall, erected 1870, contains a club-room, large reading-room, class-rooms, and a library of 3,000 volumes. St. Thomas's Home, on the north side of the to., is an institution for friendless and fallen women. The Cottage Hospital will hold 13 beds, and the charities belonging to the town amount to about £500 yearly. There are several almshouses, both endowed and unendowed, and the town formerly had an hospital, dedicated to SS. Mary and John the Baptist, the sick house of Merton College, Oxford, founded 1261 by the Bishop of Rochester and founder of that college. B. is the centre of an agricultural district, and has a large trade in corn, malt, timber, and merchandise. There are breweries, clothing factories, and some large foundries for the manufacture of agricultural and other implements. Among the distinguished natives of this place are John de Basingstoke, an eminent scholar of the 13th cent.; Sir James Lancaster, a celebrated navigator in the reign of Elizabeth; Dr. Joseph Warton, headmaster of Winchester College; and his brother, Thomas Warton, poet-laureate. During the progress of some excavations, 1882, a Celtic hut-dwelling, in which were some arrow-heads and bronze ornaments, was discovered. About 2 N.W. is Winklebury (or Winklow-Bury), a large circular camp. *Hackwood House*, in a well-timbered park stocked with deer, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY GHOST, BASINGSTOKE.
(From a photograph by H. Seeley, Richmond.)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Basildon (1)	Goring (1½)	45	675
Basing	Basingstoke (2)	48	1352
Basingstoke	Basingstoke	48	7960

Basingstoke Canal, Hants, is 37 miles long with 29 locks. It commences at Basingstoke, passes Odiham, crosses the Blackwater into Surrey, then turns up to Chobham Hills near Farnborough, and joins the Wey Junction Canal about two miles from the Thames.

Basingstoke Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Hampshire. It is situated in the north of the county, and returns one member.

Basingwerk Abbey, ruined abbey on the Dee estuary, pa. of and 1 N.E. from Holywell (q.v.), N.E. Flints. Little is known of its history, but it is supposed to have been built 1131 by Ranulph, Earl of Chester. It was the first Cistercian house in this part of the country. A celebrated oak, called the "Abbot's Oak," flourished here, but was subsequently removed to the grounds of Talacre. The remains of the abbey are not extensive.

Baslick, pa., Castlereagh bar., W. co. Roscom., Ir., 5 E. of Castlereagh; ac. 15,395. The soil is partly rich, partly wet and moorish, and the whole tract is bare and cold-looking. Limestone, the prevailing rock, is quarried. The highest point is 500 ft. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, with the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Basingstoke Division	.....	..	70497
Baslick	Castlerea (5)	115	1291

ruins of an ancient abbey. *Ballyglass*, *Emlagh*, *Heathfield*, *Milton House*, and *Rathmoyle* are seats.

Baslow and Bubnell, tp., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 5,635.

Baslow St. Anne, eccl. pa., on the Derwent, formed from the civ. pa. of Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys. The church of St. Anne, restored 1853, is E. Eng. The three-light west window of the nave is a good example of the Geom. Dec. period. In the north wall of the north aisle is an iron plate framed in oak with a curious inscription to Thomas Marple, 1742; there are some small mural brasses. In the wall of the porch is built a coffin-lid of the 13th cent., bearing a floriated cross. In the churchyard are some interesting ancient slabs and stone coffins, and to the southward are the four square steps of an old cross. In the vestry is preserved the whip of the last church "dog-whipper." The Wesleyans and Methodists have places of worship. A large hydropathic establishment was erected here 1881.

Bassaleg, pa. and vil., on the Ebbw Fawr, S.W. Mons., 3 N.W. of Newport; ac. 6,955, soil clay and sand, overlying limestone and clay. The church of St. Basil, situated on an eminence, is in the Perp. style. There are some large tin-plate works in the pa. About a mile from the vil. is a circular entrenchment said to have been a Saxon camp. *Tredegar Park* is a seat.

Bassendean, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Westruther (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc., 5 S.W. of Greenlaw. *B. House* is a seat, originally a border peel with recent additions in the Baronial style. In 1577 James VI. gifted B. to the third son of Sir James Home, of Cowdenknowes; and the ruined church is still the burial-place of the family founded by him.

Bassenthwaite, pa. and vil. on the east side of the lake of that name, W. Cumb., 4 N.W. of Keswick; ac. 6,915. Most of the land is devoted to pasturage. Some lead and antimony have been obtained here. *Armathwaite Hall* is a seat. B. gives its name to the adjoining lake.

Bassenthwaite Water, W. Cumb., a local expansion of the Derwent, about 225 ft. above the sea. The greatest depth is nearly 80 ft., the length from south-east to north-west about four miles, and the width rather under three-quarters of a mile. It was formerly continuous with Derwent Water, from which it is now separated by the alluvium brought down by Newlands Beck and the Greta. The lake contains pike, perch, trout, and some salmon. It is the property of the Earl of Egremont. The eastern edge of the lake is diversified by the three "nesses"—Scarness, Bowness, and Braidness—while on its banks, especially in their lower parts, are woodland, screes, pasture, and crag.

Basset House. [KNOLL AND BASSET HOUSE.]

Bassetlaw Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Notts. It contains the mun. bor. of East Retford, is situated in the north of Notts., and returns one member.

Bassingbourn, pa., tp., and vil., S.W. Cambs., 2 N.W. of Royston; ac. 4,223; soil chalk and clay, overlying clay and gault. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1865, is a flint and stone edifice, dating from the 14th cent. There are several monuments and a memorial window; a room in the tower contains a theological library, left to the pa. by Sir Edward Nightingale, 1717. There is a Congregational chapel.

Bassingfield, ha., pas. of Holmepierrepont and West Bridgford (q.v.), S.E. Notts., 3 S.E. of Nottingham.

Bassingham, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 8 S.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,940; soil clay and sand, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Michael, restored 1860, is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec. During the restoration were found a rude oblong (probably 11th-cent.) font of Ketton stone, and a double tombstone with crosses, and a slab. The charities are considerable, chiefly in land, which is let to parishioners in plots of not more than one acre each. There are two corn-mills, a brewery, and a malthouse in the pa.

Bassingthorpe, pa., S. Lincs., 2 N.W. of Corby; ac. 1,790; soil clay. The church of St. Thomas à Becket is E. Norm. The Elizabethan manor house is surrounded by a dry moat. There are some small charities for the relief of the poor.

Bassington, tp., pa. of Eglingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 3 N.W. of Alnwick; ac. 237.

Bass Rock, precipitous island in the Firth of Forth, Haddings., Sc., $3\frac{1}{8}$ N.N.E. of North Berwick. It is claimed by the pas. of Whitekirk and North Berwick. It is circular in form, and composed of a mass of lava; has an area of seven acres, all under pasture; and attains the height of 313 ft., sloping gradually down to the south-west, where the only landing-place is situated. It contains a long cave or passage, 170 yards in length and 5 yards high. The sheep grazed upon the island supply a very delicate quality of mutton, and it is the resort and breeding-place of immense numbers of solan geese. St. Baldred lived here as a hermit, and died 756. Purchased, 1671, by Government for a sum of £4,000, a fortress and state prison were erected, in the cells of which many Covenanting leaders were confined. It was surrendered at the Revolution, but was immediately retaken by four Jacobite young gentlemen, who, being reinforced by a dozen men, held it against all odds from June, 1691, to April, 1694, receiving supplies and munitions from France during that period. The only antiquities are the remains of an old chapel and of the defences.

Bastavoe Bay, pa. of Fetlar and North Yell (q.v.), on the east coast of Yell island, Shetland, Sc., 35 N. of Lerwick.

Basted, ha., pa. of Wrotham (q.v.), Mid Kent, 10 N.W. of Maidstone.

Bastenford, ha., pa. of and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. from Powick (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Bastine, ha., pa. of Collessie (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 2 N.W. of Ladybank.

Baston, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 3 N.E. of Market

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Baslow and Bubnell	Hassop (2)	154	864
Baslow St. Anne	Hassop (2)	154	864
Bassaleg	Bassaleg	154	3851
Bassenthwaite	Bassenthwaite	306	541
Bassetlaw Division	.....	.....	51572
Bassingbourn, pa.	Royston (3)	45	2629

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bassingbourn, tp.	Royston (3)	45	1828
Bassingham	Swinderby (4)	148	648
Bassingthorpe	Corby (3)	97	138
Bassington	Alnwick (3)	309	8
Baston	Thurlby ($2\frac{3}{4}$)	93	656

Deeping; ac. 2,382; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. There is a Dec. niche with canopy over the doorway of the porch. The pa. possesses a few small charities. In a field near the vil. Saxon pottery has been found at different times. *Thetford House* is now used as a farmhouse.

Bastwick, ha., N.W. Norf., 10 N.W. of Yarmouth. It was formerly a separate pa., but now forms part of Repps-with-Bastwick (q.v.). The tower of the ruined church is surrounded by farm buildings.

Baswich, pa., W. Staffs., 2 S.E. of Stafford; ac. 4,377; soil light gravel, overlying sandstone and gravel. The church of the Holy Trinity is a plain building of red brick with stone tower.

Baswich, or **Berkswich,** tp. on the Worcester Canal, pa. of Baswich (q.v.), W. Staffs., near Stafford; ac. 2,013.

Batch, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Lympsham (q.v.), N. Somerset.

Batchacre, ha., pa. of Adbaston (q.v.), W. Staffs., 5 S.W. of Eccleshall.

Batchcott. [MOOR AND BATCHCOTT.]

Batch Pool, tp., pa. of Worfield (q.v.), S. Salop, 2 N.E. of Bridgnorth.

Batchworth, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Rickmansworth (q.v.), S.W. Herts.

Batcombe (1), pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Bruton; ac. 3,229; soil light loam, mostly overlying stone. The church of St. Mary is Perp. and Jacobean, the south aisle and porch having been added 1629; on the west side of the tower there is a canopied niche, containing a crowned figure of Our Lord, with the globe under His feet; an angel carrying a thurible and scroll stands on either side of the niche; the chancel contains a piscina, and in the vestry is a register chest of oak, dating from 1683; among the monuments an early 17th-cent. brass to Philip Bisse, rector of the pa., deserves notice. Richard Alleine, rector during the Commonwealth, was ejected after the Restoration for refusing to comply with the Act of Uniformity. *Westcombe House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Batcombe (2), pa. and vil., Mid Dorset, 3 N.W. of Cerne Abbas; ac. 1,109; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1864, is a small Gothic structure.

Batcombe (3), ti., pa. of Nyland (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 5 N.W. of Wells.

Bate Island. [ST. MARY'S ISLE.]

Bath (1), city, co., mun., and parl. bor. (two members), and mkt. to. (W. & S.) on the Avon, and on the Kennet and Avon Canal, E. Somerset, $11\frac{3}{4}$ S.E. of Bristol; ac. of parl. bor. 3,611, of mun. bor. 3,539. The to. consists of Old Bath, which is on a bend of the river; and New Bath, which is built upon the hills. In 1295 the bor. first sent members to Parliament, and till 1835 was governed by a charter of Queen Elizabeth. The new part, which is built upon terraces on the slopes of the hill, and chiefly of the white stone of the neighbourhood, is very picturesque and Italian in appearance. The river is crossed by many bridges; the old bridge of five arches marks the spot of an old 15th-cent. bridge; and Pulteney bridge has shops. The hot springs which gave B. its prosperity have existed for many ages. Tradition speaks of an ancient British king who was cured of leprosy by them; and there were magnificent and elaborate baths here during the Roman period, as the remains that have been discovered show. The water is highly charged with minerals, and flows from four springs, which yield about 8,000 gallons per hour of water varying from 110° to 117° F. There are several baths, from the ancient "King and Queen's Bath" to the new "Queen's Bath," which is fitted up with all modern improvements, and the Pump-room in the Abbey

BATH. (*From a photograph by A. F. Perren, Bath.*)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Baswich, pa.	Stafford (1)	133	1327
Baswich, tp.	Stafford (1)	133	625
Batcombe (1)	Evercreech (3)	123	588
Batcombe (2)	Evershot (3)	141	123
Bath, parl. bor.	Bath	107	54551
Bath, mun. bor.	Bath	107	51844

Churchyard, which was built at the suggestion of "Beau Nash," who brought B. into prominence out of the obscurity into which it had sunk. The Guildhall and the assembly rooms date from the 18th cent., and there is a literary and scientific institution with a good library and museum which has an interesting collection of the Roman antiquities that abound in the neighbourhood. The Athenæum, too, has a good library. The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society was founded here in 1777. The Victoria Park and Sydney Gardens are recreation grounds. B. contains several pas., the chief of them being that of SS. Peter and Paul, the abbey-church of which is the principal church of the town. According to tradition, this occupies the site of a Roman temple. An abbey was founded here 676, and refounded 775, and again established for regular Benedictines 970. The present church, which is cruciform, and consists of the nave of the original abbey-church, was begun 1499, and after being dismantled at the Dissolution, was repaired and added to at different periods; from its number of windows the church has been called the "Lantern of the West." There are many other churches, that of St. Thomas of Canterbury being the oldest. There are eight cemeteries, and several hospitals and infirmaries. The Grammar School, founded 1553, has an endowment of about £2,000, and has exhibitions to the Universities. A school for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers, originally founded near Bristol by John Wesley, has accommodation for 300 boys; and there is a Royal school for the daughters of officers of the army. A Bluecoat school was founded 1711 by the well-known Robert Nelson. Owing to its position in the fashionable world of last cent., B. is associated with the names of many noted men. William Prynne, Henry Fielding, and Admiral Parry were born here or in the neighbourhood.

Bath (2), burn, N. Ayrs., Sc. It rises in the neighbourhood of Beith, and, after a short westward course, falls into Kilbirnie loch.

Batha. [BA (4).]

Bathampton, pa. and vil. on the Kennet and Avon Canal, E. Somerset, sub. of Bath; ac. 932; soil loamy, overlying stone. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1858, is E. Eng., and contains a monument to Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist, and other monuments to the Allen family. The pa. contains two corn-mills. *Hampton Manor* and *Hampton Hall* are seats.

Bathampton, Great, ti., pa. of Steeple Langford (q.v.), S. Wilts., 5 N.W. of Wilton.

Bathampton, Little, ti., pa. of Steeple Langford (q.v.), S. Wilts., 5 N.W. of Wilton.

Bathealton, pa. and vil. on the Tone, W. Somerset, 4 N.W. of Wellington; ac. 941; soil loam and sand, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Bartholomew, rebuilt 1854, is in Dec. style, and contains an octagonal Dec. font, and a late 17th-cent. brass. *B. Court* is a seat in the pa.

Batheaston, pa. and vil. on the Avon, E. Somerset, 2 N.E. of Bath; ac. 1,863; soil loamy, overlying lias. The church of St. John the Baptist is of the later Eng. period. The chancel and south aisle are modern additions. The Roman Fosse Way passes through the pa., and the remains of a circular entrenchment, believed to be Saxon, may be seen on the summit of Salisbury Hill. The pa. contains reservoirs belonging to the Bath Water Works. There is a private lunatic asylum.

Batherm, affluent of the Exe, into which, after a course of about 8 miles, it falls, below Bampton, N. Dev.

Batherton, tp., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 2 S. of Nantwich; ac. 404. *B. Hall* is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Bathford, pa. and vil., N.E. Somerset, 4 N.E. of Bath; ac. 1,823; soil loamy, overlying clayey, with beds of oolite. The church of St. Swithin is E. Eng. A figure of St. Swithin is carved on the tower; there are a Norm. font and traces of Norm. work in the north porch; the church also contains a stone reredos and an early 17th-cent. oak pulpit, both ornamented with carvings. Here have been found two Roman villas and the remains of a Roman encampment; also barrows of various dates. *B. Manor* is a seat in the pa.

Bathgate, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), W. Linliths., Sc., 17 S.W. of Edinburgh; ac. 10,876. The land is either fairly good or drained bog, overlying coal-measure rocks (containing valuable minerals) and trap; sandstone and limestone are quarried. Coal, iron, lead, fine fire-clay, and various spars occur; and silver was largely worked in bygone times, the mines being still pointed out. The to. contains the pa. church (1882), Free and United Presbyterian churches, Roman Catholic, Evangelical Union, and Wesleyan chapels, a corn exchange, police station, and workmen's institute. A busy manufacturing centre, lime, paraffin, and iron are turned out in great quantities, a large trade in corn and cattle is carried on, and four annual fairs are held. An insignificant vil., with a decaying manufacture of weaving, the prosperity of B. dates from railway communication being opened to it, with the consequent development of its mineral riches. Erected into a burgh of barony in 1824, and having later adopted the Police Act, it is governed by a town council and police commissioners. Walter, son-in-law of Robert the Bruce, received B. as part of his wife's dowry, and died here 1328. In the 17th cent. the people generally sided with the Covenanters, whose army spent a night of suffering in the neighbourhood when marching to Rullion Green in 1666. There are numerous standing stones, the ruins of an ancient church, and the remains of several old castles. *Balbardie, Boghead, Drumcross, Easter Inch, Kaim Park, Rosemount, Wester Drumcross,* and *Wester Inch* are seats.

Bathley (1), tp., pa. of North Muskham (q.v.), E. Notts, 3 N.W. of Newark; ac. 1,201.

Bathley (2). [BALE.]

Bathpool, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Monkton West (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Bath Pool, vil., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from North Hill (q.v.), E. Cornw.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bathampton	Bathampton	105	402
Bathealton	Milverton (3)	165	123
Batheaston	Bathampton (½)	105	1725
Batherton	Nantwich (2)	162	29

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bathford	Bathampton (½)	105	886
Bathgate, pa.	Bathgate	400	11359
Bathgate, to.	Bathgate	400	5331
Bathley (1)	Newark (3)	120	161

Bathville-Row, vil., pa. of Bathgate (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Bathgate.

Bathwick, pa. in the bor. of Bath, E. Somerset; ac. 573. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is in the Perp. style, and contains a screen of Mansfield stone and hammered iron decorated in gold and colours.

Bathwick St. John Baptist, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Bathwick (q.v.), E. Somerset. The church, built 1861, is in the E. Pointed style.

Batley, pa., tp., and mun. bor., W.R. Yorks., 1½ N. of Dewsbury; ac. 6,286. The mun. bor. and tp. have the same area (2,140 ac.), and are partly included in the parl. bor. of Dewsbury. The charter creating the to. a mun. bor. was granted 1868. All Saints' Church is principally Late Perp., partly of earlier periods; the choir has north and south chapels; the former was founded 1482; it contains a 17th-cent. altar-tomb, with figures of Sir W. Mirfield and his wife, and is separated from the choir by a parclose; the south chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, was founded by Adam de Copley, lord of the manor, 1334; the oaken parclose dividing it from the choir is a fine specimen of 16th-cent. work. The Roman Catholic church (1870), dedicated to St. Mary of the Angels, is in E. Eng. style. There is a Congregational chapel, built 1856, in Gothic style. The to. also contains Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Free Methodist, Methodist New Connection, and Baptist chapels; and a meeting-house for Christian Brethren. The town hall was built 1853, and bought by the Corporation 1874; it has a tower with a clock and peal of bells. There is a market-house, a structure in Gothic style, erected by the Corporation in 1878. The Working Men's Club has a good library, and news, lecture, and other rooms. B. has much increased in wealth and importance since the shoddy and rag trade, of which it is the centre, was introduced about 1840; large quantities of pilots, army cloths, druggets, and flushings are made. The to. contains iron foundries, and much of the machinery used by the local manufacturers is constructed here. There are also works for utilising sewage, built 1888. Building-stone is quarried, and there is a trade in coal.

Batley Carr, eccl. pa., formed 1842 from the pa. of Dewsbury (q.v.), of which it is a sub. on the north side, W.R. Yorks. Trinity Church is in E. Eng. style. There is a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Joseph.

Batley, Upper, ha., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., a sub. of the to. of Batley.

Batsford, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 2 N.E. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh; ac. 932; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay and oolite. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1862, is in the later Norm. style. Among other charities are pensions distributed from a fund created by the Earl of Redesdale. *B. Park* is a seat in the pa.

Batson, ha., pa. of Salcombe (q.v.), S. Dev., 4 S.S.W. of Kingsbridge.

Battersby, ha., pa. of Ingleby Greenhow (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Stokesley.

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bathwick	Bath (1)	107	4714
Bathwick St. J. B.	Bath (1)	107	1237
Batley, pa.	Batley	183	52599
Batley, tp. and bor.	Batley	183	28719
Batley Carr	Batley Carr (½)	182	4191
Batsford	Moreton (1)	91	112

Battersea, pa. and tp. on the Thames, opposite to Chelsea, forming a southern sub. of London, Surrey, 4 S.W. of London; ac. of pa. 2,940, of tp. 2,170. The 18th-cent. church of St. Mary is of plain brick, and occupies the site of an older church, the stained east window of which has been preserved, and contains portraits of Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth, and Margaret Beauchamp, the king's grandmother. There are Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and the National Society has here a training college for schoolmasters. B. Fields have now been formed into a park of 186 ac. with a sheet of ornamental water. The Albert Palace, opened 1885, was a failure. In these fields Wellington and Lord Winchelsea fought their duel. B. House, once the residence of Lord Bolingbroke, no longer exists, but a room in which Pope wrote has been preserved. The neighbouring land is rich, and is of much interest to botanists. B. once belonged to Westminster Abbey (whence its name, which is a corruption of Peters-ea).

Battersea and Clapham, a parl. bor. of Surrey, 1 S. of the Thames, consisting of the tp. of Battersea and the pa. of Clapham (q.v.); ac. 3,307. It consists of two divisions, Battersea and Clapham, each of which returns one member. Clapham, besides being an important railway junction, is in the centre of a pretty, well-wooded country, and possesses a fine breezy open common of 200 ac. In this pa. the boyhood of Macaulay was spent, and here, too, flourished that knot of Evangelicals to whom Sidney Smith gave the name of the "Clapham Sect."

Battersea Division, one of the divisions of the parl. bor. of Battersea and Clapham (q.v.). It returns one member.

Batterstown, ha., pa. of Kilcloon (q.v.), S.E. co. Meath, Ir., 16 N.W. of Dublin.

Battie's Bog, pas. of Duns and Edrom (q.v.), Mid Berws., Sc., 7 W. of Hutton. Here the Sieur Antoine d'Arces de la Bastie was murdered by Home of Wedderburn, 1517. (The name—a corruption of Bastie—was derived from this circumstance.)

Battisford, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 2 S.W. of Needham; ac. 1,542; soil good, overlying loam and clay. The church of St. Mary is of Gothic style, with brick tower.

Battle (1), pa., mkt. to. (T.), head of U. and petty sess. div., E. Sussex, 6 N.W. of Hastings; ac. 8,110. The church of St. Mary is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp. Norm. piers support the Pointed arches of the nave arcades, and the four-sided font is Norm. and E. Eng. There is an original E. Eng. west doorway, and in the chancel are an aumbry and a piscina. The chancel and clerestory are E. Eng., and the south aisle is Perp. There are 15th-, 16th-, and 17th-cent. brasses with effigies. An alabaster altar-tomb in the chancel is to Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., Master of Horse to Henry VIII., and the letters R.B. in a window are thought to refer to Abbot Robert (1304). The Roman Catholics, Baptists, Calvinists, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Unitarians have chapels; and the

Place.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Battersea, pa.	Battersea	4	170933
Battersea, tp.	Battersea	4	150558
Battersea & Clapham	Battersea	4	194256
Battersea Division	Battersea	4	98235
Battisford	Needham (3)	77	399
Battle (1)	Battle	54	3153

to. possesses considerable charities. *B. Abbey* stands on a gentle rise with a beautiful sweep of meadowland before it, and shut in by wooded hills which form a valley winding towards Hastings. The ruins are about a mile in circumference. The abbey was founded and dedicated to St. Martin by William I., but was not consecrated till 1094. Great and almost royal privileges were granted to the abbot. The Late Dec. entrance gateway fronting the street is a fine specimen of its kind, and consists of a three-storeyed tower with an octagonal turret at each corner. The refectory is E. Eng., with lancet windows and buttressed walls, and three of its sides are almost perfect. Beneath it, resting on massive pillars, are vaulted rooms of heights varying according to the slope of the

Battle Abbey.

ground. The garden front shows nine arches with Perp. tracery, forming a side of the old cloisters. A flower garden is on the site of the church, and in 1817 the foundations of the east part were laid bare, showing the apse of the crypt and the bases of massy columns. The high altar was here. The ruins generally occupy the two sides of a quadrangle, the third side being formed by the part made into a mansion at the Dissolution. *Telham Court*, on a hill south-east of the town, with a good view of the abbey and the neighbourhood, and *Hemingfold* are seats in the pa.

Battle (2), pa., Mid Brecons., 3 N.W. of the to. of Brecon, at the confluence of the Yschir and the Usk; ac. 1,544. The church is dedicated to St. Cyrog. The pa. derives its name from the fact that it formerly belonged to Brecon priory, which was a cell of Battle Abbey, Sussex. *Pennoyre* is a seat.

Battle-barrow, vil., pa. of Appleby St. Michael (q.v.), N. Westmd., 1 N.E. of Appleby.

Battle Bridge (1), eccl. pa., formed from Trinity dis. pa., part of the ancient pa. of Islington, Middx. It takes its name from a bridge over the Fleet; and from the fact of an anchor having been dug up here, the stream would appear to have once been navigable to this point. It is said to have got the epithet "Battle" from Suetonius having here vanquished the British princess Boadicea. The evidence for this is the remains of a Roman camp, the testimony of Tacitus that Suetonius was in this neighbourhood, and tradition. On the other hand, the word Battle is of Norm.-French origin. The pa. is sometimes called King's Cross, from a statue of William IV. erected there 1830, upon a pedestal at the top of an octagonal lodge ornamented by eight Doric columns, two at each corner. The Regent's Canal passes near.

Battle Bridge (2), vil., pa. of Rettendon (q.v.), S. Essex, 6½ E. of Billericay.

Battle Bridge (3), pl., pa. of Edlingham (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 5 miles from Alnwick.

Battle Bridge (4), vil. on the Shannon, pa. of Tumna (q.v.), N.E. co. Roscom., Ir., 4 N. of Carrick-on-Shannon. The river is here crossed by a bridge, the current at the spot running very rapidly, but a little lower becoming more even and slow. A navigable canal, leading to Lough Allen, is in the neighbourhood.

Battleburn, ha., pa. of Kirkburn (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Great Driffield.

Battle-Drum, hills, pa. of Kinnell (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., about 8 N. of Arbroath. Along the top of the ridge are a series of prehistoric cairns, mostly in two parallel lines, traditionally said to mark the scene of a battle between the Romans and Picts. The Battle burn flows at the foot of the range.

Battle-Dykes, pl. on the Lemno, pa. of Oathlaw (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 11 S. of Wardykes. Here is a Roman camp with an area of 80 ac., most of which is now under cultivation, the pretorium alone remaining in a fairly preserved state. Military roads connected it with Ardoch, Wardykes, and Haerfaulds, and urns and other relics of past times have been found in the neighbourhood.

Battle-Faulds, pl. adjoining Haddo, pa. of Crimond (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. It is said to have been the scene of the combat between Sir James the Rose and Sir John the Graeme, celebrated in an old Scots ballad.

Battlefield, pa. and vil., N. Salop, 3 N.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 1,022; soil clay and strong loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, restored 1852, is E. Eng. and Perp. (The place derives its name from the battle of Shrewsbury, fought here 1403.)

Battle Hill (1), eminence, pa. of Annan (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc. It is the reputed scene of a border battle, in which the English were either all slain or driven into the Solway Firth and drowned. There is a mineral well in the vicinity.

Battle Hill (2), eminence near Huntly, pas. of Drumblane and Huntly, N.W. Abers., Sc. It is the traditional scene of an engagement between the Comyns and the Gordons.

Battle-Knowes, pl., pa. of Whitsome (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc. Here are the remains of an ancient camp or defensive work, situated in a marsh, and by some authorities ascribed to the Romans. The causeway, by which access was originally obtained to it, is now removed.

Battlesden, pa. and small vil., S.W. Beds., 2½ S. of Woburn; ac. 1,124; soil clay and gravel, overlying gravel. The Perp. church of St. Peter, restored 1868, has an E. Eng. font, and at the sides of the east window are two fine brackets with figures of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Battle (2)	Brecon (3)	184	126
Battle Bridge (1)	.....	.....	14637

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Battlefield	Shrewsbury (4)	163	97
Battlesden	Leighton (4)	40	81

angels. There are some monuments in the church. *B. House*, in a park of 50 ac., approached by a long avenue, commands fine views of the surrounding country.

Battock, Mount (2,558 ft.), summit of the Grampians (q.v.), at the meeting-place of the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar.

Battramsley, ti., pa. of Bolore (q.v.), S. Hants, 6 N.E. of Ringwood.

Battrix, ha., pa. of Slaidburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 11 S.W. of Settle.

Batturich Castle, modern mansion on Loch Lomond, pa. of Kilmaronock (q.v.), Mid Dumbarts., Sc., 6 N.E. of Helensburgh. It occupies the site of the ancient and historical castle of Boturich.

Battyeford, eccl. pa. on the Calder, formed from the civ. pa. of Mirfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Dewsbury; ac. 1,900; soil various, for the most part overlying clay. Christ Church (1840) is in Perp. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. *Bankhouse*, *Field Head*, and *Hall Croft* are seats.

Bauden Hill, pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Kettle (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc. On its top are the remains of some ancient works, probably defensive in character.

Baughcott, ha., pa. of Tugford (q.v.), S. Salop, 6 S.E. of Church Stretton.

Baughurst, pa. and vil., N.W. Hants; ac. 1,682; soil chiefly clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Stephen, repaired 1885, occupying the site of a Norm. edifice which partly fell down in 1845, is in the E. Eng. style. There is an oak screen presented by Archbishop Warham, and the roof is of finely-ribbed oak.

Bauldoxfee, ti., pa. of Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, 3 W. of Southampton.

Baumber, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 4 N.W. of Horncastle; ac. 3,254; soil varied, overlying white clay and sandy gravel. The church of St. Swithin was built 1770. A screen separates the chancel from the nave, and an arcade of Pointed arches on octagonal piers separates aisles and nave. There are several monuments to the Livesey and Newcastle families. The pa. has a Wesleyan chapel. *Stourton Hall*, in a well-wooded park of 300 ac., with lake, is a seat in the pa.

Baunskeha, vil., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Thomastown (q.v.), Mid co. Kilk., Ir. The Nore flows by in the neighbourhood, and the ruins of Jerpoint Abbey are near. *Coolamore House* is a seat.

Baunton, pa. and vil. on the Churn, E. Gloucs., 2 N. of Cirencester; ac. 1,340; soil clay, overlying rock. The small church of St. Christopher, restored 1877, is E. Eng.; at its restoration a fresco representing St. Christopher was discovered.

Baurroe and Feakle, vil., pa. of Feakle (q.v.), N.E. co. Clare, Ir., 5 N.W. of Scariff.

Bauseley, tp., pa. of Alberbury (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 10 N.E. of Welshpool.

Bautregaun, summit (2,796 ft.) of the Slieve Mish Mountains, on the borders of Corkaguiny and Trughanacmy bars., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 5 S.W. of Tralee.

Bavelaw, burn, S.W. Edins., Sc. After a course of six miles it falls into the Water of Leith at Balerno, passing by the way through two reservoirs. Mills have been erected along its banks, and it is overlooked by the remains of the ancient royal hunting lodge of B.

Baverstock, pa. and vil., bounded by the Nadder, S. Wilts., 4 W. of Wilton; ac. 1,193; soil clay and greensand, overlying chalk. The church of St. Edith, restored 1883, is Dec.

Bavington, Great, tp., pa. of Kirk Whelpington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9 N.E. of Hexham; ac. 1,576.

Bavington, Little, tp. and vil. on the Alnwick and Rothbury road, pa. of Throckington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 1 E. of Great Bavington; ac. 1,815. *L. B. Hall* is a seat.

Bawburgh, pa. and small vil. on the Yare, S. Norf., 5 W. of Norwich; ac. 1,440; soil chiefly light, overlying the same. The church of SS. Mary and Wolstan, partly restored 1879, is mainly Perp. with Norm tower. There are several brasses. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. St. Wolstan's Well, north of the church, was formerly a popular resort for persons afflicted with scrofula.

Bawcombe, ha., pa. of Alvington West (q.v.), S. Dev., 6 S.E. of Modbury.

Bawder, affluent of the Tees, rises near Kelton Fell, N.R. Yorks., flows 10 miles through Lunedale, and falls into the Tees 3 N.W. of Barnard Castle.

Bawdeswell, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 3 S.W. of Reepham; ac. 1,196; soil various, overlying gravel and sand. The church of All Saints was rebuilt 1845. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The National School is partly endowed, and there are three small charities, amounting to about £25 per annum. *B. Hall* is a seat in Elizabethan style.

Bawdrip, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 3 N.E. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,819; soil red sand and marl. The church of St. Michael is E. Dec., and has a recumbent stone effigy of 14th-cent. date in the north transept. There are several charities belonging to the place. *Knowle Hall* and *Upland House* are seats in the pa.

Bawdsey, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 9 S.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,630; soil loamy, overlying crag and loam. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, burnt down 1842, was rebuilt in a plain manner. The stone tower of the old church remains, but is reduced in height; it is thought to be of the 12th cent. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and also a reading-room. A ferry of four miles across the Deben conducts to Felixstowe. The cliffs are celebrated for fossils, and there are coprolite beds in the neighbourhood. *B. Manor* on a height overlooks the sea.

Bawkie, bay off the Firth of Clyde, adjoining Dunoon, pa. of Dunoon and Kilmun (q.v.), E. Args., Sc. It is frequently known as the West Bay of Dunoon.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Battyeford	Dewsbury (2)	182	3843
Baughurst	Basingstoke (7)	48	502
Baumber	Horncastle (4)	130	366
Baunton	Cirencester (1)	93	133
Baurroe and Feakle	Six-Mile-Bridge (12)	142	211
Bauseley	Four Crosses (2)	185	306
Baverstock	Dinton (2)	92	64
Bavington, Great	Scots Gap (6)	299	36
Bavington, Little	Barrasford (6)	296	47
Bawburgh	Hethersett (3)	114	408
Bawdeswell	Whitwell (2½)	137	410
Bawdrip	Bridgwater (3¼)	152	340
Bawdsey	Melton (10)	80	461

Bawn (1), grange, Galmoy bar., N.W. co. Kilk., Ir., 5 N.W. of Freshford. Here are the ruins of an old building supposed to have belonged to the monastery of Fertagh. Four annual fairs are held.

Bawn (2), island in Lough Strangford, E. co. Down, Ir. It is uninhabited.

Bawn (3), lough, Cremorne bar., S. co. Monagh., Ir., 5 S. of Ballybay. The road between Carrickmacross and Rockcorry passes along its northern shore.

Bawnboy, vil., pa. of Templefort (q.v.), N.W. co. Cav., Ir., 15 W. of Belturbet. A small pleasant-looking place in the neighbourhood of Lough Brackley. *B. House* is a seat.

Bawsey, pa., N.W. Norf., 3 N.E. of King's Lynn; ac. 666; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. James is in ruins. There are only six houses in the pa.

Bawtry, tp. and small mkt. to. (TH.), pa. of Blyth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of Doncaster; ac. 259. The two almshouses called the "Bell Houses" were built and endowed 1780. The to. stands on a hill sloping down to the Ildie, which separates Yorkshire from Nottinghamshire, and is here navigable for small vessels. The pa. is intersected by the Great North Road, and the Roman road from Doncaster to Littleborough passes near the to. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bawtry St. Nicholas with Austerfield St. Helen, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Blyth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of Doncaster. The church of St. Nicholas, repaired 1839, is partly Norm.

Baxby, ha., pa. of Husthwaite (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Thirsk.

Baxenden, large vil., ha., and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 1½ E. of Accrington. The church of St. John the Baptist, built 1877, is in E. Eng. style. There is a Wesleyan chapel and school. The vil. extends for a considerable distance along the road from Bury to Burnley, and contains collieries, two cotton factories, and dye-works. *B. House* is a seat here.

Baxterley, pa., N. Warws., 3 S.W. of Atherstone; ac. 874; soil and subsoil mostly clay and redstone. The church (dedication uncertain) is E. Eng. There are coal mines here. After the Dissolution the pa. was granted to Lord Ferrers of Chartley (afterwards Viscount Hereford), from whom it passed to the Earl of Essex.

Baxton Moor, ha., pa. of Whitwell (q.v.), E. Derbys., 11 N.E. of Chesterfield.

Bay, ha. and sea loch, pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., 17 N.W. of Portree. Rocks obstruct the entrance to the loch, but pilots can take vessels in to safe anchorage.

Bayards Leap, or **Byards Leap,** pa. (formerly ex.-parochial), S. Lincs., 5½ N.W. of Sleaford; soil loam and clay, overlying stone and clay. The pa. consists of a farm and two cottages, and is one property. Formerly it belonged to the Knights Templar. Legend says that the name comes from a mighty leap which a horse called Bayard took to escape from a witch. The place is marked by enormous horseshoes embedded in the ground. B. L. is on the old Roman Ermine Street. The acreage is included in that of Leadenham.

Bayble Bay, pa. of Stornoway (q.v.), Lewis island, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 8 N.E. of Stornoway. It runs into the Aird peninsula.

Bayble, Lower, ha., pa. of Stornoway (q.v.), Lewis island, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 8 N.E. of Stornoway.

Bayble, Upper, ha. adjoining Lower Bayble, pa. of Stornoway (q.v.), Lewis island, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc.

Baycliff (1), ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Aldingham (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Baycliff (2), ha., pa. of Hill Deverill (q.v.), S. Wilts., 5 S.W. of Heytesbury.

Baydon, pa., N.E. Wilts., 3 S.W. of Lambourne; ac. 2,444; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1857, is Norm. The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship here.

Bayfield (1). [GLANDFORD WITH BAYFIELD.]

Bayfield (2), estate, pa. of Nigg (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 1 N.E. of Nigg. *B. House* is a modern seat amid woods.

Bayford (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Herts., 3 S.W. of Hertford; ac. 1,745; soil clayey, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, built 1870, is in the E. Eng. style. The chancel contains an altar-tomb under an arched recess, with a marble effigy of a knight in armour. On the wall at the back of this recess are two ancient brasses with effigies. William Yarrell, author of "British Birds" and "British Fishes," is buried in the churchyard. The charities amount to about £50 yearly, and the National School has an endowment. *Bayfordbury,* a seat, contains a fine collection of pictures, including 37 of the 42 original portraits of the Kit-Cat Club, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. There is also a collection of letters from literary celebrities to old Jacob Tonson, the famous bookseller, and original MS. of the first book of "Paradise Lost," with corrections for the press by Milton's daughter.

Bayford (2), ha., pa. of Stoke Trister (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 1 E. of Wincanton.

Bayham, ha., pa. of Frant (q.v.), E. Sussex, 4 S.E. of Tunbridge Wells; adjoining pa. of Lamberhurst (q.v.).

Bayhead, vil., pa. and sub. of Stornoway (q.v.), Lewis island, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc.

Bayhervagh, natural harbour, pa. of Barra (q.v.), Barra island, W. Invs., Sc. It is situated on the east coast of the island, and affords excellent shelter.

Baylham, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 7 N.W. of Ipswich; ac. 1,332; soil clay, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Peter, restored and added to in 1870, is Gothic.

Baylin, ha., pa. of Ballyloughloe (q.v.), S.W. co. Wstm., Ir., 3 N.W. of Moate. There is a good mineral well here. *Belleville, Carne Park, Dorington, Moydrum Castle,* and *Walderstown* are seats in the neighbourhood.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bawsey	Gayton Road (½)	99	56
Bawtry	Bawtry	148	947
Bawtry St. Nicholas	Bawtry	148	1288
Baxenden	Baxenden	206	1632
Baxterley	Atherstone (3)	102	350
Bayards Leap	Sleaford (5)	112	28
Bayble, Lower	Strome Ferry (60)	661	481
Bayble, Upper	Strome Ferry (60)	661	523
Baydon	Chiseldon (7)	84	263
Bayford	Hertford (3)	24	349
Baylham	Claydon (1)	74	288

Bayness, ha., pa. of Fylingdales (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 S. of Whitby.

Baynton, ti., pa. of Edington (q.v.), N. Wilts., 3 N.E. of Westbury.

Bay of Martyrs, pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon (q.v.), Iona island, W. Args., Sc. It is overlooked by the vil. of Iona and by the celebrated ecclesiastical ruins in the neighbourhood. Various conjectures have been hazarded as to the derivation of the name, but none appears satisfactory.

Baysdale, ha., pa. of and 5 W. from Westerdale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. There was a priory of Cistercian nuns, founded 1162. *B. Abbey* is a seat.

Bayston Hill, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Condover and Shrewsbury St. Julian (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 S. of Shrewsbury. Christ Church (1843) is in E. Eng. style. There are Primitive Methodist and Congregational chapels. *Lythwood Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Bayswater, suburb of N.W. London, in the pa. of Paddington (q.v.), Middx. The whole district of streets, squares, terraces, and crescents, sprang into existence in the course of about ten years (1839–49).

Baythorne End, ha., pa. of Birdbrook (q.v.), N. Essex, 4 S.E. of Haverhill.

Bayton, pa. and vil. near the Rea, W. Worcs., 6 S.W. of Bewdley; ac. 2,089; soil marl and clay, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Bartholomew retains some Norm. features. The pa. charities amount to about £20 a year. Coal is found in the pa. *Shakenhurst Hall* is a large red-brick building about 1 S.W.

Baytown. [Robin Hood's Bay.]

Bayvil, pa. on the Nevern, N.E. Pembs., 3 E.N.E. of Newport; ac. 1,344. The pa. church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The general area is elevated, and some fine views of coast scenery may be obtained.

Bayworth, ha., pa. of Sunningwell (q.v.), N. Berks., 3 N. of Abingdon.

Beachampton, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, N. Bucks., 2 S.S.W. of Stony Stratford; ac. 1,492; soil clay, overlying limestone. The 14th-cent. church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1874, is chiefly Perp. There is a monument to Sir Simon Benet, a benefactor of University College, Oxford, and to his nephew, Simon Benet, Lord Mayor of London. Besides some other charities, there is a Free Latin School, founded by William Elmer (d. 1652). It has accommodation for 40 boys.

Beachamwell. [Beechamwell.]

Beachley, ha. and eccl. pa., formed from Tidenham (q.v.), lying between the Severn and the mouth of the Wye, W. Gloucs., 2 S.E. of Chepstow; ac. 325; soil gravelly, overlying limestone. The church of St. John (1833) is a plain cruciform structure. There are earthworks here, believed to be of British origin. *B. Lodge* is a seat.

Beachy Head, promontory on the south coast of Sussex, about 3 W. of Eastbourne, between that place and Seaford, and at the end of the chalk hills which stretch through Sussex. The altitude is 564 ft., and within sight of this point the English and Dutch fleets were defeated by the French, June 30th, 1690. On *Belle Toute*, the second cliff to the west, is a lighthouse (285 ft. high) with a revolving light visible 23 miles.

Beacon, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Luppit (q.v.), E. Dev.

Beacon Hill (1), vil., pa. of Newark (q.v.), of which to. it forms a sub., E. Notts. There are brick and cement works.

Beacon Hill (2), eminence (724 ft.), pa. of Bressay (q.v.), Bressay island, E. Shetland, Sc. It is covered with rank heather, and assumes a cone-like form.

Beacon Hills, lofty eminences with conspicuous summits, on which formerly beacon fires were lit in times of danger. Many hills bear the name in various parts of England, and nearly all afford extensive views. Intelligence of invasion was sent round the coast and inland by means of these beacons.

Beaconsfield, pa. and to., S. Bucks., 8 N. of Slough; ac. 4,504; soil gravelly loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary and All Saints is Perp. The pa. is notable as having been the death-place of Edmund Waller, Edmund Burke, and Benjamin Disraeli. To the first of these, who died 1687, there is a marble sarcophagus in the churchyard; and there is a tablet to Edmund Burke, who died 1797. The town is also associated with the name of John Hampden. Besides giving a title to Benjamin

Beaconsfield Church.
(*From a photograph by Taunt and Co., Oxford.*)

Disraeli, and to his wife before him, it was only death that prevented Edmund Burke from taking a title from it. There are Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels; and charities of about £140 a year. There is also a village hall, seating about 500 people. A good deal of beech is grown in the pa. *Hall Barn*, in a well-wooded park of 400 ac., and *Wilton Park*, in a well-wooded park of 350 ac., are seats in the pa. In a grove of the former both Waller and Milton are said to have written some of their poetry.

Beacon, The, mountain peak (1,016 ft.), E. Cumb., 12 N.E. of Longtown.

Beadlam, tp., pa. of and 2½ E. from Helmsley

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Bayston Hill	Shrewsbury (2)	163	482
Bayswater	....	.....	13046
Bayton	Cleobury M. (3)	143	421
Bayvil	CrymmychArms(13)	263	83

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Beachampton	Wolverton (5)	52	181
Beachley	Chepstow (2)	141	112
Beaconsfield	Wooburn Green (2)	30	1773
Beadlam	Helmsley (2)	220	169

(q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,450; soil clay, gravel, and limestone, overlying clay and rock. The modern (1883) church of St. Hilda, a chapel-of-ease to Kirkdale, is in E. Eng. style. B. shares with several other tps. a legacy left (1841) for educational purposes.

Beadnell, tp., vil., and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 S.E. of Bamburgh; ac. 793. The church of St. Ebba is in the Gothic style. Here are limeworks and a colliery.

Beadonwell, ha., pa. of Erith (q.v.), W. Kent, 4 E. of Woolwich.

Beaford, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 4 S.E. of Torrington; ac. 3,203; soil loamy, overlying rock. The church of All Saints, restored 1879, is Dec., and contains some 17th-cent. monuments; the churchyard retains the old stocks.

Beagh (1), pa., Kiltartan bar., S. co. Galway, Ir., including part of the to. of Gort (q.v.), and 17½ S. of Athenry; ac. 13,838. There is much good soil, intermixed with some bog. Limestone is the prevailing rock, and much of the ground is under plantations. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, and the ruins of a Franciscan monastery and of two old castles. *Ashfield, Ballinakill, Ballygeagin, Belmount, Cregg, Loughcooter Castle, Prospect, Riverview, Rosehill,* and *Rosemount* are seats.

Beagh (2), vil. on the road between Kinvarra and Kilfenora, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N. co. Clare, Ir., 11 N.W. of Gort.

Beaghall, tp., pa. of Kellington (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Pontefract; ac. 1,876.

Beaksbourne, or **Bekesbourne,** pa. on the Little Stour, E. Kent, 3 S.E. of Canterbury; ac. 1,115; soil clay, gravel, and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter, restored 1882, is chiefly Norm. and E. Eng. An ancient house in the pa. was once a country seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

Beal-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* BAL-.

Beal (1), ha., pa. of Kyloe (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7 S.E. of Tweedmouth. B. is the nearest point to Holy Island.

Beal (2), vil. on the Shannon, pa. of Kilconly (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., 11 N.W. of Listowel. There are fine cliffs on the seashore in the neighbourhood, and in them pyrites, iron, and sulphur occur. Beaulieu Castle, an ancient stronghold of the Earls of Kerry, is in a state of decay; it was dismantled 1600. Ruined castles stand at Lick and Dune in the vicinity. *B. House* is a seat. B. Head forms a striking promontory.

Bealach, pass, pa. of Kintail (q.v.), S. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 15 S.E. of Strome. It is situated at a height of 1,250 ft., has a width of only a few feet, and lies between Ben Attow and Scuir-na-Cairan.

Bealach-nam-Bo, pass, pa. of Aberfoyle (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., about 12 S.W. of Callander. On a shoulder of Ben Venue, it overlooks Loch Katrine at a height of 800 ft. above the water, and in former times was the only route by which the "gentlemen drovers" of the Highlands could bring the cattle they had stolen from the Lowlands—hence the name, meaning "the pass of the cows."

Bealadangan, pl., pa. of Killannin, W. co. Galway, Ir., 28 W. of Galway.

Bealan-Duine, pl. adjoining the entrance to the Trossachs, pa. of Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. It is popularly supposed to be the spot described by Scott, in "The Lady of the Lake," as the scene of the death of Fitz-James's steed. In the 17th cent. it was the scene of the defeat of a body of Cromwell's troops by a party of Highlanders.

Bealaveeny, stream, W. co. Mayo, Ir. It falls into Achill Sound.

Bealby. [BIELBY.]

Bealings, Great, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 2½ W. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,029; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is Dec. There is a memorial west window to Lady Hatherley, who is buried in the churchyard, and the reredos was erected in memory of Lord Hatherley. *B. House,* in a small park, is a seat in the pa. *Sekford Hall,* a fine Elizabethan building, is now a farmhouse.

Bealings, Little, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 3 S.W. of Woodbridge; ac. 764; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is in Gothic style. *B. Grove,* in good grounds, and commanding a fine view, is a seat in the pa.

Bealnabrack, stream running through a glen of the same name, N.W. co. Galway, Ir. It falls into Lough Corrib.

Beamhurst, ha., pa. of Checkley (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 N.W. of Uttoxeter.

Beaminster, pa., mkt. to. (TH.), and head of U., W. Dors., 6 N.E. of Bridport; ac. 4,916. The church of the Virgin Mary, which is 15th-cent. and mostly Perp., contains two fine monuments of the Strode family, some memorial tablets, a brass, and several stained-glass windows. A few years ago steps and a doorway leading to the rood-loft were discovered. Holy Trinity Church, a chapel-of-ease at the north-western end of the town, in E. Eng. style, was opened 1851. There are also Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. An institute for working men, with reading-room and library, is maintained by subscription. An almshouse for the support of six poor people, situated near the church, was founded by Sir John Strode, and there are other charities to the yearly value of £85. The B. and Netherby School, founded 1684, for 20 poor boys, is now incorporated with Netherby Grammar School, to which place it has been removed; its endowment is £280 per annum. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, was born here 1635. B. is an ancient town, pleasantly situated in a rich valley, on the Brit. In Domesday Book the lands of B. are mentioned as belonging to the bishopric of Sarum, having been given in 1091 to Bishop Osmund; and until the year 1849 it was part of the mother pa. of Netherby. B. has been several times destroyed by fire; first in 1644, then in the years 1684 and 1781. The *Manor House* and *Parnham House,* an old mansion which possesses a fine hall, are seats in the pa. The withdrawing-room of the latter contains a

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Beadnell, tp.	Chathill (4½)	317	312
Beadnell, eccl. pa.	Chathill (4½)	317	526
Beaford	Umberleigh (6)	205	494
Beagh (1)	Gort	134	2342
Beaghall	Whitley Bridge (2½)	175	398

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Beaksbourne	Bekesbourne	55	370
Bealings, Great	Bealings	76	337
Bealings, Little	Bealings	76	225
Beaminster	Crewkerne (6)	132	1915

portrait of Cromwell, Vicar-General of Henry VIII., and also one of his son Lord Cromwell, and in the gallery are portraits of members of the Strode family. The house was rebuilt and added to in the reign of Henry VIII.; the walls of several chambers are adorned with tapestry.

Beamish, ha. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Chester-le-Street and Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 6 S.W. of Gateshead. The church of St. Andrew, built 1876, is in the Gothic style.

Beamsley in Addingham, tp., pa. of and 2 N. from Addingham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 317.

Beamsley in Skipton, tp., pa. of and 6 E. from Skipton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,843. B. Hospital was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is endowed with £357 per annum for 13 poor widows. B. Beacon is 1,314 ft. above sea-level. *B. Hall,* in a small park, is a seat.

Beanacre, ti., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Melksham (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Beane, affluent, rises near Rushton, N. Herts., and flowing 14 S. falls into the Lea at Hertford.

Beanfield Lawns, pa., N. Northants., near Kettering; ac. 370; soil clay. There are only two houses in the pa.

Beanley, tp. and vil., pa. of Eglingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Alnwick; ac. 2,323. On Hedgeley Moor, in this tp., a battle was fought in 1464, in which Sir Ralph Percy was slain; and a cross, now incomplete, marks the spot. The tp. contains the remains of a British camp.

Beannach, loch, pa. of and 6 N.E. from Rogart (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc. It is 4½ furlongs long by 3 furlongs broad, affords fairly good trout fishing, and drains, by a small burn, into the Brora.

Beanoch, loch, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 4½ N.E. of Lochinver. It is two miles long, with an average width of about two furlongs, and drains into a neighbouring small loch which has an outlet to the Inver. Large trout afford excellent sport.

Beansburn, vil., pa. of Kilmarnock (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 1 N. of Kilmarnock.

Beanston, old mansion, pa. of Prestonkirk (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc., 2½ E.N.E. of Haddington. It was, at one time, a seat of the Earls of Wemyss, but is now used as a farmhouse.

Beanthwaite, ha., pa. of Kirkby Ireleth (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Bear-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* BERE-.

Bear, bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 89,986. Forming a peninsular dis. between Bantry Bay and the estuary of the Kenmare, it contains three whole pas. and part of another, with the to. of Castletown Bearhaven.

Bearcharter, ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Braunton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Beard, or **New Mills,** eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys., 5 N. of Chapel-en-le-Frith. The church of St. George, built 1831, is in the Pointed style. The ha. of B. has chemical works and a foundry. Setts for paving are quarried.

Beard, Thornsett, Ollersett, and Whittle, formerly a tp., pa. of Glossop, N. Derbys. [NEW MILLS.]

Beardon, vil., pa. of Boyton (q.v.), E. Cornw., 5 N. of Launceston.

Beard's Hill, ha., pa. of St. Peter (q.v.), E. Kent. 2 N.E. of Ramsgate.

Bear Green, ha., pa. of Capel (q.v.), W. Surrey, 4 S. of Dorking.

Bearhaven. [CASTLETOWN BEARHAVEN.]

Bearhaven Channel, between Bear Island and Bear bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S. of Lough Glenbeg.

Bear Island, in Bantry Bay, Bear bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S. of Castletown Bearhaven. It is 6½ miles long by 1½ miles broad, and has an area of 4,368 ac. It is hilly and bare-looking, abounds in slate, and has some good cliff scenery. Its western is its highest point (887 ft.), from which it gradually slopes down to the east. Fortified, after the French landed in the neighbourhood, 1796, it has the remains of a number of martello towers around its coasts, off which Feeagh and Greenaan rocks are the chief dangers.

Bearl, tp., pa. of Bywell St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5 E. of Corbridge; ac. 419.

Bearley (in Domesday "Borlei"), pa. and vil., S. Warws., 4 N.W. of Stratford; ac. 934; soil rich, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1875, is a small stone building, and has a Perp. font with octangular basin, adorned with quatrefoils enclosed in circles. There are traces of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and attached to Wootton church in the reign of Richard I.

Bear Park (1), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Durham St. Oswald (q.v.), N. Dur.; ac. 1,086. The church of St. Edmund (1879) is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. Here, beside the Browney, stand the ruins of a residence of the priors of Durham, built about 1200, and rebuilt 1342; a gable remains, containing part of a mullioned window, over which is a quatrefoil. David Bruce lodged here on the day before the battle of Neville's Cross (1346). The pa. contains a large colliery and coke ovens. (The name is a corruption of "Beaurepaire.")

Bear Park (2), ha., tp. of Carperby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., ½ N. of Aysgarth.

Bearsden, vil., pa. of New Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 3¼ N. of Maryhill. It contains a large number of handsome villas, and is a favourite residential place for Glasgow business men. The scenery in the neighbourhood is pleasing and varied in character.

Bearsted, pa. and vil., head of petty sess. div., Mid Kent, 2 S.E. of Maidstone; ac. 610; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying sandy loam and clay. The church of Holy Cross, restored since 1863, is chiefly E. Eng. The south porch is Norm., and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Beamish	Gateshead (6)	268	6346
Beamsley in Skipton	Skipton (6)	221	179
Beanfield Lawns	Rushton (3)	76	15
Beanley	Alnwick (7)	309	103
Bear	.....	.....	13961
Beard, or New Mills	Glossop (2)	192	5498

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bear Island	Bantry (15)	195	967
Bearl	Corbridge (5)	286	52
Bearley	Bearley	115	188
Bear Park (1)	Aldin Grange (½)	254	3030
Bearsden	Bearsden	409	1561
Bearsted	Bearsted	43	645

south of the chancel arch is a turret which led to the rood-loft. Four Pointed arches on varying piers separate the nave from the aisle; and at three corners of the tower are a lion, an ox, and an eagle, the fourth being occupied by an eight-sided turret. *Milgate Park* is a seat in the pa.

Bearstone, tp., pa. of Mucklestone (q.v.), N. Salop, 6 N.E. of Market Drayton.

Bearswood Green, ha., pa. of Hatfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Thorne.

Bearwardcote, tp., pa. of Etwall (q.v.), S. Derbys., 6 S.W. of Derby; ac. 457.

Bearwood, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Hurst and Wokingham (q.v.), E. Berks., 6 S.E. of Reading; ac. 3,000. The church of St. Catherine, built about 1845, is in Dec. style. *B.*, a fine mansion in Elizabethan style, stands in grounds which were once part of Windsor Forest, and are still wild in character. Specimens of *Cedrus deodara*, with many varieties of fir, are to be found here; and hollies and junipers abound. The magnificent lake of 43 ac. contains an island of more than an acre in area, besides several smaller ones. The picture gallery of the house contains many well-known Dutch and Flemish paintings. *Sindlesham House* is another seat in the pa.

Beaston, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Broadhempston (q.v.), S. Dev.

Beath, pa., S.W. Fifes., Sc., 5 E.N.E. of Dunfermline; ac. 6,345, water 57. Although the soil is harsh and cold, agriculture is successfully carried on. Carboniferous limestone, worked sparingly, is the prevailing rock; and coal occurs. The present pa. church (1835) is a handsome building, besides which there are three Free churches, a Baptist chapel, and several public schools. In the old pa. church was held the first regularly-organised meeting of the Protestant nobility of Sc., resulting in the Covenant.

Beathwaite Green, ha., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 3 N. of Milnthorpe.

Beats, Great, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), S. Lincs., 10 N.W. of Boston; ac. 55; soil peat, overlying clay.

Beats, Little, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), S. Lincs., 9 N. of Boston; ac. 68; soil heavy loam, overlying clay.

Beattock, pl. with railway junction, pa. of Kirkpatrick Juxta (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc., 2 S.W. of Moffat. An important annual sale of Cheviot rams is held here. B. Hill has a height of 851 ft. *B. House* is a seat.

Beauchamp Hatch. [HATCH-BEAUCHAMP.]

Beauchamp Roothing. [ROOTHING, BEAUCHAMP.]

Beauchief Abbey, pa., E. Derbys., 3 S.W. of Sheffield; ac. 745; soil loamy, overlying gritstone. The chapel of St. Thomas, erected 1660 from the ruins of the abbey, has a Norm. tower. B. Abbey was founded about 1176 by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, Lord of Alfreton, Norton, and Marnham. It was placed in the hands of a Præmonstratensian abbot and canons from Welbeck. The whole of the abbey was dismantled at the time of the Dissolution, and the only remains now extant, besides the hillocks which show the extensive foundations of the old buildings, are the western tower and a portion of the nave of the church. In the 17th cent. Samuel Vegge restored and fitted up the abbey chapel as a church, and at the same time took most of the remains to build his house at B. A curious stone, said to have been the abbey altar-piece, is in the possession of the Foljambe family at Osberton, Notts. It represents the murder of Thomas à Becket; underneath are three escutcheons with the arms of Foljambe impaling Ireland. *B. Hall*, a seat, stands near the abbey, in extensive gardens and grounds, and was built in the reign of Charles II.

Beaudesert (in Domesday "Donnelie"), pa., S. Warws., near Henley; ac. 1,285; soil loamy and marl, subsoil various. The church of St. Nicholas is partly Norm. with Perp. tower; there are traces of Norm. masonry in the walls of the nave and chancel; the other Norm. features are the buttresses supporting the east end, a fine east window with zigzag, star, and other mouldings, and a richly-ornamented chancel arch, with two courses of zigzag mouldings resting on clustered cylindrical shafts with scolloped capitals; there is a remarkable Dec. window with five foils in the chancel; a portion of the rood-screen remains, and there is a mutilated stoup in the interior of the church, near the south door. The Rev. Richard Jago, poet, and friend of Shenstone, was a native of the pa.

Beaufort, eccl. pa. and small to., pas. of Aberystruth and Bedwelty (Mons.) and Llangattock and Llangunider (q.v.), Brecons., 2 N.E. of Tredegar. The church of St. John, built 1842, is a plain sandstone structure. There are extensive iron and steel works, and fire-bricks are made here.

Beaufort Castle, on the Beauly, pa. of Kiltarlity (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 4 S.W. of Beauly. A fortress stood here in the reign of Alexander II.; and was besieged by the English, 1303. It was succeeded by other buildings on the same site, one of which was taken by Cromwell, and afterwards burnt to the ground by the Duke of Cumberland, 1746. The present castle, the seat of Lord Lovat, is in the Scottish baronial style, and was erected 1882. The place is closely associated with memories of Simon, Lord Lovat, who was beheaded on Tower Hill for his share in the rising of 1745–46.

Beaulieu (1), pa. and lib., S. Hants, 6 N.E. of Lymington; ac. 8,521, water and foreshore 1,397; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew, originally the refectory of B. Abbey, is E. Eng. The stone pulpit is almost identical for its richness with that of Magdalen College, Oxford. B. Abbey, founded by King John, became the asylum of Margaret of Anjou soon after the battle of Barnet, and, in the reign of Henry VII., of Perkin Warbeck. The ruins are in a valley surrounded by a wall, and the entrance is through a stone gateway close to a square building supposed to have been the abbey gate-house, and converted into a family seat after the Dissolution; to the east are the cloisters of the abbey, and a long building, probably

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bearwardcote	Willington (3)	133	29
Bearwood	Wokingham (2)	36	850
Beath	Cowdenbeath	428	8298
Beats, Great	Boston (10)	107	4
Beats, Little	Boston (9)	107	5

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Beauchief Abbey	Beauchief	155	99
Beaudesert	Bearley (4)	115	141
Beaufort	Beaufort	175	6007
Beaulieu (1)	Lyndhurst Road (4)	84	864

the dormitory. B. Heath to the north-east is part of an extensive tract of heath-land adjacent to the New Forest. *Palace House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Beaulieu (2), pa. on the Boyne, Ferrard bar., S.E. co. Louth, Ir., 2 N.E. of Drogheda; ac. 1,011. This is a fertile tract, producing a variety of fine crops. The pa. church contains a number of monuments to the memory of members of the Montgomery family. *B. House* is a seat.

Beauly (1), to., burgh of barony, and sub-port, pa. of Kilmorack (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 10 W. of Inverness. A pleasantly-situated and well-built little place, it contains a Roman Catholic chapel, and the pa. and a Free church are in the neighbourhood, with one public and one Roman Catholic school. Trade in coal, lime, timber, grain, and fish is carried on. Twenty annual fairs take place here or in the vicinity. The river is crossed by a railway viaduct, but the fine old stone bridge of five arches was destroyed by floods 1891. The ruins of the priory of St. John, founded 1232, are very fine. (The name, pronounced "Buley," is a corruption of the French *Beau lieu.*)

Beauly (2), river, N.E. Invs., Sc. Formed by the junction of the Farrer with the Glass, it has a course of 16 miles, and falls into B. Firth in the neighbourhood of B. It presents some most romantic waterfalls, below which it swarms with salmon, sea-trout, and common trout. B. Firth forms the upper part of the Moray Firth, and is crossed by Kessock Ferry. The Caledonian Canal here opens into the sea at Clachnaharry, in the neighbourhood of Inverness.

Beaumanor, lib., manor, and park, pa. of Barrow-upon-Soar (q.v.), N. Leics., 3 W. of Mount Sorrel; ac. 1,210; soil marl. Some parts of the manor lie within Charnwood Forest, and here are quarries of slate, whetstone, and other stone. The mansion of B. stands in a fine well-wooded forest, and there is a good avenue of elms. Among the antiquities of the place are the bedstead upon which Richard III. slept the night before Bosworth Field, and several chairs made from the wood of old (12th-cent.) London Bridge. There is a fine carved-oak staircase.

Beaumaris, pa., mun. bor., seaport and mkt. to. (S.), and watering-place on the Menai Strait, near its

Beaumaris Castle.

junction with the Irish Sea, Anglesey, 7 N.E. of Bangor; ac. of pa. 1,220, of bor. 3,159. The church of SS. Mary and Nicholas is a massive structure, probably built about the same time as the castle, but the chancel dates from the 16th cent. The form of the clerestory windows is peculiar, as they are quatrefoils in circles. There are some remains of old woodwork, and some monuments to the Bulkeley family, one being of white marble, by Westmacott. In the vestry is an alabaster altar-tomb with recumbent figures, said to have been brought from Llanfaes priory. B. is a fashionable watering-place, and is much frequented during the summer season. There is a slate manufactory here, and about half a mile from the to. is an eminence called the China Rock, the stone of which, when ground down, is converted into china. The castle, built by Edward I., stands on the outskirts of the to., and consists of an outer and an inner line of defence. The hall is 70 ft. long, and lighted by five Dec. windows. The chapel is in good preservation, and has a groined roof and lancet windows in an arcade; a corridor in the thickness of the wall runs round the greater part of the building. *Baron Hill* and *Henllys* are seats commanding extensive views.

Beaumaris Bay, at the north-east of the Menai Strait, measures 12 miles north-east from Bangor to Great Ormes Head, and 6½ miles across the entrance. It is for the most part occupied by the Lavan Sands, but has a large and safe harbour.

Beaumont (1), pa. on the Eden, E. Cumb., about 4 N.W. of Carlisle; ac. 1,628; soil peat and glacial drift. The church of St. Mary is a small, plain structure. Traces of the Roman Wall exist here. The Carlisle Ship Canal, now used as a railway, passes through the pa.

Beaumont (2), vil., pa. of St. Peter (q.v.), Jersey Island, 2 N.E. of St. Aubin.

Beaumont Chase, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), S. Rutlds., 1½ miles from Uppingham; ac. 463.

Beaumont cum Moze, pa. and vil. at the head of an inlet of the sea, N.E. Essex, 10 E. of Colchester; ac. 3,058, water 221; soil loamy and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard is principally E. Eng. In the north side of the chancel is a small Norm. window with stained glass, whilst the east and south windows are Dec. There was formerly a church of St. Mary at Moze, but it fell into dilapidation and was taken down, the materials being used in the restoration of St. Leonard. At the time of the Norm. survey salt-works were in existence here. The ancient manor of Moze dates from Edward the Confessor's time. About ¼ S. of the present manor house are traces of the Old Hall. *New Hall*, built in the 16th cent., is a seat.

Beaumont Leys, pa., N. Leics., 2 N.W. of Leicester; ac. 1,210; soil gravel and loam, over loam and clay.

Beausale, tp., ha. of Hatton (q.v.), S. Warws., 4 N.W. of Warwick; ac. 1,699.

Beauvoir Town. [De Beauvoir Town.]

Beauworth, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 6 S.E. of Winchester; ac. 1,252. The church of St. James is a small modern building.

Beaver, pl., pa. of and 1 S. from Ashford (q.v.), E. Kent.

Beaver Craig, ravine, pa. of King Edward (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. The scenery is romantic, and

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Beaulieu (2)	Drogheda (2)	32	279
Beauly (1)	Beauly	600	879
Beaumaris, pa.	Menai Bridge (5)	240	1837
Beaumaris, bor.	Menai Bridge (5)	240	2202
Beaumont (1)	Burgh (1)	305	252
Beaumont Chase	Seaton (3)	98	16
Beaumont cum Moze	Thorpe (2)	65	402
Beaumont Leys	Leicester (2)	98	127
Beausale	Berkswell (1½)	99	215
Beauworth	Alresford (4)	57	136

rendered very attractive by the waterfalls of a small burn.

Beaworthy, pa. and small vil., S. Dev., 6 S.W. of Hatherleigh; ac. 3,806; soil sandy and clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Alban, restored 1871, is in the E. Eng. style.

Beazley End, ha., pa. of Wethersfield (q.v.), N.E. Essex, 4 N. of Braintree.

Bebington, pa. on the Mersey, W. Chesh., 3 S.E. of Birkenhead; ac. 5,421; soil marl and clay, overlying rock. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., Dec., and Perp. The Mayer Hall and Library, founded 1866, is a plain building with tower; the library contains 19,000 volumes. Bricks are manufactured here.

Bebington, Higher, tp., pa. of Bebington (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3 S. of Bebington; ac. 944, tidal water 155, foreshore 62. A white freestone is quarried here, and is largely used in building for ornamental work.

Bebington, Higher, Christchurch, eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Bebington (q.v.), W. Chesh., 1 N.W. of Lower Bebington. Christ Church, built 1859, is in the E. Eng. style.

Bebington, Higher, St. Peter, or **Rock Ferry,** eccl. pa., formed from the civil pa. of Bebington (q.v.), W. Chesh., 2 S. of Birkenhead. The church, built 1842, is in the Norm. style. About 1835 this place consisted of only three or four houses, but since then it has become a favourite suburb of Liverpool, and has many villa residences.

Bebington, Lower, tp., pa. of Bebington (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 S.E. of Birkenhead; ac. 1,054, tidal water 415, foreshore 138.

Bebside, tp. and large vil., pa. of Horton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 2 W. of Blyth; ac. 535. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring mines.

Beccles, pa., mkt. to. (F.), mun. bor., and head of petty sess. div., on the Waveney, N.E. Suff., 8 W. of Lowestoft; ac. 1,767. The church of St. Michael is Perp., with detached tower. The south porch bears the arms of Bury Abbey, and has over it a room which is used as a library. There are two mission halls, and Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels; and a cemetery of $10\frac{1}{2}$ ac. with two chapels. There is an estate of £300 a year, which is applied to the benefit of the poor, and there are other charities and some almshouses. There is a good hospital, built 1874, and two wards have since been added. The grammar school, founded and endowed (1712) by Dr. Faucon-berge, has about £135 a year. There is a school for boys, founded by Sir John Leman, 1631, managed by twelve governors under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. It possesses property amounting to £145 a year; and there are several scholarships of £5 a year. There is also a Sir John Leman's Free School. The streets, mostly converging upon the market in the centre of the town, are commodious and well paved. The town possesses a large estate, which formerly paid the borough expenses and rendered rates unnecessary. This estate, consisting of 958 ac. of marsh and common, and which is being improved in value by the drainage of the marshes, was formerly rented from Bury Abbey. After the Dissolution many disputes arose about the settlement of this land, and it was finally granted by Elizabeth under a charter that remained in force until the Municipal Act of 1835. It is still held of the Crown by a fealty and a nominal rent. There is a corn hall, a town hall used for public purposes generally—the old town hall is used for the town library and a literary institute—and a court-house which was the old gaol. B. has agricultural implement works, a coach-building factory, corn-mills (wind and steam), maltings, nursery grounds, a pottery, and manufactures of bricks, earthenware, tiles, and tobacco pipes. *Rose* (or *Roos*) *Hall* is an ancient Elizabethan mansion near the town.

Becconsall. [HESKETH-WITH-BECCONSALL.]

Beccott, ha., pa. of and $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from Arlington (q.v.), N. Dev.

Bechan, affluent, rises in the Berwyn Mountains, Montgoms., flows 16 miles by Llwydiarth Park, and joins the Einion above Maifod.

Beck (1), vil., pa. of Arthuret (q.v.), E. Cumb., 2 W. of Longtown.

Beck (2), vil., pa. of Ainstable (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3 N.W. of Kirkoswald.

Beckbury, pa., tp., and vil., on the Worfe, S. Salop; ac. 1,343; soil loamy and sandy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Milburgh is E. Eng.; there are two low side windows; the aisles are modern additions. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here. *Caynton House* and *Lower Hall* are seats in the pa.

Beckenham, pa. and to., W. Kent, 7 S.E. of London; ac. 3,856; soil gravel, sand, and clay, overlying sand and clay. The modern (1886) church of St. George, on the site of an old Perp. church, is in the Late Dec. style. In the chancel are credence and sedilia on the south, and an aumbry and a seat for the archbishop on the north; and one of the chapels has a piscina from the old church. There were many monuments in the old church, including a brass (1563), and a 16th-cent. altar-tomb and mural brass have been moved to the new church. Edward King, the antiquary, is buried in the churchyard. The churches of St. Paul and Holy Trinity are in E. Eng. style. There are also Baptist, Wesleyan, and two Congregational chapels, three almshouses (1694), and a cottage hospital. King William IV.'s Naval Asylum was endowed by Queen Adelaide (as a memorial of her husband) for 12 widows of naval officers. Margaret Finch, Queen of the Gypsies, was buried (1740), aged 109, in the pa. *Kelsey Manor* is a seat, with a private chapel of St. Agatha attached to the house.

Beckering Holton. [HOLTON-BECKERING.]

Beckermet, St. Bridget, coast pa. on the Calder, W. Cumb., about 8 S.E. of Whitehaven; ac. 5,063; subsoil sand and gravel, overlying New Red Sandstone. The old church of St. Bridget, now used as the pa. church, has a chancel arch of about 1220. The new church (1842) is in E. Eng. style.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Beaworthy	Halwill Junction	210	268
Bebington	Bebington	192	41013
Bebington, Higher	Bebington	192	4372
Bebington, H., Chch.	Bebington	192	1662
Bebington, H., St. P.	Bebington	192	2278
Bebington, Lower	Bebington	192	5216
Bebside	Bebside	288	78
Beccles	Beccles	109	6669
Beckbury	Albrighton (2)	149	319
Beckenham	Beckenham	9	20707
Beckermet, St. B.	Beckermet (1)	294	655

Beckermet, St. John, coast pa. adjoining Beckermet, St. Bridget (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 2,946. The church of St. John is a modern building. Bacon-curing is one of the chief industries.

Beckermonds, ha., pa. of Arncliffe (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ miles from Hubberholme.

Beckett, ti., pa. of Shrivenham (q.v.), N.W. Berks., 5 S.W. of Faringdon.

Beckfoot (1), ha., pa. of and near the to. of Bingley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Beckfoot (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Kirkby Lonsdale (q.v.), S. Westmd.

Beckfoot (3), coast ha., pa. of Holme St. Cuthbert (q.v.), W. Cumb., 6½ N.E. of Ravenglass.

Beckford, pa. and vil. on the Carrant, E. Gloucs., 5 N.E. of Tewkesbury; ac. 2,667; soil various. The church of St. John the Baptist is Norm.; the chancel arch and that of the entrance doorway are good specimens of the period. There are three charities for the support of the poor, two of which are derived from land. A saline spring rises in the pa. *B. Hall,* to which a Roman Catholic chapel is attached, is a seat.

Beckham, East, pa., N. Norf., 5 E. of Holt; ac. 782. The church of St. Helen is in ruins, the only portions standing being the walls of the chancel and nave, and the south porch.

Beckham, West, pa., N. Norf., 5 S.W. of Cromer; ac. 785; soil various. The church of All Saints is mainly E. Eng. Erpingham Union Workhouse, built 1851, is situated here.

Beckhampton, ti., pa. of Avebury (q.v.), N. Wilts., 6 W. of Marlborough.

Beckingham (1), pa. and vil. on the east bank of the Witham, S. Lincs., 5 E. of Newark; ac. 3,200; soil heavy loam and clay, overlying stone and clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1858 and 1888, is E. Eng. and Perp.; the tower contains a curious clock, said to be of Elizabethan date. The north doorway is Norm., and the E. Eng. doorway of the south porch is ornamented with chevron, dog-tooth, and nail-head patterns. There are statue brackets at the east end of each aisle, and a 14th-cent. recumbent effigy in stone of a lady. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. The rectory house has fine grounds, with lawns sloping to the Witham, which for some distance separates Lincoln from Notts. *B. Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Beckingham (2), pa. and large vil., N. Notts., 2 N.W. of Gainsborough; ac. 2,521; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Perp. There are Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and a reading-room and library.

Beckington, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 3 N.E. of Frome; ac. 2,025; soil various, overlying clay and ruckley stone. The church of St. Gregory, restored 1873, is Trans. Norm.; there is a fine Norm. font; the vestry was originally a family chapel; three canopied niches, holding recumbent figures, remain on the north side of the chancel; there are two brasses, one of which is to John St. Maur, who died 1485, and Elizabeth his wife, ancestors of the Protector Somerset; and an inscribed slab with effigy in the north aisle to Samuel Daniel, poet-laureate, and famous as a writer of masques, who died 1619. The vil. was once renowned for its cloth manufacture. Thomas de Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born here *c.* 1385. The *Manor House* dates from an early period; and about half a mile to the east is *Seymour's Court,* the residence of Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, brother of the Lord Protector and second husband of Queen Katherine Parr, now used as a farmhouse. *B. Castle,* another ancient mansion, is a seat in the pa.

Beckjay, tp., pa. of Clungunford (q.v.), S. Salop, 9 N.W. of Ludlow.

Beckley (1), pa. and tp., E. Oxon, 5 N.E. of Oxford; ac. of pa. 5,859, of tp. 3,620; soil sand and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp.; the Dec. chancel (about 1320) has some fine pieces of 14th-cent. glass in the windows; the Perp. nave (Henry VII.) has only two arches on each side resting on clustered pillars and moulded caps; at the east end of the south aisle (which, like the north aisle, is Dec. and Perp.) are image brackets, and each aisle has a squint (now blocked up); there is a plain piscina, and a small opening with foliated head still contains the sanctus bell; the tower rests on plain recessed arches, and the staircase leading to it is in a round pyramidal-roofed turret at the north-east corner; the plain cylindrical font, to which is attached a stone desk on a shaft with moulded cap, is against the north-east pillar of the nave; an hourglass-stand still remains on the pulpit. There are almshouses for four poor men and four poor women; and the charities amount to about £100. Traces of the Roman road from Alcester to Dorchester are still to be found.

Beckley (2), pa., E. Sussex, 5 N.W. of Rye; ac. 5,619; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1885, is E. Dec. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The Rother separates B. from Kent.

Beck, Little, ha., pa. of Eskdaleside-cum-Ugglebarnby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Whitby.

Beck Row, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Mildenhall (q.v.), W. Suff.

Becks, vil., pa. of and 2 S. from Marshfield (q.v.), W. Gloucs.

Beckside (1), ha., pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs., not far from the northern part of the to. of Cartmel.

Beckside (2), ha., pa. of Kirkby Ireleth (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4 N.W. of Ulverston.

Beckton (1), pl., pa. of Woolwich (q.v.), Essex, 8 E. of Charing Cross, London.

Beckton (2), pl. in the neighbourhood of Lockerbie, pa. of Dryfesdale (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc. A chapel once stood here. There is a fine mineral well.

Beckwithshaw, small vil. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Pannal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Harrogate. The church of St. Michael and All Angels, built 1886, is in E. Eng. style.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Beckermet, St. John	Beckermet (1)	294	682
Beckford	Beckford	170	433
Beckham, East	Sherringham (2)	138	68
Beckham, West	Sherringham (2¼)	138	260
Beckingham (1)	Newark (5)	120	282
Beckingham (2)	Beckingham	148	492
Beckington	Frome (3)	107	855
Beckley (1), pa.	Islip (3)	72	685
Beckley (1), tp.	Islip (3)	72	345
Beckley (2)	Rye (6)	70	1141
Beckwithshaw	Harrogate (3)	203	310

Becky, affluent of the Wrey, S. Dev., rises on the east side of Dartmoor Forest. It is four miles long, and has a fall of 80 ft. three miles from its mouth.

Bective, pa. on the Boyne, Upper Navan bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 3 s. of Navan; ac. 3,385, fertile and well cultivated; limestone is the prevailing rock, and is quarried. The ground is well wooded and the scenery pleasing. An abbey was founded here before 1150, the abbot being, *ex officio*, a lord of Parliament; it was very richly endowed. There are also the ruins of an ancient church. The castle, no traces of which now remain, is traditionally said to have been the oldest stone building in the country, the round towers excepted. B. was conferred by Charles I. on Lord Chancellor Bolton, and gives one of his titles to the Marquis of Headfort. *B. House* is a seat.

Bective Bridge, vil. on the Boyne, pa. of Balsoon (q.v.), Mid co. Meath, Ir., 4 N.E. of Trim. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge. Two annual cattle fairs are held. *Trubly Castle* is a seat.

Bedale, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (T.), N.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Northallerton; ac. of pa. 10,377, of tp. 1,682. The church of St. Gregory, restored 1854, is E. Dec. Some arches are good specimens of Pointed and Dec. work, and the embattled tower was formerly a place of refuge. Among the interesting monuments is a decayed recumbent figure in the north aisle, supposed to represent a former rector; a recumbent figure of Sir Brian Fitz Alan, as a Crusader, with one of his wife; and two other recumbent figures in mail (one with the feet resting on a lion) represent Fitz Alans. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and the charities are numerous, including two hospitals for six poor men and three poor women respectively; and there are endowed grammar and National schools. Among the public buildings are a town hall, an assembly room, and a reading-room with free library. *B. Park*, of 100 ac., with an avenue of walnuts, and some fine beech, lime, and oak timber, has a house containing some good works of art.

Bedburn, affluent of the Wear, Dur., rises on Egglestone Common, and is 10 miles long.

Bedburn, North, tp., pa. of Witton-le-Wear (q.v.), S. Dur., 5 N.W. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 2,858. There are large collieries here, and bricks of excellent quality are manufactured.

Bedburn, South, tp., pa. of Hamsterley (q.v.), S. Dur., 7 W. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 7,409. There are remains of a Roman encampment. *Dryderdale Hall* and *Hoppyland Park* are seats.

Bedcester, ha., pa. of Fontmell Magna (q.v.), N.E. Dors., 3 S.W. of Shaftesbury.

Beddgelert (="the Grave of Gelert"), pa. and vil. on the borders of Carnarvs. and Merions., 13 S.E. of Carnarvon; ac. 26,716. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has three Pointed arches, built up in the north wall, evidently belonging to an older church. The vil., 6 S. of Snowdon, is beautifully situated in a green hollow surrounded by mountains and high precipices. It is a great centre of tourist traffic, and in the neighbourhood is some fine mountain scenery. There are slate quarries and copper mines in the vicinity. (The name is derived from the tradition that Llewellyn buried his hound here.)

Beddingham, pa., S.E. Sussex, 2 S.E. of Lewes; ac. 2,918; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1858 and 1866, is E. Eng. and Dec. The clerestories on each side have each two small round windows. The pa. has a reading-room and institute.

Beddington, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Surrey, 2 W. of Croydon; ac. of pa. 3,951, of tp. 3,128; soil light gravelly, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1852 and 1869, is an ancient flint building; the font is Norm., there are some curious miserere stalls, a fine oak screen separates the nave from the chancel, and the pulpit is Elizabethan; the church also possesses a very curious painting, upon 13 panels, of the Last Judgment; there is an altar-tomb with brass effigies (1520). There are endowed charities of about £76 a year; and eight almshouses (the Hospital of St. Mary, B.) give shelter to persons over 60 years of age. Besides two separate endowments of £1,000 each, there is another endowment of £75 for providing the inmates with dinners at Christmas, Ascension, and All Saints. The Wandle flows through the vil. and park of B.; and the bridle-path along the Wandle from Croydon to B. was one of the prettiest walks in England, and was much loved by Ruskin. B. Park was the ancient seat of the Carews. Here Sir Francis Carew planted oranges from pips brought by his nephew, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Queen Elizabeth paid the same Francis a three-day visit, 1599. Some ancient elms are said to have been standing at the time of this visit. The house, built 1709, is now used for the purposes of a Female Orphan Asylum; but the hall, with open-timbered roof and richly wainscotted with oak, has not been changed. There remain also parts of the old gardens, and portions of the old buildings. At Russell Hill, near Purley Junction, are the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools, affording accommodation for 300 children. *B. House* and *B. Place* are seats in the pa.

Beddington Corner, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Beddington (q.v.), Mid Surrey.

Bedfield, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 4 N.W. of Framlingham; ac. 1,276; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp. There are charities of about £52 a year, which are distributed under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners to the repair of the church, the poor, and the school. B. National School draws a small endowment of £7 a year from the above charity.

Bedfont, East, pa. and vil., S.W. Middx., 3 N.E. of Staines; ac. 1,909; soil gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1866, is chiefly Norm., with wooden tower; the chancel arch and one window of the chancel are Norm., and the nave has a double recess; in the chancel are two wall

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn.. and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bective	Bective	28	312
Bedale, pa.	Bedale	226	2827
Bedale, tp.	Bedale	226	1090
Bedburn, North	Beechburn (1½)	248	2478
Bedburn, South	Witton-le-Wear (2)	248	300
Beddgelert	Snowdon (4)	258	1217
Beddingham	Glynde (1¼)	53	454
Beddington, pa.	Waddon	11	6430
Beddington, tp.	Waddon	11	2607
Bedfield	Framlingham (4)	91	357
Bedfont, East	Feltham (1½)	15	1815

paintings—probably of the 13th cent.—of the Crucifixion and the Last Judgment; there is a small brass with effigy having ruff and other marks of the Jacobean period. B. is noted for its "Peacocks," which are two yew-trees standing in the churchyard and overshadowing the entrance of the porch. These trees are trained into the form of peacocks, and bear (cut in the foliage) the date 1704, and the initials of the vicar and churchwardens of that time. They are said to represent two sisters who were "proud as peacocks." Hood has celebrated these trees in a poem, and Pope is thought to have alluded to them when he deplored the want of simplicity in modern gardening. In the pa. is the Spelthorne Sanatorium for Intemperate Women, capable of accommodating 20 inmates; and alongside it is the Middlesex Industrial School (for 15 girls), the same iron chapel serving for both institutions. The pa. has a hall for public meetings (belonging to a limited company), capable of seating 400 people. There are powder mills at the eastern end of the pa., upon the Sion House stream. From coins, urns, and human remains found in the neighbourhood, B. is judged to have been a Roman station.

Bedfont, West, ha., pa. of Stanwell (q.v.), S.W. Middx., 2 N.E. of Staines.

Bedford (1), mun. and parl. bor. (1 member) and mkt. to. (S.), capital of Beds., upon the Ouse; ac. 2,127. The to. is divided for municipal purposes into two wards, the east and the west, and is administered by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and has a recorder, town clerk, etc. There are five pas.—St. Paul's, St. Cuthbert's, St. Mary's, St. John's, and St. Peter's. There are, further, the eccl. pa. of Holy Trinity, and the eccl. districts of St. Leonard's and St. Martin's. The church of St. Paul is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and was of old, as it is now, the seat of a suffragan bishop. The church of St. Cuthbert is old, in parts a Norm. style has been followed; a child of John Bunyan is registered as having been baptised in this church. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and Perp.; that of St. John is E. Eng. and Dec., and has piscina and sedilia. St. Peter's is Saxon and Norm., and its walls show evident traces of the fire, dating from 1010, when the Danes partially destroyed it. The church of the Holy Trinity is of E. Eng. style; St. Leonard's district has an iron church, and St. Martin's district church is of E. Eng. style. B. has a Roman Catholic chapel, and very many Nonconformist places of worship. The most notable of these is the Bunyan Chapel, which retains some relics of John Bunyan, among them being his chair, and which is entered through a pair of bronze gates presented by the Duke of B. and ornamented by ten panels, each of which depicts some scene—the work of Boehm—from the "Pilgrim's Progress." Though John Bunyan was born at Elstow (q.v.), a mile away, he was imprisoned for some time at B., and it was here he did much of his writing. He is further commemorated by a statue upon St. Peter's Green, presented by the Duke of B., and cast from bells and cannon brought from China; it is throughout suggestive of the "Pilgrim's Progress." Among the chief public buildings are the Corn Exchange, the Shire Hall, the B. Rooms, the Working Men's Institute (with library), the Town and County Club, and the Conservative and Liberal clubs. The town supports five newspapers. B. has a great reputation as an educational centre, and many people settle there for the sake of the educational advantages it affords. These are principally owing to the liberality of an old B. man, Sir William Harpur, alderman and Lord Mayor of London, and to the further fact that the estates which he bestowed upon his native town are in Bloomsbury and

Bedford Bridge.

Holborn, and so have had their value enormously increased. The grammar school, which was founded 1552, is now governed under a scheme approved 1873 by the Endowed Schools Commission. Over the entrance of the old grammar school is a Latin inscription commemorative of Sir William Harpur; but new schools have been built, standing in their own grounds, and these buildings were entered October, 1891. They are in the Tudor style, and have accommodation for 1,000 boys. There are forty-two class-rooms, besides laboratories, work-rooms, etc., and a large assembly hall. The front has a central porch, and one at each end, and an octagonal tower. There is a modern school for 500 boys, and a high school, a modern school, and an elementary school, all for girls, and all belonging to the Harpur trust. Among the charities are an ancient hospital of St. John Baptist (*temp.* Edward III.) for a master and ten brethren, and forty-six almshouses of the Harpur trust. B. Park, at the foot of Cemetery Hill, is a recreation ground, with ornamental water, pavilion, etc. Straw-plaiting and lace-making are largely carried on. The Britannia Ironworks cover 20 ac., and agricultural machinery and portable railways are made. B. is an ancient town, having been a stronghold in Saxon times, and was attacked by the Danes, notably in 1010, when they half burnt it. The castle (*temp.* William I.) was demolished by Henry III., but the keep is still traceable. There was a Saxon monastery here, where Offa, King of Mercia, was buried, but his remains were swept away by a flood. There is also a hospital of St. Leonard (Edward I.), and some remains of a 14th-cent. inn.

Bedford (2), tp. and eccl. pa., formed 1843 from the civ. pa. of Leigh (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 1 N.E. of Leigh; ac. 2,826; soil clayey, overlying sandstone. The brick church of St. Thomas, built 1840, is in

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bedford (1)	Bedford	50	28023
Bedford (2), tp.	Leigh and Bedford	194	9455

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bedford (2), eccl. pa.	Leigh and Bedford	194	9010

E. Eng. style. There are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels here. The pa. possesses some charities. Bricks are made here; and there are cotton and silk factories, a brewery, corn-mills, and an iron foundry. The tp. is intersected by the Bridgewater Canal.

Bedford Level, a large tract of low-lying land in the six counties of Lincs., Northants., Hunts., Cambs., Norf., and Suff., and taking the drainage of nine counties; extending for 60 miles from the Welland in Lincs. to Milton in Cambs., and 40 miles from Peterborough on the Nen in Northants. to Brandon on the Little Ouse in Suff., and containing from four hundred to seven hundred thousand acres. Most of the Isle of Ely is in the B. L. The name of the district is derived from the fact that Francis, Earl of Bedford, with thirteen other landowners, obtained in 1634 the concession of 95,000 ac. upon condition of draining the district. This cost about £100,000, and the contract was disputed by the Crown on the ground that the work was a failure. However, in 1649 the new earl was confirmed in his right, and a further £300,000 were spent in carrying out the work to the present time, when what was wild fen and morass has been turned into fertile and productive land by a process familiar to those who are acquainted with the manner of reclaiming the *polders* in the Netherlands. It is thought that all this district was, in the time of the Romans, forest-land, and that they cut down the forest, which served as a stronghold to the Britons; and after this time the Fens were noted for their fruitfulness. But the 13th cent., which saw great inundations on the other side of the German Ocean, witnessed also the change of all this fertile tract into a sea-swept waste, and it was not till the 15th cent. that Bishop Morton made any attempt to resist the inroads of the sea. The district is divided into the North Level, between the Welland and the Nene; the Middle Level, from the Nene to the old Bedford river; and the South Level, to the south-east of the old Bedford river. In 1664 a charter of incorporation was granted, and a body consisting of governors, bailiffs, and conservators was created to manage the work. Many new cuts and drains have from time to time been made, and as late as 1852 a new drain of 11 miles in length was made to complete the drainage of the Middle Level. In 1862 the sluice of St. Germain's, at the junction with the Ouse, gave way, and 6,000 ac. of good land were laid under water. The old and the new Bedford rivers are parallel in course, 21 miles long, and 1 mile apart, the old river being 70 ft. wide, and the new one 100 ft. The general shape of the district is that of a horse-shoe having the mouth towards the sea.

Bedford Park, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Chiswick, South Acton, and Old Brentford (q.v.), Middx. The modern (1880) church of St. Michael and All Angels is of Queen Anne style. There is a pa.-room, with class-rooms, work-rooms, and soup kitchen; and there is also a Chiswick School of Art, in connection with the Kensington Science and Art Department. Local examinations are held each May, and two "Princess of Wales" scholarships of £25 and £11 are awarded to the two female students who take the highest prizes in the year's competition.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bedford Park	Acton	4	4222

Bedfordshire, an inland county almost in the centre of England, of an irregular oval form, 36 miles in length by 21 miles broad, and covering an area of 462 square miles, having Hunts. and Northants. on the north, Bucks. on the west, Bucks. and Hertfords. on the south, Hertfords. and Cambs. on the east. The general character of the land is level and slightly undulating, clothed with woods and plantations, and having very little waste save in the south, where an outlying spur of the Chiltern chalk hills runs north-east (forming the Dunstable and Luton Downs); on these are sheep walks, and they yield useful chalk manure for the lower lands. To the north-west of these hills is a region of clays or chalk-marl, and then a ridge of iron-stone, extending from Leighton Buzzard into Cambs. This tract, which varies from one to five miles in breadth, is for the most part hilly, and abounds in fuller's earth and fossil wood. North of this comes the fertile tract of land called the Vale of Bedford, which consists of Oxford clay, and produces excellent corn. The farms of the county are generally small, and besides the dairy farms (which supply much butter to the London and other markets) and the farms which cultivate the ordinary crops, market-gardening is in some parts extensively carried on. About 88 per cent. of the land is under cultivation. The chief river of the county is the Ouse (which has a winding course of 45 miles from Bucks. to Bedford, where it becomes navigable) and its tributary the Ivel, which joins the Ouse at Tempsford. There are also the Lea and the Ouzel, and other smaller rivers. The Grand Junction Canal, which approaches closely, also affords means of communication. The minerals of B. are of no great importance. There is some limestone, freestone in places, and the chalk-marl (clunch) is quarried and burnt into lime. Traces of coal have been found. Among other fossils of shells and the like may be mentioned the skeleton of a plesiosaurus, which was found near Bedford, 1833. Among the industries, other than working the land, are the manufacture of agricultural implements and straw-plaiting, which is carried on specially at Dunstable and Luton and the neighbourhood. There is also much lace-making and sedge-mat making near the Ouse. The capital of the county is Bedford, upon the navigable Ouse; and there are 9 hundreds, 122 pas., and 10 mkt. towns; and two members represent the county in Parliament. In the Roman period B. formed part of *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and, besides traces of other stations, there are the remains of an amphitheatre at Bradford Magna, a possible camp at Leighton Buzzard (Beaudesert), and the important roads Watling Street and Icknield Street pass through the county. In the Saxon times B. was included in the kingdom of Mercia, and it came into the Danelege under Canute. Whatever castles the county may have possessed are supposed to have been destroyed by King John, though mounds seem to mark some of the sites. There were many religious houses, of which six were of high rank, the chief remains of them being at Elstow and Dunstable. *Woburn Abbey* is now the property of the Duke of Bedford, and, in a large park, is the chief seat in the county. No trace of the ancient abbey remains. The churches of B. afford some fine specimens of architecture of Saxon, Norm., and later periods. The Great Northern, the Midland, and the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bedfordshire	.....	.....	160704

London and North Western Railways pass through the county, as does also the Great North Road.

Bedgreave, ha., pa. of Wales (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Rotherham.

Bedham, pl. with school, pa. of and 1½ N. from Fittleworth (q.v.), W. Sussex.

Bedhampton, pa. and vil., S.E. Hants, 1 W. of Havant; ac. 2,422, water 1,398; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Thomas, restored 1869, is a Gothic building; a good Norm. arch separates the nave from the chancel; there is a fine stained window depicting the Crucifixion and the Last Supper.

Bedhurst, ti., pa. of Compton Abbas (q.v.), W. Dors., 8 N.W. of Dorchester.

Bedingfield, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 8 S.E. of Eye; ac. 1,753; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is in Gothic style; there are some stained windows to the B. family, which takes its name from the pa. There is a town estate bringing in about £45 a year, which under an ancient settlement is applied to repairs of the church and the benefit of the pa. generally. *Flemmings Hall*, once a seat of the Bedingfields, is now a farmhouse.

Bedingham, pa., S. Norf., 4 N.W. of Bungay; ac. 1,323; soil various, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and contains an ancient font, two piscinæ, a chancel screen, a brass, and a stone, beneath which the heart of a member of the family of Brews, or Bruce, is supposed to be buried; there are also two chapels in the church.

Bedlay, estate, pa. of Cadder (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 4 N.W. of Coatbridge. Lime is manufactured. *B. House* is a curious old turreted mansion.

Bedlington, pa., tp., and large vil., on the Blyth, S. Northumb., 5 S.E. of Morpeth; ac. 8,402, water 34, tidal water and foreshore 637; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Cuthbert is Norm.; the open-timbered roof rests on three Norm. arches, which have the dog-tooth ornament in the mouldings. The vil. consists of one broad street about a mile long, and stands on high ground overlooking the North Sea. The pa. of B., still known as "Bedlingtonshire," was prior to 1535 a royal liberty, under the Bishops of Durham; it then formed part of Chester ward in the county of Durham, but by Acts of William IV. and Victoria it has been incorporated in the county of Northumberland. Chains and nails are manufactured here, and there are several large collieries. *Hartford House* is a seat in the pa., close to the Blyth.

Bedlington Colliery, vil., pa. of Bedlington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6 S.E. of Morpeth. The inhabitants are chiefly miners.

Bedlingtonshire. [BEDLINGTON.]

Bedlormie, old keep, pa. of Torpichen (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 5 W.N.W. of Whitburn.

Bedminster, pa. on the south bank of the Avon, E. Somerset, 1 S. of Bristol, of which city it forms a suburb; ac. 4,161. The church of St. John the Baptist is in the E. Dec. style, and has a fine carved stone reredos. In 1300 a hospital was founded here, which afterwards became a glass factory, and is now turned into dwelling-houses. The Avon here flows through an artificial channel crossed by an iron bridge, the old course having been changed into floating docks. Among the industries are collieries, timber-yards, tan-yards, and rope-walks.

Bedminster St. Luke, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Bedminster (q.v.), E. Somerset, and St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, Gloucs. The church, built 1859, is in the Dec. style.

Bedminster St. Paul, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Bedminster (q.v.), E. Somerset. The church was built 1830–31, and beneath is a fine crypt.

Bedmont, ha., pa. of Abbots Langley (q.v.), S.W. Herts., 3 S.W. of St. Albans.

Bednall. [ACTON-TRUSSELL AND BEDNALL.]

Bedrule, pa. and ha. on the Rule, Mid Roxbs., Sc., 4 S.W. of Jedburgh; ac. 13,917. The surface rises to a height of 1,110 ft. above sea-level, the soil on the upper areas being poor and thin, partly boggy, with argillaceous earth and rich loam in the lower portions, all overlying gravel. Silurian and Devonian rocks are presented. The pa. church was rebuilt early in the 19th cent. Old peels and keeps still remain, while the ruins of the castle of the Turnbulls stand near the ha. *Knowesouth*, *Menslaws*, and *Newton* are seats.

Bedstone, small pa. bordering on Herefords., S. Salop, 4 N.E. of Knighton; ac. 776; soil rich loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1879, is Norm., and has a piscina in the chancel. *B. Court* and *B. House* are seats in the pa.

Bedwardine St. John, pa. on the Severn, in the city and co. of Worcester; ac. 3,775. The church of St. John is Perp. with some Norm. remains. It is the most venerable and picturesque church in Worcester.

Bedwardine St. Michael, pa. on the Severn, in the city and co. of Worcester; ac. 12. The church of St. Michael, built 1842, is in the E. Dec. style, and, being shut in on both sides by houses, has windows at the ends only.

Bedwas, pa., tp., and vil., on the Rumney, Mons., the pa. being partly in Glamorgs., 2 N.E. of Caerphilly; ac. 5,057; soil light loam, overlying gravel and loam. The church of St. Barrog is Dec., and contains an old font. There are several coal mines and some chemical works.

Bedwelty, pa. and vil., W. Mons., 7 S.W. of Pontypool; ac. 16,244; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Nannan, restored 1858, is E. Eng. The pa. contains several iron works and collieries.

Bedwin, Great, pa. and large vil., formerly a bor., S.E. Wilts., 5 S.W. of Hungerford; ac. 9,680; soil clay, overlying chalk and greensand. The church of St. Mary, restored 1854, is Late Norm.; in the chancel is the altar-tomb, with recumbent effigy, of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bedhampton	Havant (1)	66	700
Bedingfield	Framlingham (4)	91	299
Bedingham	Bungay (4)	114	288
Bedlington	Bedlington	289	16996
Bedminster	Bedminster	119	54194
Bedminster St. Luke	Bedminster	119	7760
Bedminster St. Paul	Bedminster	119	10879
Bedrule	Jedburgh (3½)	369	246
Bedstone	Bucknell (1½)	177	162
Bedwardine St. John	Worcester (1)	120	5522
Bedwardine St. M.	Worcester (1)	120	444
Bedwas, pa.	Bedwas	162	2238
Bedwas, tp.	Bedwas	162	1991
Bedwelty	Bedwelty	172	38953
Bedwin, Great	Bedwin	66	1627

Sir John Seymour (d. 1536), father of Lady Jane Seymour, and an effigial brass to John Seymour (d. 1510), her brother. The Wansdyke and the Kennet and Avon Canal pass through the pa. There is a charity for apprenticing boys, and another for educating poor children. *Wolf Hall* (formerly *Wulfhall*), a seat in this pa., was the residence of Sir John Seymour; and Jane Seymour was married here, 1536, to Henry VIII.

Bedwin, Little, pa. and vil. on the Kennet and Avon Canal, S.E. Wilts., 3½ S.W. of Hungerford; ac. 4,176; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael dates from the Trans. period.

Bedworth (in Domesday "Bedeword"), pa. and large vil., N. Warws., 3½ S. of Nuneaton; ac. 2,157; soil and subsoil clay and sand. All Saints' Church is in the Gothic style. There is a cemetery near the church extending over nearly 8 ac., with a mortuary chapel attached. The principal charity is that devised by the Rev. Nicholas Chamberlain, rector in 1715, part of which has been expended in erecting almshouses and large schools. The pa. is intersected by the Coventry Canal, and contains large coal and ironstone mines; hats, tape, and ribbons are manufactured; and there are iron boiler works, brick works, maltings, and a silk-throwing mill. The Wake week, beginning on the first Sunday in September, is kept as a holiday.

Bee, sea-loch, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), South Uist island, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It is three miles long, one mile wide, and two fathoms deep. Trout, mullet, and flounders are taken.

Beeby, pa. and vil., N. Leics., 6 N.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,020; soil clay, overlying lias lime. The E. Eng. church of All Saints has a tablet of 1645 to a former rector, and an early 18th-cent. stone. There is a fine covered well near the church.

Beech, tp., pa. of Swinnerton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 N.W. of Stone.

Beechamwell, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 5 S.W. of Swaffham; ac. 3,723; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is an E. Eng. edifice, with round tower. The roof of the nave is thatched; there are two 15th-cent. brasses, and a chalice dated 1569. The churches of All Saints and St. John in this pa. are in ruins. Roman pottery, coins, and human remains have been discovered; and there is a singular earthwork (the Devil's Dyke), which extends about 9 miles from Caldecott to Narborough. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Beech Hill, ti. and eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Stratfieldsaye (q.v.), S. Berks., 7 S. of Reading. The church of St. Mary the Virgin dates from 1867, and there is a Baptist chapel in the pa. Nicholas de Stoteville founded (1170) a Benedictine priory of St. Leonard, but nothing of it older than 1648 remains. *B. House* is a seat.

Beeching-Stoke, pa. and vil., N.E. Wilts., 6 S.E. of Devizes; ac. 880; soil and subsoil greensand with clay. The church of St. Stephen is Dec. There are some small charities. In the pa. are the remains of an ancient entrenchment which encloses about 30 ac.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bedwin, Little	Bedwin (1½)	66	487
Bedworth	Bedworth	100	5485
Beeby	Thurnby & Scraptoft	142	106
Beechamwell	Swaffham (4)	[(2) 111	363
Beech Hill	Mortimer (2)	43	292
Beeching-Stoke	Woodboro' (1½)	79	161

Beechwood, vil., pa. of Berkeswell (q.v.), S. Warws., 4 S.W. of Coventry.

Beeding, Lower, large pa., N.W. Sussex, 5 N.E. of Horsham; ac. 8,611; soil various. The modern (1840) church of the Holy Trinity, enlarged 1864, is in the E. Eng. style. St. Leonard's Forest is a district chapelry, and has St. John's chapel-of-ease. Holmbush Beacon Tower, 106 ft. high, is a landmark for the neighbourhood, and commands a wide view. *Beeding Wood*, *Crabtree Hall*, *Leonardslee* (on a height with good view), *Roffey Park*, *Selehurst* (with good view of W. Sussex from Shoreham to Petersfield), and *South Lodge* are seats in the pa.

Beeding, Upper, pa. on the Adur, W. Sussex, 1 E. of Steyning; ac. 5,405; soil various. The church of St. Peter, restored 1854, is partly Norm., and is covered with ivy. Sele or Seal Priory, founded (1075) by William de Braose, was in the pa. Magdalen College, Oxford, possessed it in 1491, and lent it to the Carmelite friars of Shoreham, whose house the sea had swallowed up. In 1544 the priory had passed to the Crown, and the college again got possession of it. The monastery was north of the church, and in 1790 the Great Chamber, connected with the church by a cloister, formed part of the vicarage.

Beedon, pa. and vil., S. Berks., 7 N. of Newbury; ac. 2,012; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas, once a chapel to Farnborough, restored 1882, is Trans. Norm., with an E. Eng. south doorway. The discovery was made 1877 of many Roman and Romano-British remains, mixed with which were Samian and other ware, and bones of the goat, the red-deer, and the ox.

Beeford, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 8 S.E. of Driffield; ac. of pa. 5,747, of tp. 3,753; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Leonard is Perp. In the chancel is a brass with cope-clad effigy (1492) of a former rector. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational chapels. An annual statute fair is still held here.

Beeleigh, ha., pa. of Maldon St. Peter (q.v.), N.E. Essex, 1 W. of Maldon.

Beeley, tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Bakewell (q.v.), W. Derbys., 3 S.E. of Bakewell; ac. 3,039; soil light sandy, overlying gritstone and clay. The church of St. Anne, restored 1884, is E. Eng.; within the porch is the earliest portion of the building, a round-headed Norm. doorway (1150–60) much mutilated. The acutely-pointed archways into the chancel and the tower are Dec., as also the priest's door on the south side of the chancel, and the belfry windows; the battlements and pinnacles of the tower and a window in the chancel are Perp. There are monuments in the chancel to the Savilles, the oldest of which are 1675–76, and a small brass in the north wall of the chancel to John Calvert, 1710, with an effigy. In the churchyard are the remains of a once massive old yew-tree. The manufacture of grindstones is a noted industry.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Beeding, Lower	Faygate (1½)	34	1284
Beeding, Upper	Steyning (½)	53	506
Beedon	Hermitage (2)	57	272
Beeford, pa.	Lowthorpe (4)	218	931
Beeford, tp.	Lowthorpe (4)	218	728
Beeley	Rowsley (2)	149	390

Beelsby, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 6 W. of Waltham; ac. 2,189; soil chalk and clay, overlying same. The old church of St. Andrew was taken down and rebuilt 1890.

Beeney, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from St. Juliot (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Beenham-Vallence, pa., S. Berks., 8 E. of Newbury; ac. 1,780; soil clay and loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style, with red-brick tower. There used to be a brass (1586) here to William Carter; and there is a monument to T. Stackhouse, vicar (1752). The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here. *B. House,* in a park of 60 ac., is a seat in the pa.

Beer (1), ti. and fishing ha., pleasantly situated in a deep narrow glen, pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Seaton (q.v.), E. Dev. The church of St. Michael, chapel-of-ease to the church at Seaton, is in the

BEER HEAD.
(*From a photograph by Hudson.*)

Dec. style. The Congregationalists and Brethren have places of worship here. B. is noted for its manufacture of Honiton lace, and Queen Victoria's wedding-dress was made in this ha., 1839. Here are large freestone quarries.

Beer (2), ti., pa. of High Ham (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 1 N. of Langport.

Beer Alston, to. (previous to 1832 a parl. bor.) on the Tamar, pa. of Beerferris (q.v.), S. Dev., 7 S.W. of Tavistock.

Beer-Crocombe, pa. and small vil., W. Somerset, 4 N.W. of Ilminster; ac. 745; soil clayey and loamy, mostly overlying limestone and blue lias. The church of St. James is Perp.

Beerferris, pa. and vil. between the Tamar and the Tavy, S. Dev., 7 S. of Tavistock; ac. 5,786, water 950; soil loamy, overlying clay and slate. The church of St. Andrew, principally built 1243, is a large building of unwrought stone, with Perp. additions; the chancel contains an altar-tomb with cross-legged effigy and a lofty canopy; the north transept has a low arch and effigy of a knight, and there is a Late Trans. high tomb of Purbeck marble; the east window has ancient stained glass, and while coping these figures, Charles A. Stothard (1787–1821), artist and antiquary, fell from a ladder and was killed; the churchyard has a lich-gate and a slab (formerly in the north transept) of the 15th cent. There is a chapel-of-ease (Holy Trinity) at Beer Alston, built 1848; and the Wesleyans, Congregationalists, United Methodists, and Bible Christians have places of worship there. In the pa. are silver-lead mines, now not worked. Fruit is extensively grown here.

Beerhackett, pa., N. Dors., 5 S.E. of Yeovil; ac. 903; soil clay, overlying rock. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1882, with the exception of the tower, is in the E. Eng. style.

Beerhall, ti., pa. of and near the to. of Axminster (q.v.), E. Dev.

Beesands, ha., pa. of and 2½ S.S.W. from Stokenham (q.v.), S. Dev.

Beesby. [HAWERBY WITH BEESBY.]

Beesby in the Marsh, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 3 N.E. of Alford; ac. 1,070; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt (1841) on the site of a 12th-cent. church, is a plain stone structure. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Beeson, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Stokenham (q.v.), S. Dev.

Beesthorpe, ha., pa. of Caunton (q.v.), S. Notts., 5 N.W. of Newark. *B. Hall,* an Elizabethan mansion, standing in a well-timbered park, is a seat here.

Beeston (1), pa. and to. on the Trent, N. Notts., 3 S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,587. The church of St. John Baptist, partly rebuilt 1842, is in Late Perp. style. The chancel, which is part of the ancient church, has piscina and sedilia; and during the rebuilding the upper part of an E. Norm. stone font was discovered. There are Baptist, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, some institutes and clubs, and a cemetery with one mortuary chapel. Some remains of an old stone cross formerly existed near the church, and tradition makes it a market cross. The Nottingham Canal passes through the pa., which has fine scenery, and is a favourite residence of Nottingham business men. Hosiery is manufactured; and there are large cycle works, silk and lace works, and an iron foundry.

Beeston (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., in the bor. of and 2 S.W. from Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,567. The church of St. Mary, probably built originally towards the close of the 11th cent., is E. Dec.; the church was enlarged and partly rebuilt 1790, restored 1873, and partly rebuilt 1886; the surface of the wall below the east window is ornamented with coloured tiles; there are several 17th-cent. brasses, one of which is to William Pickering, of Cross Flats, who was Mayor of Leeds (d. 1687); some old communion plate remains, including a flagon and plate of pewter, dated 1489, with the inscription "Richard, Gracious King," and a silver chalice dated 1639; there are also a painted chest and table of the Jacobean period; the arch of a Norm. doorway, with zigzag mouldings and cushion capitals, which formed part of the original church, has been placed in the vestry. The vil. contains Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and a large temperance hall. The chief industry is coal-mining, which has been carried on for more than two centuries; there are also iron foundries and woollen manufactories.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Beelsby	Waltham (6)	152	190
Beenham-Vallence	Aldermaston (1½)	45	517
Beer-Crocombe	Ilminster (4)	165	139
Beerferris	Tavistock (6)	251	1911
Beerhackett	Sherborne (4)	118	85
Beesby in the Marsh	Alford (3¾)	130	127
Beeston (1)	Beeston	123	6948
Beeston (2)	Beeston	183	2962

Beeston (3), tp., pa. of Bunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 10½ S.E. of Chester; ac. 1,957. The Shropshire Union Canal passes through the tp. The castle, situated on an isolated summit known as B. Rock, was built in the 13th cent., dismantled 1646, and has since been allowed to fall to ruin. There is a well extending to the depth of B. Brook, 122 yards below, in the valley.

Beeston (4), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Sandy (q.v.), E. Beds.

Beeston, All Saints, with Little Bittering, pa., W. Norf., 6 N.E. of Swaffham; ac. 2,471; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, which has a spire, is E. Dec., and contains a finely-carved screen; the rectory is a moated house.

Beeston Regis, pa. on the sea-coast. N. Norf., 2 N.W. of Cromer; ac. 822; soil heath and sand The church of All Saints, restored 1867, is Dec.; there are portions of a painted screen at the back of the Communion table. The remains of Beeston Priory, dedicated to St. Mary in the Mead, and founded in the time of King John, are standing here, consisting of the west end of the large church, with a small tower. *Beeston Hall* is a seat.

Beeston Rock. [BEESTON (3).]

Beeston, St. Andrew, small pa. and vil., S.E. Norf., 3½ N.E. of Norwich; ac. 623; soil light and various, overlying sand. Only the foundations of the church remain; a thorn bush indicates the site, and a service was formerly held once a year.

Beeston, St. Lawrence, pa., N.E. Norf., 6 S.E. of Walsham; ac. 519; soil mixed, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Lawrence is a small structure with round tower; there are several fine monuments of the Preston family. *Beeston Hall*, in Gothic style, standing in a well-wooded park, has long been the seat of the Preston family, who were devoted adherents of Charles I., Jacob Preston attending the monarch on the scaffold, and receiving from him a ring, still preserved at the hall.

Beeswing, ha., pa. of New Abbey (q.v.), E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 7 S.W. of Dumfries.

Beetha, affluent, rises 5 E. of Kendal, S. Westmd., flows 14 S.W., and falls into the Kent near Milnthorpe.

Beetham, pa., tp., and vil., S. Westmd., 1½ S. of Milnthorpe; ac. of pa. 13,553, of tp. 5,147, water 23. The pa. is hilly, and contains slate and limestone. The church of St. Michael contains monuments to the Betham family. There is an endowed grammar school, founded 1663, and in the vil. are paper-mill and cotton-mill.

Beetley, pa., W. Norf., 4 N.W. of East Dereham; ac. 1,770; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, partly restored 1875, is a small E. Eng. structure; there is a fine but mutilated carved piscina. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a fuel allotment of 20 ac.

Beeves Rocks Lighthouse, in the mouth of the Shannon, between cos. Kerry and Clare, Ir., 3 E.S.E. of Foynes island. It has a fixed white and red light at an altitude of 40 ft., and is seen 10 miles. The rocks, being steep-to, can be closely approached by vessels without danger.

Befcote, ha., pa. of Gnosall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 5 S.W. of Stafford.

Beg (1), stream, N.E. Perths., Sc. It unites with the Lochy at the Spittle of Glenshee to form the Shee, and flows through some fine Highland scenery.

Beg (2), sea-loch, pa. of Bracadale (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 1½ miles from the island of Oronsa. Being much exposed towards the west, it does not afford a good anchorage.

Beg (3), loch, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Mid Caith., Sc., 9 S. of Halkirk. It is traversed by the Thurso immediately after its issue from Loch More, and is much overgrown with rushes. Fairly good salmon-fishing is afforded for a single rod.

Begbroke, pa. and vil., Mid Oxon, 5 S.E. of Woodstock; ac. 612; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael, partially repaired 1846, is chiefly Norm., with saddleback tower; the Norm. chancel has a small Norm. east window, and the arch is Norm. with zigzag mouldings and ornamented shafts; the nave has a south doorway (Norm.) with zigzag mouldings and recessed shafts, and the open roof is high-pitched; there is an octagonal Perp. font; the base and part of an ancient cross are in the churchyard; and there is also a coped coffin-lid of stone in the church.

Begelly, pa. and tp., S. Pembs., 5 S. of Narberth; ac. of pa. 3,878, of tp. 2,447. The church of St. David is E. Eng. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Begerin (= "Little Ireland"), island in Wexford Harbour, E. co. Wex., Ir., 2 N.E. of Wexford to. It has an area of 21 ac.

Beggars Bush, vil., pa. of Donnybrook (q.v.), E. co. Dub., Ir., 1 S.E. of Dublin. There are barracks here.

Beggary, affluent (4½ miles long) of the Ouse, N.E. Beds.

Beggeridge, ha., pa. of Wellow (q.v.), E. Somerset, 5 S. of Bath.

Beginish, island in Blasket Sound, Valencia Harbour, S.W. co. Kerry, Ir. Off it are the Theogh Rocks, dangerous to vessels passing through the sound.

Beglie, Wicks of, pass in the Ochils, pa. of Dron (q.v.), S E. Perths., Sc., 3½ W. of Abernethy.

Beglieve, pl., pa. of Knockbride (q.v.), S.E. co. Cav., Ir., within 4 miles of Bailieborough.

Beg, Lough (1), an expansion of the Bann after its exit from Lough Neagh, Upper Toome and Lochinsholin bars., cos. Antr. and Londy., Ir., 6 W. of Randalstown. It contains a cluster of small islands at its southern extremity.

Beg, Lough (2), Upper Massereene bar., S. co. Antr., Ir., 1 E. of Lough Neagh. It is often known as Lough Portmore. A monastery was founded here by St. Ibar, 420.

Beguildy, pl., pa. of Llanfihangel Beguildy (q.v.), N.E. Radnors., 7 N.W. of Knighton.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Beeston (3)	Beeston Castle	169	302
B., All Saints, w. L.B.	Fransham (1)	116	469
Beeston Regis	West Runton (1)	140	183
Beeston, St. Andrew	Norwich (3½)	114	56
Beeston, St. L.	Salhouse (2)	120	47
Beetham, pa.	Milnthorpe (2)	244	2000
Beetham, tp.	Milnthorpe (2)	244	1196
Beetley	North Elham (2)	126	366
Begbroke	Woodstock Road (1)	69	79
Begelly, pa.	Kilgetty & Begelly	258	838
Begelly, tp.	Kilgetty & Begelly	258	439

Beheena, stream, Magunihy bar., E. co. Kerry, Ir. It is a tributary of the Flesk (q.v.).

Beigham, or **Bayham,** ha., pa. of Frant (q.v.), E. Sussex, 4 S.E. of Tunbridge Wells.

Beighton (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Derbys., 5 S.E. of Sheffield; ac. 3,070; soil mostly light. The church of St. Mary, restored 1868, is Norm. and Perp. In the floor of the chancel is a slab of gritstone with an incised floriated cross in memory of John Tynker, 1418; and in the north wall of the chancel is a piscina. The Wesleyans and Methodists have places of worship. Charities for clothing and other purposes amount to £36 a year, and there is an endowment for the education of 10 poor boys.

Beighton (2), pa. and vil., S.E. Norf., 3 N.E. of Buckenham; ac. 1,016; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1847, is Dec.

Beil, estate, pa. of Stenton (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Dunbar. *B. House*, partly ancient, partly modern, stands amid magnificent grounds and a fine deer-park.

Beil-Grange, ha., pa. of Stenton (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc., 1 N.N.W. of Stenton.

Beith, pa. and mkt. to. (F.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 17¾ S.W. of Glasgow; ac. 11,222. The soil is everywhere rich, fertile, and well cultivated, principally overlying igneous rocks and carboniferous limestone. Coal, iron, limestone, sandstone, and trap are worked. Cheese is manufactured in the landward area. Among the antiquities are a rocking-stone on Cuff Hill, the court hill of the Abbots of Kilwinning, and the remains of the castles of Hessilhead and Giffen. The to. contains the pa. church (rebuilt 1807–10), with a Free, an Evangelical Union, and two United Presbyterian churches. There are also a town hall and public library. Four annual fairs are held. B. dates its prosperity from the 17th cent., when it became a market for woollens and linens, and later a seat of the gauze manufacture. At present the manufactures carried on consist of those of flax, cotton, thread, leather, and furniture, with silk dyeing and printing.

Bekan, pa. on the Robe, Costello bar., E. co. Mayo, Ir., containing part of the vil. of Ballyhaunis (q.v.); ac. 15,202. The soil is of excellent quality, and almost all under cultivation. There are Roman Catholic chapel and several schools, with the ruins of an ancient church. *B.* and *Ballenville* or *Ballinvilla* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Bel-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* BELL-.

Bekesbourne. [BEAKSBOURNE.]

Bel-, for words not found under BEL-, *see* BELL-.

Belan (1), pa., Kilkea and Moone bar., S. co. Kildare, Ir., 6 S.E. of Athy; ac. 1,197. The surface is flat and low, and the soil is generally a light earth. William of Orange is said to have made a short stay here. *B. House* occupies the site of a castle of the Fitzgeralds, taken and destroyed by Cromwell.

Belan (2), pl. with school, pa. of and 2 W. from Berriew (q.v.) Montgoms.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Beighton (1)	Beighton	157	2852
Beighton (2)	Buckenham (3½)	122	266
Beith, pa.	Beith	405	7126
Beith, to.	Beith	405	4795
Bekan	Ballyhaunis	126	4502
Belan (1)	Athy (6)	45	177
Belaugh	Wroxham (½)	123	159

Belan Point, headland, W. Carnarvs., at the south-west entrance to the Menai Strait.

Belaugh, pa. and vil. on the Bure, N.E. Norf., 7 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 854; soil gravel and sand, overlying marl. The church of St. Peter is Gothic, contains an ancient font and a fine screen, and is situated on an eminence on the banks of the river.

Belbroughton, pa. and vil., E. Worcs., 5 N.W. of Bromsgrove; ac. 4,605; soil light, overlying clay. Trinity Church is Norm. There are several charities, chiefly applied to procuring necessaries for poor persons not in receipt of pa. relief. Scythes and other agricultural implements are manufactured. The pa. is intersected by Ram Alley Brook.

Belby, tp., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 724.

Belchamp-Otten, pa., N.E. Essex, 5 N.W. of Sudbury; ac. 1,656; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Ethelbert and All Saints is E. Eng., with a wooden tower.

Belchamp St. Paul, pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 6 N.W. of Sudbury; ac. 2,499; soil clay, loam, and gravel, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1873, is Perp.; there are sedilia in the chancel, and also what seem to be two brasses, so arranged on the stone slab as to look like one brass (dated 1591), and bearing a curious inscription to a woman, although the effigy is that of a man; there are two lozenge-shaped stones with brass shields of arms at the back of the sedilia. Among the charities, which amount to £65 a year, are £15 left for a day-school, and some land and a "brick school" on the Green for a night-school. The affix "St. Paul" had its origin in the fact that King Athelstan (930) presented the pa. to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Belchamp-Walter, pa., N.E. Essex, 4 W. of Sudbury; ac. 2,151; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1860, is E. Eng., except the Norm. north wall of the chancel; the font is Norm., and the chancel contains a white and grey marble monument to members of the Raymond family, and a tomb of one of the De Veres, under a finely-carved Dec. canopy. A mosaic reredos was erected at the time the church was restored. *Belchamp Hall*, containing a fine collection of pictures and china, is a seat in the pa.

Belchester, estate, pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Berws., Sc., 5 N.W. of Coldstream. *B. House* is a seat.

Belchford, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 4 N.E. of Horncastle; ac. 2,478; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, rebuilt 1781 and 1860, and restored 1883, is E. Eng.; the tower is now detached from the body of the church. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. A flint arrow-head has been found in the pa.

Belclare, or **Clare Tuam,** pa. and straggling vil. on the Clare, Clare bar., N. co. Galway, Ir., 5 S.W.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Belbroughton	Stourbridge (4)	141	1902
Belby	Howden (1)	183	33
Belchamp-Otten	Sudbury (4)	59	293
Belchamp St. Paul	Clare (3)	63	602
Belchamp Walter	Sudbury (4)	59	514
Belchford	Horncastle (4)	130	403
Belclare	Tuam (5)	131	1244

of Tuam; ac. 7,847. The surface is flat, tame, and uninteresting, except at Kockma Hill, from which there are very pleasing views. The soil consists largely of bog. There are two Roman Catholic chapels. A monastery was founded here in the 13th cent.

Belcoo, vil., pa. of Boho (q.v.), W. co. Ferm., Ir., 9 S.W. of Enniskillen. It stands on the narrow neck of land which separates Upper from Lower Lough Macnean, and the stream that connects these two lakes is here crossed by a bridge. Six annual fairs are held.

Beld Craig, dell, pa. of Moffat (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc., 3¼ S.S.E. of Moffat. It presents some very

Donegal Place, Belfast.
(From a photograph by R. Welch, Belfast.)

romantic scenery, and is traversed by a burn with a waterfall in its course, and overhung by a huge rock—hence the name, "Bald Crag" in English.

Belderg, bay, Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 W. of Ballycastle. In moderate weather, with off-shore winds, good anchorage may be had on excellent holding-ground.

Belfast, parl. and mun. bor., seaport, mkt. to. (T. and F.), and chief city of Ulster, on the Laggan, at its mouth in Belfast Lough, pas. of Shankill, Holywood, and Knockbreda (q.v.), cos. Antr. and Down, Ir., 15 S.W. of Carrickfergus. The streets are wide and regularly laid out, well kept, and well lighted, adorned by a number of fine public and other buildings. The pa. church of St. Anne has an elegant and lofty tower and cupola, and Christ Church is a beautiful erection, with octagonal spire. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is also a noticeable church. Altogether there are 74 churches, distributed among the various religious bodies, and there are over 200 schools. Among other noteworthy edifices are the New City Hall, the Commercial Buildings (with an Ionic façade), the Custom House, the Bank of Ulster, the Theatre Royal, the Linen Hall, Queen's College (in the Tudor style), the Presbyterian College, the Methodist College, the Roman Catholic College, the Museum (with valuable collections in antiquities, ornithology, and geology), the Free Library, the Ulster Reform Club, Royal Academical Institution, the Belfast Academy, the Old Exchange, the New Exchange, newsroom, barracks, jail, court-house, House of Correction, School of Design, asylum, hospitals, and dispensaries. The manufactures are large and of great variety, including those of linen, cotton, flax, flour, oil, chemicals, iron, machinery, alabaster, barilla, sails, ropes, damasks, sheetings, diapers, glass, and leather. Shipbuilding (established 1792), dyeing, bleaching, calico printing, brewing, distilling, and bacon-curing are important industries. Notwithstanding the great number of factories constantly engaged in production, B. is singularly free from smoke and soot, presenting a marked contrast to most manufacturing centres. A large and increasing trade is carried on both with other parts of the United Kingdom and with foreign countries, but chiefly with Canada, the West Indies, the United States, the Mediterranean countries, the Baltic ports, and with Scotland, principally through Glasgow and Greenock, as well as with many English and almost all the Irish seaboard towns. The trade in farm stock and produce is important. Yarn, woollens, cotton, coal, timber, flax seed, hemp, and tallow, are among the imports; and corn, linen, manufactured goods, flax, provisions, cattle, and eggs are the principal articles of export.

Castle Place, and High Street, Belfast.
(From a photograph by R. Welch, Belfast.)

There are large docks, and the harbour has been improved, enlarged, and deepened, at a cost of half a million sterling, the Harbour Commissioners being its governing body, and occupying fine offices erected in the Italian style. There are 3,000 yards of quayage. The docks have an area of 15 ac., and vary in depth from two to four fathoms, with three graving docks having 8 ft. to 16 ft. of water within. There are a couple of patent slips, one capable of taking up vessels of 1,000 tons burden. Convenient goods loading-sheds have been provided, and cranes are numerous, some capable of lifting loads of 50 tons. In the neighbourhood of the harbour are the Sailors' Home and the Sailors' Institute. There are a number of cairns in the neighbourhood of the to., and among

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Belfast, parl. bor.	Belfast	113	273114

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Belfast, mun. bor.	Belfast	113	255950

the picturesque hills which surround it on all sides, except towards the sea, are many curious caves, from the neighbourhood of which fine views of the city may be had. The suburbs contain a large number of handsome seats and villas. Several bridges cross the river, carrying over roads and railways. B. is first mentioned in history as a fortified station during the 12th cent., and this must have immediately acted as a nucleus for other buildings, as when it was taken, and, with the castle, burnt down (1316) by Edward Bruce, it had become a place of considerable size. Two centuries passed before the English again became its masters. Granted by Henry VIII. to the O'Neils, it reverted to the Crown in the reign of James I., the possessors having failed to carry out the conditions required by the deed of gift, and in 1604 it became the property of Sir Arthur Chichester, the king's lieutenant, who did so much to promote its prosperity, that (1611) it obtained a royal charter, with power to return two members to the Irish Parliament. In 1637 it became the principal trade depôt for the English plantation in Ulster, and the Custom House was then first erected. During the Civil War the people at first sided with the Parliament, but afterwards were strong supporters of the king. Later, they enthusiastically espoused the cause of William of Orange, who spent some days here when marching on the Boyne ; so pleased was he with the spirit of the Presbyterians of the place that he made an annual grant of £1,200 in favour of their clergy. B. now returns four members to the Imperial Parliament, and its chief magistrate was granted in 1892 the title of Lord Mayor.

Belfast Lough, cos. Antr. and Down, Ir. It is 12 miles long, with an average width of 3 miles, and affords safe and convenient anchorage on good holding-ground. The depth of water ranges from 2½ to 10 fathoms, and the bottom is composed of blue mud, mostly alluvial deposits. Cave Hill, Divis Mountain, and Helen's Tower (in Lord Dufferin's grounds), are the most conspicuous landmarks.

Belfast, Lower, bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir. ; ac. 32,942. It contains part of Belfast, with 16 whole pas. and portions of 3 others.

Belfast, Upper, bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir. ; ac. 56,159. It contains 1 whole pa. and parts of 6 others. Ballynure is the principal to.

Belfield, ha., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 1½ W. of Butterworth.

Belford, pa., tp., and head of a U. and Co. Co. dis., lying in a valley, N. Northumb., 15 S.E. of Berwick ; ac. of pa. 9,945, of tp. 2,863 ; soil clayey, overlying rock and clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. In the market-place there is an ancient cross. *B. Hall*, surrounded by a large park, and commanding an extensive view, is a seat.

Belgooly, vil., pa. of Kilmonoge (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 4 E. of Kinsale.

Belgrave, pa. and tp. on the Soar, N. Leics., 1¾ N.E. of Leicester ; ac. 3,450 ; soil sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a good Norm. doorway. There is also a church of St. Michael and All Angels. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Nonconformist Union chapels. Shoe-making and hosiery employ many of the inhabitants.

Belhavel, lough, Drumahare bar., Mid co. Leit., Ir., 6 S. of Manor Hamilton. It covers an area of 345 ac., and receives a number of small streams. *B. House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Belhaven, *q.s.* pa. and ha. on the coast, pa. of Dunbar (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc., 1 W. of Dunbar. It contains a pa. church, a public school, and a mineral well. Its fine sands make it a favourite summer residence.

Belhelvie, pa. and ha. on the coast, E. Abers., Sc., 5¼ E.S.E. of New Machar ; ac. 12,184 ; soil sandy, peat-moss, clay, and loam, overlying trap and granite. The pa. church stands at Drumhead, and is in the Gothic style ; there is a Free church and a United Presbyterian church. There are several public schools. A single cairn remains out of once numerous prehistoric erections. The ruins of an old church contain a fine monument. *B. Lodge*, *Balmedie House*, and *Menie House* are seats.

Belivat, ha. on a small loch of the same name, pa. of Ardclach, E. Nairns., Sc., 7 S.E. of Nairn.

Bella, burn, E. Ayrs., Sc. It flows 8 W., and 2¼ E.N.E. of Cumnock unites with the Glenmore to form the Lugar.

Bellacorrick Bridge, ha. on the road between Crossmolina and Belmullet, pa. of Kilcommon (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 17 W. of Ballina. The Owenmore is here spanned by a bridge.

Belladrum, estate, pa. of Kiltarlity (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 4 S. of Beauly. *B. House* is a fine modern mansion.

Bellaghy, vil. near Lough Beg, pa. of Ballyscullion (q.v.), S.E. co. Londy., Ir., 3 N. of Castledawson. Twelve annual cattle fairs are held. B. was granted by James I. to the Vintners' Company, who erected a castle here, which was burnt 1642. *B. Castle* and *B. House* are seats.

Bellahill, pl., pa. of Kilroot (q.v.), S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 4½ N.E. of Carrickfergus. There is a school here. *B. House*, a modern seat, occupies a commanding situation.

Bellahouston, *q.s.* pa. (constituted 1869), pa. of Govan (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., in the south-west suburbs of Glasgow. Here is a pit from which cannel coal of first-rate quality is got.

Bellahy, vil., pa. of Achonry (q.v.), S. co. Sligo, Ir., about 12 S. of Ballymote.

Bellair, ha., pa. of Lemanaghan (q.v.). N. K. Co., Ir., 5 W. of Clara. There are some fine woods and a quantity of bog in the neighbourhood. It was founded towards the close of the 18th cent. as a centre for the manufacture of linen, but the original plan has not been carried out. *B. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Belfast, Lower	.....	.....	22204
Belfast, Upper	.....	.....	17136
Belford, pa.	Belford	323	1390
Belford, tp.	Belford	323	854
Belgooly	Kinsale (4)	190	115
Belgrave, pa.	Leicester (2)	98	13163
Belgrave, tp.	Leicester (2)	98	11405
Belhaven, *q.s.* pa.	Dunbar (1)	366	1193
Belhaven, ha.	Dunbar (1)	366	350
Belhelvie	Aberdeen (7)	528	1613
Bellaghy	Castledawson (3)	145	447
Bellahouston	Bellahouston	401	8376
Bellahy	Boyle (15)	108	203

Bellamarsh, ha., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Kingsteignton (q.v.), E. Dev.

Bellan, tp., pa. of Ruabon (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 5 E. of Llangollen.

Bellanacargy, vil. on the Annalee, pa. of Drung (q.v.), N.E. co. Cav., Ir., 8 S.W. of Cootehill.

Bellanagare, vil., pa. of Kilcorkey (q.v.), N. co. Roscom., Ir., 7 N.E. of Castlereagh. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and four annual fairs are held. The old castle of The O'Connor Don is in ruins, and has been replaced by *B. House*, a modern mansion.

Bellanamallard, vil. on a stream of the same name, pa. of Magheracross (q.v.), N. co. Ferm., Ir., 6 N.E. of Enniskillen. There are corn mills here, and an annual fair is held. *Jamestown* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Bellananagh, vil., pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), Mid co. Cav., Ir., 4 S.W. of Cavan. It contains a market house, and is a seat of petty sessions. Five annual fairs are held. The surrounding landscape is beautifully varied by wood and water.

Bellanoch, vil., pa. of North Knapdale (q.v.), Kintyre, Mid Args., Sc., 6 N.W. of Ardrishaig. It is situated at the west extremity of the Crinan Canal, and contains a public school.

Bellanode, vil., pa. of Tednavet (q.v.), Mid co. Monagh., Ir., 3 N.W. of Monaghan. It is surrounded by a number of loughs.

Bellasis, ha. on the Blyth, pa. of Stannington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4 S. of Morpeth.

Bellasize, tp., pa. of Eastrington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4½ E. of Howden; ac. 1,451.

Bellatrain, vil., pa. of Aghnamullen (q.v.), S. co. Monagh., Ir., 4 S. of Ballybay.

Bellaugh, vil., pa. of St. Peters (q.v.), S.E. co. Roscom., Ir., 1 N.W. of Athlone.

Bellavary, vil. on the Moy, pa. of Kildacommoge (q.v.), Mid co. Mayo, Ir., 6 N.E. of Castlebar. Three annual fairs are held here.

Bellbank (1), or **Belbank**, tp., pa. of Stapleton (q.v.), E. Cumb., 8 N. of Brampton; ac. 1,446.

Bellbank (2), tp., pa. of Bewcastle (q.v.), E. Cumb., 9 N.E. of Brampton. There are coal mines and ironworks.

Bell Busk, ha., pa. of Gargrave (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Skipton.

Bellchalwell, vil. (formerly a pa.), pas. of Okeford Fitzpaine and Fifehead Neville (q.v.), Mid Dors., 6½ N.W. of Blandford. The church (not dedicated) is E. Eng.; the inner doorway of the porch is a handsome Trans. Norm. example; there is a squint from the south chapel towards the altar. The church, overlooking the Vale of Blackmoor, is a conspicuous object. Bell Hill, to the south, is a lofty eminence.

Belleau, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Lincs., 4 N.W. of Alford; ac. 1,344; soil clay and heavy loam, overlying clay and some chalk. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored and almost rebuilt 1862, is Dec.; there is a piscina and an aumbry from the old church, and the original arcades and the rood-loft stairs still remain; the church also has a sculptured effigy of a knight cross-legged with a lion at the feet. The rectory-house is on a slope near the church, and commands a fine view. Part of a gatehouse and two archways, one of them having a grotesque carved head in the centre, are all that remain of a moated house that once stood in the pa. In the time of the Commonwealth the pa. was sequestrated in favour of Sir Harry Vane.

Belleek (1), pa. and mkt. vil. (T. and S.) on the Erne, Lurg bar., N. co. Ferm., Ir., 20 N.W. of Enniskillen; ac. 10,789. There are areas of excellent soil with a quantity of bog-land, all overlying limestone. The scenery is very beautiful in places. The pa. church dates from 1788, and there are several schools and a Roman Catholic chapel. There is a fine waterfall in the river near the vil., and close by a bridge spans the stream. The vil. is a seat of petty sessions and the site of four annual fairs. A modern fort or battery was erected on a hill in the neighbourhood, but was soon after dismantled. A factory for earthenware and porcelain was established here in 1857. The latter, known as Belleek ware, is iridescent. Among the antiquities are the ruins of an abbey, a church, and some old forts. *Castle Caldwell* and *Maghramena* are seats.

Belleek (2), vil., pa. of Loughgilly (q.v.), S. co. Arm., Ir., 4 S.W. of Newtown Hamilton.

Belle Green Lane, part of a populous dis., pa. of Ince-in-Makerfield (q.v.), S. Lancs., 1¼ S.E. of Wigan. There are large coal and iron works in the neighbourhood.

Belle Isle, an islet nearly in the middle of the lake Windermere, S.W. Westmd., with an area of about 30 ac.

Belleisle, island in Upper Lough Erne, S. co. Ferm., Ir., 6 S.E. of Enniskillen. *B. House* is a seat.

Bell End, ha. on the road from Stourbridge to Bromsgrove, pa. of and 1 N.E. from Belbroughton (q.v.), E. Worcs.

Bellerby, tp., vil., and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Spennithorne (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1½ N. of Leyburn; ac. 3,063. The church of St. John, rebuilt 1874, is in E. Eng. style.

Belle Toute, the second cliff west of Beachy Head, Sussex, site of a lighthouse.

Bellewstown, vil., pa. of Duleek (q.v.), E. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S.E. of Duleek. There is a racecourse; and B. Hill (530 ft.) commands fine views.

Bellfield (1), ha., pa. and sub. of Strathmiglo (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc.

Bellfield (2), vil. forming a sub. of Stirling, pa. of St. Ninian's (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc.

Bellfield (3), estate adjoining Kirkintilloch, pa. of Kirkintilloch (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc. *B. House* is a seat.

Bellfield (4), estate, pa. of Riccarton (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., within 15 N.E. of Ayr. *B. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bellanagare	Castlerea (7)	115	95
Bellanamallard	Enniskillen (6)	117	341
Bellananagh	Crossdoney (1)	83	410
Bellanode	Monaghan (3)	115	105
Bellasize	Howden (4)	183	126
Bellbank (1)	Brampton Junc. (9)	317	77
Belleau, pa.	Aby (1)	134	155
Belleau, tp.	Aby (1)	134	74
Belleek (1), pa.	Belleek	153	1805
Belleek (1), vil.	Belleek	153	297
Belleek (2)	Castleblayney (7)	73	85
Bellerby	Leyburn (1)	286	314

Bellfield (5), estate near Cupar, pa. of Cupar (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc. *B. House* is a seat.

Bell Houses, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ W. of Rotherham.

Bellie, pa. on the Moray Firth, N.E. Elgs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Fochabers; ac. 13,212; soil various, consisting mostly of light sandy earth, barren ground, and bog. Sandstone and Devonian conglomerates are the prevailing strata. The present pa. church dates from 1797, and there are Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Free churches, and a free endowed and public schools. At St. Ninian's part of the English army forded the Spey when marching on Culloden. The antiquities include a stone circle and the remains of various defensive works.

Bellieuse, vil., pa. of St. Martin (q.v.), Guernsey, Channel Islands, about 2 S.S.W. of St. Peter's Port.

Bellina, ha., pa. of Moyarta (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir., 8 W. of Kilrush.

Bellingdon, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Chesham (q.v.), S.E. Bucks.

Bellingham, extensive pa. and small mkt. to. (S.) on the North Tyne, head of a U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., S. Northumb., 16 N.W. of Hexham; ac. of pa. 20,486 (including 360 water), of tp. 2,352; soil mostly light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Cuthbert, restored 1865, is a small and ancient structure; the transept was a chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, and belonging to the De Bellinghams; there is a vaulted ceiling of stone with ribbed arches; a piscina remains, and a Saxon doorway was uncovered during the repairs. There is a town hall, standing in the market-place, where the petty sessions are held and public entertainments given. The Romans are said to have had a station here, and there seem to be traces of British circular entrenchments and fortified villages in the neighbourhood. The pa. contains much coal and ironstone. At St. Cuthbert's Fair, on the Saturday after September 15th, the ceremony of "riding the fair" still takes place; a company of horsemen hear the statute read, and then march through the town, the piper of the lord of the manor and a standard-bearer with the Percy banner leading the way. About 1 E. is Hareshaw Linn, a picturesque waterfall with a descent of 30 ft. Hareshaw Common (nearly 10,000 ac.), now enclosed, abounds in game.

Bellister, tp. on the south bank of the Tyne, pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Haltwhistle (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 1,071. *B. Castle*, a Border tower, now in ruins, stands on an artificial wooded eminence near the river. The building was of irregular form, surrounded by a moat.

Bellmangate, ha., pa. of and near Guisborough (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Bellmont, ha., pa. of Tisaran (q.v.), N.W. K. Co., Ir., 3 W. of Ferbane.

Bellochantuy, ha. on a small bay of the same name, pa. of Killean and Kilchenzie (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 8½ N.W. of Campbeltown.

Bellows Cross, ha., pa. of Chettle (q.v.), N.E. Dors., 2 W. of Cranborne.

Bell Rock, or **Inch Cape,** reef off the coast of Forfs. and the mouth of the Firth of Tay, Sc., 12 E.S.E. of Arbroath. It has a length of 2,000 ft., is formed of sandstone, and is entirely covered at high water. The lighthouse, constructed on the model of that on the Eddystone rock, was erected by Stevenson, 1807–11, and is 120 ft. high, showing a white and red revolving light visible for 14 miles. Previous to the construction of the lighthouse the reef was a terror to mariners approaching the Firths of Tay and Forth in the night or during fogs, and was the scene of numerous shipwrecks and great loss of life. A tradition asserts that one of the abbots of Arbroath fixed a bell to the rocks, in such a manner as to allow it to swing with the motion of the waves, and thus give out a continuous warning to mariners. This signal, it is said, was destroyed by a sea-rover, whose ship, with himself and crew, afterwards perished by running upon the reef during a fog. The legend is preserved in Southey's ballad "The Inchcape Rock."

Bellshill, *q.s.* pa. (constituted 1878) and to. on the railway between West Calder and Glasgow, pa. of Bothwell (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 9 S.E. of Glasgow. It contains a pa. church, also Free and United Presbyterian churches (all modern erections), and a couple of schools. Extensive coal and iron mines are in the neighbourhood, giving employment to most of the inhabitants.

Bellsmains, ha. in the vicinity of Borthwick, pa. of Borthwick (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc.

Bellsquarry, vil. on the road between Kirknewton and West Calder, pa. of and 2¾ S. from Mid Calder (q.v.), W. Edins., Sc. It contains a public school.

Bellstown, ha. near Dalguise, pa. of Methven (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. It stands amid fine Highland scenery.

Bells Yew Green, ha., pa. of Frant (q.v.), W. Kent, near Tunbridge Wells. Near is *Bayham Abbey*, the seat of the Marquis of Camden.

Bellurgan, pl. with railway station, pa. of Ballyboys (q.v.), N. co. Louth, Ir., 3 N.E. of Dundalk.

Bellyclone, vil., pa. of Madderty (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 5 E. of Crieff.

Belmaduthie, estate adjoining Munlochy, pa. of Avoch (q.v.), Black Isle, E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. *B. House* is a seat.

Belmeanach, bay, pa. of Portree (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. This is a small opening in the east coast of the island.

Belmesthorpe, ha. on the Gwash (or Wash), pa. of Ryhall (q.v.), E. Rutlds., 2½ N.E. of Stamford.

Belmont (1), vil. and eccl. pa., formed 1861 from the civ. pa. of Bolton (q.v.), Lancs., 4 N.W. of Astley Bridge. The church (consecrated 1850) is dedicated to St. Peter, and is a plain stone building. There are cotton factories and calico print works here.

Belmont (2), eccl. pa., formed from Durham St. Giles, N. Dur., from 1 to 3 N.E. of Durham. The church of St. Mary Magdalene (1857) is in E. Dec. style. There are charities devoted to the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bellie	Fochabers (3)	584	2210
Bellingham, pa.	Bellingham	306	1268
Bellister	Haltwhistle (2)	305	137
Bellshill	Bellshill	391	4294
Belmont (1)	Bromley Cross (3)	200	818
Belmont (2)	Durham (2)	254	2504

maintenance of the church. *B. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Belmont Castle, pa. of Meigle (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., ¾ S. of Meigle. Partly modern, partly very ancient, this is a magnificent mansion. A mound and a granite boulder in the policies are traditionally associated with Macbeth.

Belmore, mountain overlooking Enniskillen, Clanawley bar., Mid co. Ferm., Ir. It rises to a height of 1,312 ft. above sea-level, and fine views are obtained from the summit. It gave the title of earl to the Lowry-Corry family.

Belmullet, mkt. vil. (S.) on the peninsula joining the Mullet to the mainland, pa. of Kilcommon (q.v.), N.W. Mayo, Ir., 49 N.W. of Ballina. The sessions-house was formerly used as the Protestant place of worship, and there are police and coast-guard stations. Fisheries are prosecuted, and a trade in corn, iron, timber, and slates carried on. The pier gives facilities for loading and discharging small ships and boats, and near it are a number of substantial stores. Twelve annual fairs are held. A canal gives access to Blacksod Bay for vessels drawing not more than 1½ fathoms.

Belnaboth, ancient chapelry, now included in the pa. of Lowie (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc.

Belnagoak, hill (500 ft.), pa. of and 6 N. from Methlick (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc.

Belpatrick Hill, eminence (789 ft.), Ferrard bar., S.W. co. Louth, Ir., 2 S.W. of Collon.

Belper, tp., U. and mkt. to. (S.) on the Derwent, and head of a petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., S. Derbys., 7 N. of Derby; ac. 3,078; soil a mixture of

Belper Church.
(*From a photograph by R. Keene, Derby.*)

clay and sand. The to. is divided into two eccl. districts—St. Peter's, and Christ Church. The church of St. Peter, erected 1822–24, is in the Dec. style. Christ Church, erected 1849, is in the E. Eng. style. St. John's Chapel, said to have been built about 1250 by Edmund Crouchback, second son of Henry III., is E. Eng.; the font is octagonal, and supposed to be 15th-cent. work; in a small Pointed niche in the south wall of the chancel is a piscina and the remains of a double sedilia; opposite the porch is the base and socket of an old cross, restored 1880. The Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Unitarians have places of worship. Cotton yarn, hosiery, and gloves are the staple manufactures of B., and the prosperity of the town began with the erection of the first cotton mill by Mr. Strutt, 1776. One of the family, Baron B., takes his title from the town. There are also large foundries and engineering works. The old staple trade of nail-making is in a declining state. The neighbourhood is rich in coal, limestone, ironstone, and lead ore; there are also stone quarries. Smith's almshouses support four aged persons, and the Anglican Convent of the Sisters of St. Laurence includes an orphanage and school for the daughters of professional men. *Bridge Hill House* is a seat.

Belph, ha., pa. of Whitwell (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 11 N.E. of Chesterfield.

Belsar Hills, eminences near the Ouse, W. Cambs., 7 N.W. of Cambridge; site of the camp of William the Conqueror when he besieged the Isle of Ely.

Belsay, tp. and vil. on the road from Newcastle to Jedburgh, pa. of Bolam (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 S.W. of Morpeth; ac. 2,542. *B. Hall* is a modern mansion in Classic style. In the park are the remains of B. Castle; the tower, built early in the 14th cent., is a good example of a peel tower.

Belses, vil. with railway station, pa. of Ancrum (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., 7½ N.N.E. of Hawick. There is a fine freestone quarry in the neighbourhood.

Belsford, ha., pa. of Harberton (q.v.), S. Dev., 1 S.W. of Totnes.

Belsham, ti., pa. of and 1 S. from Yapton (q.v.), S.W. Sussex.

Belsize, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Hampstead (q.v.), now an integral part of London, extending from South Hampstead in the direction of the Swiss Cottage. The cruciform church of St. Peter is of Dec. style, and takes its name from the mother church of Westminster, the district having belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Near the church is *B. House*, which, after belonging to Lord Wotton and then to Lord Chesterfield, became a place of amusement under the first two Georges, to pass later into the possession of Spencer Perceval, who was afterwards assassinated.

Belstead, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 3 S.W. of Ipswich; ac. 1,022; soil light and mixed, overlying crag, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and contains a tablet of Admiral Sir Robert Harland. There is a small Congregational chapel.

Belstone, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 2 S.E. of Okehampton; ac. 1,500; soil loam, overlying shale. The church of the Annunciation, restored 1881, is Norm. and E. Eng. The pa. lies on the verge of Dartmoor, and Highland cattle have been introduced here, and have done very well. *Rockside* is a seat in the neighbourhood, commanding fine views.

Beltany, tld., pa. of and 2 miles from Raphoe (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir. There is a circle of standing stones here.

Belthorn, ha., tp. of Oswaldtwistle (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3 S.E. of Blackburn.

Belthorpe, ha., pa. of Bishop Wilton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Fangfoss.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Belmullet	Ballina (49)	168	652
Belper	Belper	135	10420
Belsay	Angerton (4)	295	260

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Belsize	.....	.....	4095
Belstead	Capel (2) [½]	65	254
Belstone	Sampfd. Courtenay	193	181

Beltinge, ha., pa. of Herne (q.v.), E. Kent, 6½ N.E. of Canterbury.

Beltingham with Henshaw, eccl. pa., formed 1889 from the civ. pa. of Haltwhistle (q.v.), S. Northumb. The church of St. Cuthbert is Perp. There is the shaft of an ancient cross at the east end of the church, and in the churchyard are three yew-trees of great age. Beltingham vil. is 4 E. of Haltwhistle.

Beltoft, ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Belton by Gainsborough (q.v.), N. Lincs.

Belton (1), pa. and to. on a tributary of the Soar, N. Leics., 6 N.W. of Loughborough; ac. 1,900; soil various. The church of St. John Baptist is E. Eng., and contains some very old hand-painted glass, and some ancient monuments with curious inscriptions; the font is old, and there are two piscinæ, and a niche in the wall of the chancel; there is also the mutilated top of an altar-tomb, thought to be that of Roesia de Verdun, who founded a priory of Grace Dieu in this pa. *Grace Dieu Manor House* is a seat, and has a beautifully-ornamented chapel of Our Lady attached to it. There are still remains of the priory founded (1240) for fourteen Augustinian nuns and a prioress. Beaumont the dramatist was born at Grace Dieu.

Belton (2), pa. and vil. on the Eye, S.W. Rutlds., 3½ N.W. of Uppingham; ac. 2,380; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Dec., and there is a piscina in the chancel; there are figures carved on a slab (1559), besides two brasses in the chancel, and several wall tablets. *B. House* is a seat in the pa., and there is an old hall, now a farmhouse.

Belton (3), pa. and vil., W. Suff., 3 S.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 2,059; soil light, overlying sand. The church of All Saints, restored 1881, is Dec. The register shows that B. was heavily visited by the Plague, 1665. There is a Methodist chapel, and an institute and reading-room that will accommodate 400 people.

Belton (4), ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Dunbar (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc.

Belton by Gainsborough, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 1½ N. of Epworth; ac. 8,530; soil warp, silt, clay, and sand, overlying clay, sand, and peat. The church of All Saints is Gothic, and has a piscina and three stone stalls in the chancel, and a 14th-cent. tomb said to be that of Richard de Belwood; a recumbent effigy of a knight in armour, thought to have belonged to this tomb, is now separate from it; the church has a 12th-cent font. The antiquary Sir John Ferne (died *c.* 1610), author of "The Blazon of Gentrie," is buried here. *Hirst Priory*, on the site of an old Augustinian house, with 157 ac., and *Temple Belwood*, in a park of 200 ac., are seats. Near *Temple Belwood* are some remains of a hospital of the Templars.

Belton by Grantham, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 2 N.E. of Grantham; ac. 1,710; soil and subsoil various. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Norm. and Perp., and contains several 17th- and 18th-cent. memorials; the font, with eight-sided basin, has some quaint carvings round the sides. There is a bedehouse (founded and endowed 1659 by Alice, wife of Sir John Brownlow) for six poor women; and the school is supported by Earl Brownlow. *Belton House* is a fine house, designed by Sir C. Wren, in a park of 676 ac., with three lakes and 60 ac. of pleasure grounds.

Beltonford, ha., pa. of Dunbar (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc., 2 W. of Dunbar. Paper is manufactured. B. stream rises among the Lammermuir Hills, and, after a course of 8 miles in a general north-east direction, falls into Belhaven Bay, about a mile north-west of West Barns. It passes through some fine scenery.

Beltoy, ha., pa. of Glynn (q.v.), E. co. Antr., Ir., 5 N. of Carrickfergus.

Beltra (1), pl. on Ballysadare Bay, pa. of Dromard (q.v.), N. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 N.W. of Ballysadare. The district, comprising several townlands, is often called B. There are oyster beds in Ballysadare Bay, near Beltra church.

Beltra (2), lough and stream, Mid co. Mayo (q.v.), Ir. The stream drains the lough (which is 2½ miles long), and after a course of 6 miles in a general south-west direction falls into Clew Bay at Newport.

Beltrees, ha., pa. of Lochwinnoch (q.v.), W. Renfs., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Lochwinnoch.

Belturbet, mkt. to. (TH.) on the Erne, pas. of Annagh and Drumlane (q.v.), N. co. Cav., Ir., 9 N.W. of Cavan. The river is here spanned by a stone bridge of three arches. The to. contains the pa. church of Annagh, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, cavalry barracks, almshouses for widows, and a market-house. Whisky is distilled, and there are a number of large mills. Founded by the Lanesborough family, it obtained its charter from James I., 1613, from which date down to the Union it returned two members to Parliament. The ruins of an old fort are in the churchyard, and the remains of an ancient church, or an ecclesiastical building, are pointed out. A number of annual fairs are held. The surrounding scenery is very fine, the wooded landscape being dotted by a large number of loughs.

Belty, stream. Abers. and Kincs., Sc. A tributary of the Dee, it joins that river 2½ W. of Banchory. It is subject to great inundations, which have frequently done immense damage to the low-lying farms along its banks and to its bridges, several of which have been completely swept away.

Belvedere, eccl. pa. on the Thames, formed from the civ. pa. of Erith (q.v.), N.W. Kent, 14 W. of London. The modern (1861) church of All Saints is in E. Eng. style. In the iron church of St. Augustine is an organ which was once in Lambeth Palace chapel. The Royal Alfred Institution is an asylum for 500 aged (60) merchant seamen, with about 200 outdoor pensioners. The grounds (24 ac.) have a fine view of the river, and there is a Masonic lodge within them.

Belvoir, pa., N. Leics., 7 S.W. of Grantham; ac. 170. The pa., which is in the Vale of B., is principally noted for *B. Castle*, the seat of the Duke of

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Beltingham with H.	Barden Mill (1)	301	918
Belton (1)	Shepshed (2½)	120	571
Belton (2)	Manton (6)	90	372
Belton (3)	Belton	118	752
Belton by Gainsbor.	Crowle (3)	171	1421
Belton by Grantham	Grantham (3)	105	193
Belturbet	Belturbet	99	1675
Belvedere	Belvedere	12	4789
Belvoir	Red Mile (2½)	116	144

Rutland. The mansion stands upon a hill on the south side of the valley, and is one of the finest of great English houses. It is built in Gothic style, of freestone, and is surrounded by large pleasure grounds diversified by shrubberies, lawns, and statue-ornamented gardens. Visitors are allowed to

Belvoir Castle.
(*From a photograph by J. Bliss, Grantham.*)

see the castle every day except Sunday. A mausoleum of Norm. and Saxon styles, upon Blackberry Hill, contains the bodies of many members of the family. The castle occupies the site of an old Norm. fortress, and near it was a Benedictine priory founded in the reign of William I.

Bembridge, vil. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Brading (q.v.), I. of W., S. Hants, 2½ N.E. of Brading. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. A granite obelisk in memory of the second Earl of Yarborough is a conspicuous object on the summit of Whitecliff Down. B. Fort is on B. Down.

Bemersley, tp., pa. of Norton-in-the-Moors (q.v.), N. Staffs., 2 N.E. of Burslem.

Bemersyde, estate and ha. on the Tweed, pa. of Merton (q.v.), S. Berws., Sc., 2½ N.E. of St. Boswells. The estate has belonged since the 12th cent. to the Haig family. *B. Castle* was built according to Act of Parliament, 1535, for the security of the Border. Near it is a chestnut-tree with a girth of 27 ft., said to be the thickest in the country. From the summit of B. Hill, a favourite resting-place of Sir Walter Scott, there is one of the finest views in Scotland.

Bemerton, chap., pa. of Fugglestone St. Peter (q.v.), S. Wilts., 1½ N.W. of Salisbury. The church of St. John, built 1860, is in E. Eng. style. The old church in which George Herbert (1593–1632) the poet officiated was restored 1866, and is used daily for service. The rectory-house, built by George Herbert, and in which he died, still stands, and on the front has an inscription composed by him. *B. Lodge,* in the Italian style, is a seat with extensive grounds.

Bempton with Newsome, sea-coast pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Bridlington; ac. 1,970; soil overlying chalk in many places. The church of St. Michael is in Norm. and Dec. styles, and has a good E. Eng. font. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. To the south-east of the vil. is an ancient British vil., consisting of 60 irregularly-placed pit dwellings, some of which are paved. Many flint weapons have been found near.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bembridge	Bembridge	87	1024
Bempton with N.	Bempton	228	310

Ben A'an, mountain (1,500 ft.), pa. of Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 8 S.W. of Callander. It overlooks Loch Katrine in the Trossachs dis.

Ben a' Bourd, mountain (3,924 ft.), pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 8 N.W. of Castletown of Braemar. It is composed of granite, and rock crystals are found.

Ben Achallader, mountain (3,399 ft.) on the borders of Perths. and Args., 2¼ E. of Loch Tulla.

Ben Achally, mountain (1,594 ft.), pas. of Clunie (q.v.) and Caputh (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 5 N.E. of Birnam. From its summit fine views of grand hill scenery are commanded. A loch, at an elevation of about 900 ft., and a cavern with a continuous drip of water from the roof, are its principal natural features.

Benacre, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 8 S.E. of Beccles; ac. 2,799; soil mixed, overlying sand. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1769, is of E. Eng. style. *B. Hall,* in a well-timbered park of 230 ac., with plantations and well-stocked preserves, is a seat. Near the hall is B. Broad, a fine sheet of water.

Ben Aden, mountain (2,908 ft.), pas. of Kilmalie and Glenelg, W. Invs., Sc., 2 N.E. of the head of Loch Nevis.

Ben Aigan, mountain (1,544 ft.), pa. of Boharm (q.v.), N.W. Banffs., Sc., 2¼ E. of Rothes. Its base is washed by the Spey.

Benaighn, tp., pa. of Llannefydd (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 5½ N.W. of Denbigh.

Ben Airidh-a-Char, mountain near the coast, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc.

Ben Alder, mountain (3,757 ft.) and deer-forest, pa. of Laggan (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 2¼ E. of Loch Ericht. It contains a cave, in which Prince Charles Edward took refuge after Culloden. The mountain forms part of the Grampian range; the deer-forest covers an extensive area and is well stocked.

Ben Alisky, hills, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), W. Caith., Sc., 12 N.W. of Berriedale. They rise to a height of 1,192 ft., fall away in gradual slopes, are composed of sandstone, and are known as a favourite resting-place for migratory birds. The surrounding country is flat, uninteresting moorland.

Ben Alligin, mountain (3,015 ft.) on the north-east shore of Loch Torridon, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 6 N.E. of Shieldag.

Ben-an-Armuinn, or **Ben Armine,** mountain (2,338 ft.), pa. of Clyne, S.E. Suths., Sc., 21 N.W. of Helmsdale. It covers a considerable area of ground, and presents a number of romantic peaks.

Ben Arkle, mountain (2,580 ft.), pa. of Eddrachillis, W. Suths., Sc., 25 S.W. of Tongue.

Ben Arthur, or **The Cobbler,** mountain (2,891 ft.), pa. of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 2¾ N.W. of Arrocher. Viewed from a particular direction, its outline presents a fanciful resemblance to a shoemaker bending over his work. Abounding in precipices and subject to sudden descents of mist, it is difficult and dangerous to climb; but on the summit being gained, magnificent Highland landscapes are seen.

Benarty, mountain (1,167 ft.) on the borders of Fifes. and Kincs., Sc., 1 S. of Loch Leven. It has a

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Benacre	Lowestoft (6)	118	204

flat top crowned by an ancient camp, and is mentioned in Scott's "Lady of the Lake." *B. House* is in the neighbourhood.

Ben Attow, mountain (3,383 ft.) on the borders of Ross. and Croms. and Invs., Sc., 5¼ S. of Loch Duich. It is crossed by the Pass of Bealach.

Ben Auskaird, mountain (1,265 ft.), pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 5 S. of Laxford.

Benaveallich, mountain (1,940 ft.), pas. of Loth and Kildonan (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., 5 W. of Helmsdale.

Benavere, or **Beinn-a-Bheithir,** mountain (3,362 ft.), pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc. It is situated between Loch Leven and Loch Linnhe.

Ben Avon, mountain (3,843 ft.), pas. of Crathie and Kirkmichael (q.v.), Abers. and Banffs., Sc., 7 N.W. of Castletown of Braemar. Overlooking Glenavon, it forms part of the Cairngorm range.

Ben Ban, hill, pa. of Kilmartin (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc. Overlooking Loch Awe, varied land and sea views are commanded from its summit.

Benbane Head, promontory, Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., about 10 N.W. of Ballycastle. There are magnificent basaltic cliffs in the neighbourhood. Surf continually breaks along the coast, and a dangerous rock (the Mile-stone) is in the offing.

Ben Barvas, hill (900 ft.), pa. of Barvas (q.v.), Lewis island, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., about 12 N.W. of Stornoway.

Benbaun, mountain (2,395 ft.), Ballynahinch bar., N.W. co. Galway, Ir., about 3 S.E. of Clifden. It forms one of the Bennebeola Mountains.

Benbecula, island, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., about 20 W. of Duirinish. The soil is sandy and sterile where not bog, but a considerable area of the latter has been reclaimed within late years. It is a mission station of the Church of Scotland, and contains a Free church and a Roman Catholic chapel. It measures eight miles in diameter, and its coast-line is much indented, abounding in small bays and fjords. At low water it is joined to North and South Uist by two sandy fords. Ruevale is the only hill of any considerable elevation. Fisheries are carried on, and much attention is given to stock-raising. At one time the property of the chiefs of Clanranald, a nunnery was founded here at an early date, and the ruins of a strong old castle are still visible.

Ben Beoch, mountain (1,521 ft.), pa. of Dalmellington (q.v.), S.E. Ayrs., Sc., 2 N.E. of Dalmellington.

Ben Bha'ach Ard, or **Ben Vacher,** mountain (2,826 ft.) on the border of Invs., pa. of Urray (q.v.), S. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 12 W. of Beauly.

Ben Bhalgairean, mountain (2,085 ft.), pa. of Glenorchy and Innishail (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 4 S. of Dalmally.

Ben Bharrain, mountain (2,345 ft.) on the coast of Kilbrennan Sound, Arran island, Buteshire, Sc.

Ben Bheag, mountain (2,209 ft.) rising above Loch Eck, pa. of Strachur (q.v.), Cowal, E. Args., Sc.

Ben Bheula, mountain (2,557 ft.), pas. of Strachur (q.v.) and Lochgoilhead (q.v.), Cowal, E. Args., Sc., 2 N.E. of Loch Eck.

Ben Bhragie, mountain (1,256 ft.), pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Golspie (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc. Built up of Old Red Sandstone and breccia, it is surmounted by a colossal statue of the first Duke of Sutherland, erected after designs by Chantrey. All the materials used in its building had to be conveyed to the summit on the backs of horses.

Ben Bhuidhe, mountain (1,797 ft.), pa. of St. Andrews Llanbryd (q.v.), S.W. Nairns., Sc., 6 S. of Croy.

Ben Bhuiridh, mountain (2,936 ft.) at the north end of Loch Awe, pas. of Ardchattan and Muckairn and Glenorchy and Innishail (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 3 W. of Dalmally.

Benbo, mountain (1,511 ft.), Drumahaire bar., N.W. co. Leit., Ir., 1½ W. of Manor Hamilton. It is surrounded by fine woods, overlooks Lurganbog, and the scenery presented is grand in the extreme—precipices, ravines, and green valleys, joining to make up a beautiful picture.

Benboule, vil., pa. of St. Kew (q.v.), Mid Cornw., 3 N.E. of Wadebridge.

Benbrack, hill (1,621 ft.), pa. of Dalmellington (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc., 3 E. of Dalmellington.

Benbradagh, hill (1,531 ft.), Keenaght bar., Mid co. Londy., Ir., 2 N.E. of Dungiven.

Ben Breac (1), peak (946 ft.) on the peninsula between Gair Loch and Loch Ewe, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 9 N.W. of Loch Maree.

Ben Breac (2), mountain, pa. of Jura (q.v.), Jura island, W. Args., Sc., 6 N. of Loch Tarbert. It has an elevation of 1,482 ft., and from its summit views of the Firth of Lorne and of the Sound of Jura are obtained. It makes a good landmark for mariners.

Ben Bui, mountain (3,106 ft.), pa. of Inveraray (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 9¼ N.E. of Inveraray. It forms a singularly striking object in the landscape. Rob Roy lived at the foot of this mountain when under the protection of Montrose.

Benbulben, mountain (1,722 ft.), Carbery bar., N.E. co. Sligo, Ir., 6 N. of Sligo. It overlooks Sligo Bay, and presents a number of striking profiles from various points of view. The summit commands a fine landscape.

Benburb, vil. on the Blackwater, pa. of Clonfeade (q.v.), S.E. co. Tyr., Ir., 7 S. of Dungannon. The pa. church is in the neighbourhood, and a Presbyterian meeting-house, a school, and a dispensary are in the vil. Linen-weaving and limestone quarrying are the principal industries. There is a fine aqueduct, also some deep cuttings, both connected with the Ulster Canal. The castle, now in ruins, although occupying a commanding position on the top of a rock, was badly constructed. Another ruin is stated to have been a watch-house. Here, 1646, the English and Scottish forces were completely defeated by Sir Phelim O'Neil. Twelve annual fairs are held. *Tilleydowey House* is a seat.

Ben Buy, mountain (2,352 ft.), pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 15 W.S.W. of Oban. It stands between Loch Buy and Loch Spelve.

Ben Cairn, hill (1,280 ft.), pa. of Rerwick (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5 S.E. of Castle Douglas. The summit is crowned by an ancient cairn, from which an excellent view of the Solway Firth may be obtained.

Ben Chabhair, mountain (3,053 ft.) on the borders of Perths. and Dumbarts., Sc., 3 N.E. of the head of Loch Lomond.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Benbecula	Glasgow (170)	400	1534

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Benburb	Killylea (3)	103	241

Ben Chaistell, mountain (2,897 ft.) on the borders of Perths. and Args., Sc., 5 N.E. of Tyndrum.

Ben Chait, mountain (2,942 ft.), pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc. It forms part of the Athole Grampians.

Ben Chaorach (1), mountain (2,848 ft.), pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 2½ E. of the head of Loch Etive.

Ben Chaorach (2), mountain (2,338 ft.), pas. of Luss and Row (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc., 4¾ S.W. of Luss.

Ben Chapull, mountain, pa. of Kilninver (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 8½ S.E. of Oban. Rising to a height of 1,684 ft. above the sea, it is the greatest elevation in the neighbourhood, and the summit commands extensive views.

Benchill, estate, pa. of Redgorton (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., about 3 N. of Perth. Belonging to the Gowrie family, it was forfeited after the failure of the Gowrie conspiracy, and bestowed upon the Arnots, from whom it passed to the Lords Nairn, and was again forfeited 1746.

Benchinnin, that part of the Grampians (q.v.) which is contained within the boundaries of Forfs., Sc.

Ben Chleibh, mountain (3,008 ft.) on the borders of Perths. and Args., Sc., 6 E. of Dalmally.

Ben Chlinaig, mountain (2,343 ft.), pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 13 N.E. of Fort William.

Ben Chochail, mountain, pas. of Ardchattan and Muckairn and Glenorchy and Inishail (q.v.), 3¼ N.E. of Ben Cruachan. Although it attains a height of 3,215 ft., it does not appear to be nearly so high, being dwarfed by Ben Cruachan (q.v.).

Ben Choin, mountain (2,524 ft.) on the border of Stirls. and Dumbarts., Sc., 1 E. of Loch Lomond.

Ben Chonzie, or **Ben-y-Hone,** mountain (3,048 ft.), Mid Perths., Sc., 5½ N. of Comrie.

Ben Chroin, mountain, pa. of Killin (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 4 N. of Loch Katrine. It attains a height of 3,101 ft., and forms a very striking feature in the landscape.

Ben Chuallaich, mountain, N. Perths., Sc., overlooking the Tummil, from which it is 3 N.

Ben Clachan, mountain, pa. of Applecross (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 8 E. of Raasay island. Rising to a height of 2,028 ft., it is a good landmark for sailors.

Ben Cleuch, mountain (2,363 ft.), pas. of Tillicoultry and Alva (q.v.), Clacks. and Stirls., Sc.

Ben Clibrick, mountain between Loch Naver and Loch Choir'an Fheàrna, pa. of Farr (q.v.), Mid Suths., Sc., 27 S.W. of Altnabreac. Attaining a height of 3,154 ft., it is the highest peak in the county with the exception of Ben More; from its summit one can see the Atlantic and German Oceans on west and east, and the Orkneys to Ross-shire on north and south.

Ben Coinachan. [BEN CHAORACH (1).]

Bencor (2,366 ft.), principal peak of the Twelve Pins, Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway, Ir., 10 E.N.E. of Clifden. It rises among a number of loughs.

Ben Creachan, mountain (3,540 ft.) on the borders of Perths. and Args., Sc., 4 E. of Loch Tulla. It overlooks Glen Lyon.

Ben Crochan, hill (1,500 ft.), pa. of North Uist (q.v.), North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It is the highest summit of the range which traverses the island from north to south.

Ben Cruachan, mountain between Loch Etive and Loch Awe, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), Lorne, Mid Args., Sc., 15 N. of Inveraray. It covers an area of 20 square miles, and attains a height of 3,689 ft. Often known as "the king" of Scottish mountains, it is a magnificent elevation, formed chiefly of granite, with some clay-slate. Clothed some way up the sides with heavy natural woods, its summits are two bare, spire-like peaks.

Ben Damhain, mountain (2,242 ft.), pa. of Arrochar (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc. It overlooks the borders of Perths. and Args.

Ben Deanavaig, mountain (1,348 ft.), pa. of Portree (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Portree. The ocean beats into some curious caverns in the cliffs at its base, frequented by sea-fowl. A peculiar green hillock, which forms its summit, makes it a good landmark for mariners.

Ben Dearg (1), mountain (3,547 ft.), pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 5¼ E.S.E. of the head of Loch Broom. It stands at the head of a wooded glen, and is composed of granite, gneiss, and trap.

Ben Dearg (2), mountain (3,304 ft.) in the forest of Athole, pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 8 N.W. of Blair Athole. (The name, "the red mountain," refers to the colour of the rocks.)

Ben Dearg (3), mountain (2,323 ft.), pa. of Strath (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., 3½ W. of Broadford.

Ben Dearg Bheag, mountain (1,390 ft.), pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 6 S. of Cape Wrath.

Ben Dearg Mohr, mountain (1,528 ft.), pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 8 S. of Cape Wrath.

Benderloch, peninsular dis. between Loch Etive and Loch Creran, W. Args., Sc., 7 N.E. of Oban. It presents exceedingly fine scenery, and is a favourite summer resort.

Ben Deiceach, mountain (3,074 ft.), pas. of Killin (q.v.) and Kilmore (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 8 W. of Killin. It overlooks the source of the Lochay.

Ben Dhu, mountain (2,108 ft.), pa. of Luss (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Luss. It overlooks Loch Lomond.

Bendish. [BARTON BENDISH.]

Bendochy, pa., N.E. Perths., Sc., 1 N. of Coupar-Angus; ac. 9,529, water 162. The soil is generally alluvial, with areas of loam and peaty earth, and fuller's earth occurs. Devonian and plutonic rocks prevail, sandstone and clay-slate being quarried. The church is an ancient building, and there is a public school. *Hill of Couttie, Isla Bank, Mudhall, St. Finck,* and *Wester B.* are seats.

Bendooragh, pl., pa. of and 3 miles from the to. of Ballymoney (q.v.), N.W. co. Antr., Ir.

Ben Donich, mountain (2,774 ft.), pa. of Lochgoilhead (q.v.), Cowal, E. Args., Sc., 2¼ N.N.E. of the head of Loch Goil.

Ben Doran, mountain (3,523 ft.), pa. of Glenorchy and Inishail (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 3 S.E. of Loch Tulla.

Ben Ducteagh, mountain (1,750 ft.) at the point of junction of Perths., Dumbarts., and Stirls., Sc., 2 S.E. of Loch Lomond.

Ben Eadan, mountain (1,873 ft.) on Loch Sunart,

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Bendochy	Coupar-Angus (2)	461	529

pa. of Morvern (q.v.), N. Args., Sc. Fingal's Stair is a course of hewn steps leading to the summit.

Ben Eay, mountain (3,309 ft.), pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross and Croms., Sc., 5 S. of Loch Maree.

Ben Edra, mountain (2,003 ft.), pas. of Kilmuir (q.v.) and Snizort (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., 10 N. of Portree.

Benefield, pa., N. Northants., 3 W. of Oundle; ac. 4,420; soil clay, overlying rock and sand. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Dec.; a fine carved oak screen divides the chancel from the nave, and the chancel contains a brass to Elizabeth Grant (1608). It is to be noted that the Roman feast of the Assumption (August 15) is still marked by a wake, which is held upon the following Sunday. Near the church is a mound with moat, the site of B. Castle; and a part of the ancient manor house of Syveden remains. The national school is endowed.

Ben Eibhinn, mountain (3,611 ft.), pa. of Laggan (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 6 W. of Loch Ericht. A deep valley separates it from Ben Alder.

Ben Eich, mountain (2,302 ft.), pa. of Luss (q.v.), Mid Dumbarts., Sc., 4 N.W. of Luss.

Ben Ein, mountain (3,827 ft.), pas. of Balquhidder and Killin (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 1⅛ S. of Ben More.

Benenden, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 3 S.E. of Cranbrook; ac. 6,672; soil and subsoil clay and loam. The church of St. George, restored 1861–62, is Gothic; there is a 17th-cent. brass to Edmond Gybbon, founder of the free school, and a monument (1749) to Admiral Sir John Norris, besides others to the Hodges family. The charities amount to about £50. *Hemsted Park*, the seat of Viscount Cranbrook, stands on an eminence near the site of an ancient house once occupied by the Guldeford family. The school, endowed (1609) by Edmond Gybbon, of Rolvenden, is for 80 boys; the endowment amounts to about £100.

Ben Eoin, or **Ben Horn,** mountain (1,706 ft.), pa. of Clyne (q.v.), S. Suths., Sc., 17 N.W. of Bonar Bridge.

Beneraird, mountain (1,435 ft.), pa. of Ballantrae (q.v.), S.W. Ayrs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Ballantrae. Several small burns rise at its base.

Ben Eunaich, mountain, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 4 N.W. of Dalmally.

Ben Eval, mountain (1,133 ft.), pa. of North Uist (q.v.), North Uist island, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It rises from an arm of Loch Epart, and is a landmark for mariners navigating the Little Minch.

Ben Eveian, mountain (2,003 ft.), pa. of Kilmorack (q.v.), N.W. Invs., Sc., about 22 S.W. of Beauly.

Ben Fhionnlaidh, mountain (3,149 ft.), pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 5 N. of Loch Etive. It overlooks Glen Creran.

Benfieldside, tp., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), and eccl. pa., formed from Lanchester and Ebchester, N. Dur., 13 S.W. of Gateshead; ac. 1,834. The tp. consists of the two small towns of Black Hill and Shotley Bridge (q.v.). The church of St. Cuthbert, built 1851, is in the E. Eng. style.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Benefield	Oundle (3)	96	433
Benenden	Staplehurst (8)	41	1596
Benfieldside, tp.	Consett & Blackhill	265	6269
Benfieldside, eccl. pa.	Consett & Blackhill	265	2683
Benfleet, North	Pitsea (3)	27	169

Ben File, mountain at the head of Loch Maree, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. Its bare summit of quartz, white in colour, presents a remarkable appearance in the sunshine.

Ben Fin or **Fion,** mountain (3,060 ft.), pa. of Contin (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 2 N.W. of Achnasheen.

Benfleet, North, pa., S. Essex, 3 S.W. of Rayleigh; ac. 1,599; soil heavy, overlying strong loam. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.

Benfleet, South, pa. and vil. on Hadleigh Ray, S.E. Essex; ac. 1,047; soil clayey loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp.

Ben Freiceadain, hill (700 ft.), pa. of Reay (q.v.), N.W. Caith., Sc., 8 S.E. of Reay. Its summit is crowned by the remains of an ancient fort measuring about a mile in circumference.

Bengall (1), ha., pa. of Greens Norton (q.v.), S. Northants, 1 W. of Towcester.

Bengall (2), vil., pa. of Dryfesdale (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Lockerbie. In the neighbourhood are two hills, separated by an area of bog; one is crowned by the remains of a Caledonian fort, the other by the vestiges of a Roman camp.

Ben Garrisdale, mountain (1,210 ft.), pa. of Jura (q.v.), Jura island, W. Args., Sc., ½ E. of Glendebadee Bay.

Bengeo, pa. and vil., S.E. Herts, 1 N. of Hertford, and separated from the pa. of Ware by the Rib stream, ac. 3,031, water 23; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard, now fallen into disuse, is one of the oldest instances of E. Norm. work in the county, and contains several monuments. The new church of the Holy Trinity, built 1855, is in the Dec. style. The charities include almshouses for six poor widows. The rent of the Lammas land of the pa. (£37 per annum) is divided among the householders. The County Reformatory is in this pa. *Goldings* is a seat.

Bengeo Christchurch, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of St. Andrew, Hertford, and Bengeo (q.v.), S.E. Herts., 1 N. of Hertford. The church, built 1868, is in the E. Pointed style.

Bengeworth, a sub. of Evesham (q.v.), E. Worcs.

Ben Ghuilean, mountain (1,154 ft.), pa. of Campbeltown (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., about 6 N. of Campbeltown. It is a recognised landmark for mariners navigating Kilbrennan Sound.

Ben Ghulbuinn, mountain, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), Glenshee, N.E. Perths., Sc. Rising near the borders of Forfs. and Abers., it is closely associated with Fingalian tradition. It is said to have been the scene of the death of Diarmid, whose grave is pointed out; and other spots in the neighbourhood are connected with the legend.

Ben Glamaig, mountain (2,537 ft.), pa. of Portree (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 1 S. of Loch Sligachan.

Ben Glass, mountain (2,149 ft.), pa. of Luss (q.v.), Mid Dumbarts., Sc., 2 W. of Loch Lomond. It overlooks Glen Douglas, and presents a sky-line of great variety and beauty.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Benfleet, South	Benfleet	30	575
Bengeo	Hertford (1)	24	2586
Bengeo Christchurch	Hertford (1)	24	1399
Bengeworth	Bengeworth	165	1372

Benglog, Falls of, three cataracts on stream, at outlet of Llyn Ogwen, Carnarvs., 4½ N.E. of Snowdon.

Ben Gnuis, mountain (2,597 ft.), pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), Arran island, Buteshire, Sc. It is composed of granite, and the Garavalt burn rushes down its side, forming a fine cataract.

Ben Goleach, mountain (2,082 ft.) between Loch Broom and Little Loch Broom, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), N.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 5 W. of Ullapool.

Bengore Head, promontory, Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., ¾ N.E. of the Giants' Causeway. The cliffs are 320 ft. high.

Bengorm, mountain (2,303 ft.), Murrisk bar., S.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 12 S.S.E. of Louisburgh.

Bengower. [BENCOR.]

Ben Griam Bheag, mountain (1,903 ft.), pas. of Kildonan (q.v.) and Reay (q.v.), Caith. and Suths., Sc., 3¾ S.W. of Forsinard. The small green patch at its foot marks the site of a farm long occupied by the ancestors of Lord Gordon and of General Gordon of Khartoum.

Ben Griam Mohr, mountain (1,936 ft.), pa. of Kildonan (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., 4 S.W. of Forsinard. In former times frequent meetings took place here between the Earls of Caithness and Sutherland and their friends, with the object of patching up their frequent quarrels.

Ben Gualann, mountain (1,514 ft.), pas. of Drymen and Buchanan (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Loch Lomond.

Benhadlaf Isaf, tp., pa. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 13 S.W. of Chirk.

Benhadlaf Uchaf, tp., pa. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 10 S.W. of Chirk.

Benhadlen, tp., pa. of Llanarmon (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 6½ S.W. of Llangollen.

Benhall, pa., N.E. Suff., 1½ S.W. of Saxmundham; ac. 2,157; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, partially rebuilt, is Norm., and contains three 17th-cent. brasses; the archway of the porch shows good Norm. work. There is a free school, founded 1736 by Sir Edward Duke. *B. Lodge*, in a well-wooded park of 150 ac., is a seat.

Benhar, East, vil., pa. of Whitburn (q.v.), S.W. Linliths., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Fauldhouse. There are extensive collieries here, employing almost all the inhabitants. It is a mission station of the Church of Scotland.

Ben Heasgarnich, mountain (3,530 ft.), pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 15 N.W. of Killin. It overlooks Glen Lyon.

Ben Hee, mountain (2,864 ft.), pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 5 E. of Lochmore.

Ben Heinish, hill (450 ft.), pa. of Tyree (q.v.), Tyree island, W. Args., Sc. It is the highest point of the island.

Ben Hiant, mountain (1,271 ft.), pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 50 W.S.W. of Fort William. It is the highest ground in the pa., and overlooks the mouth of Loch Sunart.

Ben Hiel, mountain, pa. of and 4 S. from Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. It overlooks Loch Loyal.

Benhilton, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Sutton (q.v.), N.E. Surrey, 4½ S.W. of Croydon. The church of All Saints is in the E. Dec. style.

Benholm, pa. on the coast, S.E. Kincs., Sc., 4 E. of Laurencekirk; ac. 4,891. The shores are low but rocky, and are rendered dangerous to navigation by the strong northward current which sweeps along them; many shipwrecks have occurred here. The soil near the shores has been mostly reclaimed from the sea, and is formed of gravel and sand with an overlie of earth, and is almost all under pasture and crops. Inland are a succession of low, heather-clad hills, but this area is also being reclaimed and improved. The pa. church dates from 1832, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches and a couple of schools. There are several cairns, and B. Castle, a square tower founded in the 15th cent., is kept in a good state of repair. *B. House* is a seat.

Ben Hope, mountain (3,040 ft.) overlooking Loch Hope, pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 10 S.W. of Tongue. It presents a rounded and somewhat shapeless appearance, and is composed of mica-schist and quartzite.

Ben Horn, or **Ben-nan-Corn,** mountain (1,706 ft.), pa. of Clyne (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 4 N.W. of Golspie.

Ben Hutig or **Thutaig,** mountain (1,340 ft.) on the coast, pa. of Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 3¼ S.E. of Whiten Head. It is the beginning of a range which terminates in Ben Hope. Gneiss is the rock that most generally occurs.

Beniarth, tp., pa. of Bettws-yn-Rhôs (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 3 S.W. of Abergele.

Ben Ime, mountain (3,318 ft.), pa. of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 4 N. of Arrochar.

Ben Killilan, mountain (2,466 ft.), pa. of Kintail (q.v.), S.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 7 N.E. of the head of Loch Duich.

Ben Kiltan, or **Ben Ceitlein,** mountain. pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 8 S.E. of Ballachulish. Its highest pinnacle, known as Stob Dhu, is 2,897 ft. above the sea.

Ben Lair, or **Ben Larig,** mountain (2,817 ft.) on Loch Maree, pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 15 N. of Auchnashellach. Its outline is graceful, with a broken sky-line.

Ben Lawers, mountain (3,984 ft.) on Loch Tay, pas. of Kenmore (q.v.) and Weem (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 9 W.S.W. of Kenmore. Its summit is crowned by a cairn 20 ft. high. Mica-slate is the prevailing rock, and rare alpine plants occur.

Ben Ledi, mountain on Loch Lubnaig, pa. of Callander (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Callander. It has a circumference of about 11 miles. The view obtained from the summit (2,875 ft.) includes from the Argyllshire islands to the Firth of Forth, and from the Moray Firth to the English border. Far up on its side is a little lake called Lochan-nan-Corp ("the little loch of the dead bodies"), from an accident by which 200 of a funeral party lost their lives.

Ben Lee, or **Ben Lea,** mountain (1,473 ft.), pa. of Portree (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Portree.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Benhall	Saxmundham (2)	91	588
Benhar, East	Fauldhouse (1)	397	707
Benhilton	Sutton	14	2589
Benholm	Johnshaven (1½)	510	1552

Ben Leoid, mountain (2,597 ft.), pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 4 S.S.W. of the head of Loch More.

Benlettery, mountain (1,904 ft.), a summit of the Twelve Pins (q.v.), Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway, Ir.

Benlevagh, or **Benlevy,** mountain, Ross bar., N. co. Galway, Ir., 10 S.W. of Ballinrobe. Shooting up in an immense mass to an altitude of 1,370 ft., it occupies most part of the peninsula between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib.

Benleven, peninsula between Loch Lomond and the Gareloch and Loch Long, Mid Dumbarts., Sc. It contains 3 whole pas. and parts of 3 others.

Ben Liath Mohr (1), mountain (3,034 ft.), pa. of Gareloch (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 7 N.E. of the head of Upper Loch Torridon.

Ben Liath Mohr (2), mountain, pas. of Contin (q.v.) and Urray (q.v.), Mid Ross. and Croms., Sc., 4 N.E. of Loch Fannich. Rising to an altitude of 2,464 ft., it commands the road between Strathpeffer and Ullapool.

Ben Liughach, or **Ben Liathach,** mountain on Upper Loch Torridon, Gairloch, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 4 S.W. of Ben Eay. It attains a height of about 3,000 ft.

Ben Lochain, mountain (2,306 ft.), pas. of Lochgoilhead (q.v.) and Strachur (q.v.), Cowal, E. Args., Sc., 5 N. of Lochgoilhead. It has a small lake, called Curra Lochain, on its southern face.

Ben Lochan, hill (721 ft.), pa. of Logie Easter (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Tain.

Ben Lomond, mountain (3,192 ft.) on Loch Lomond, pa. of Buchanan (q.v.), N.W. Stirls., Sc., 18½ N.W. of Dumbarton. It forms part of the watershed between the Forth and Clyde river-systems. Mica-slate, granite, and quartzite are the prevailing rocks, the latter cropping out near the summit, and from a distance appearing like patches of snow. B. L. is celebrated in Scottish song.

Ben Loyal, mountain (2,504 ft.) on Loch Loyal, pa. of Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 5¼ S.W. of Tongue. Game is abundant. Fingalian legends are associated with the locality.

Ben Luie, or **Ben Laoigh,** mountain (3,708 ft.) on the borders of Args. and Perths., Sc., 7 S.E. of Dalmally.

Ben Lundie, mountain (1,464 ft.), pa. of and 3 W.N.W. from Golspie (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc.

Ben Macdhui (Gael. *beinn-muc-dubh* = "mountain of the black sow"), mountain (4,296 ft.), pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 11 W.N.W. of Castletown of Braemar. It overlooks the borders of Banffs. and Invs., and forms a peak of the Cairngorm range, being, after Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, yet its great mass and numerous peaks detract considerably from its effect. The rock crystals known as "cairngorms" occur.

Ben Mhanarch, mountain (2,328 ft.), pas. of Luss (q.v.) and Row (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc., 3 N.E. of Garelochhead. It overlooks Glen Luss.

Ben Mheadoin, mountain (3,883 ft.), pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), S. Banffs., Sc., ¾ S.E. of Loch A'an or Aven.

Ben Mhic-Mhonaidh, mountain (2,602 ft.), pa. of Glenorchy and Inishail (q.v.), N.E. Args., Sc., 9½ N.E. of Ben Cruachan. The Orchy flows along one of its sides and the Strae along the other.

Ben Mholach, mountain (2,758 ft.), pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 5 E. of Loch Ericht.

Ben More (1), mountain (2,433 ft.), pa. of Dunoon and Kilmun (q.v.), Cowal, E. Args., Sc., 4 N. of the head of the Holy Loch. Its sides are rent and riven by ravines, chasms, and caverns giving out wonderful echoes. *B. House,* standing four miles distant, is a modern castellated mansion among fine grounds.

Ben More (2), mountain (3,185 ft.), pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 21 W. of Oban. Rising from a plain, between Loch-na-Keal and Loch Scridain, it presents an impressive and graceful conical outline. From the summit a grand and extensive view is presented, embracing the north of Ireland, a large part of the Hebrides, and most of Argyllshire.

Ben More (3), mountain (3,843 ft.), pa. of and 10¼ S.W. from Killin (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. It forms a conspicuous object in a mountainous landscape.

Ben More (4), mountain, pa. of and 4½ S.E. from Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc. It attains a height of 3,273 ft., the greatest in the county, and is supposed to be one of the oldest mountains in Great Britain, the rocks being Silurian quartzite and trap. Ptarmigan abound, and afford excellent sport.

Ben More (5), mountain (2,367 ft.), pa. of Small Isles (q.v.), Rum island, W. Args., Sc., 3 S. of Loch Seresort. It is almost continually shrouded in thick mists.

Ben More (6), mountain (2,035 ft.) on Loch Eynort, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 5 S.E. of Howmore.

Ben More (7), mountain (1,750 ft.), pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 17 S.S.W. of Stornoway.

Ben More Coigach, mountain (2,435 ft.) on Loch Broom, pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), Coigach, N.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 8 N.W. of Ullapool. Its peculiar contour and variety of tint make it one of the most remarkable elevations in the North Highlands.

Benmore Head, or **Fair Head,** promontory, Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 4 N.E. of Ballycastle. The rocks attain a height of 636 ft., 300 ft. downward from the edge being a sheer precipice, below which it slopes abruptly into the sea. There are 7 to 20 fathoms of water within a cable-length of the rocks. Coal was at one time worked here, and the iron mines are still productive, but want of shipping facilities prevents their successful development.

Ben-na-Caillich, two mountains, pa. of Strath (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc. One stands 2 W. of Broadford, and attains a height of 2,403 ft.; the other is 2,396 ft., and lies 2 N. of Kyle Rhea. They are conical in form—one, with a crater-like summit, being supposed to resemble Vesuvius.

Bennachie, hill group rising immediately above Alford, Mid Abers., Sc. Attaining a height of 1,698 ft., the general contour is graceful and pleasing, terminating in rounded peaks. Red granite is extensively worked, and porphyry occurs. The Gadie flows at the back of the hills, which, with the stream, are referred to in the well-known Scots ballad, "O, gin I were where Gadie rins."

Ben-na-Lap, mountain (3,066 ft.), pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 2 E. of Loch Treig. It is surrounded by a number of hills and lochs, giving great variety to the landscape.

Ben-nan-Aighean, mountain (3,141 ft.), pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc.,

3½ miles from Loch Etive. It is a bare, barren-looking elevation of red granite. Rock crystals of fine quality occur.

Bennane Head, promontory, pa. of Colmonell (q.v.), S.W. Ayrs., Sc., 10 s. of Girvan. Rounded in shape, and a salient feature in the coast-line, it attains a height of 329 ft. It is avoided by vessels, as when at full strength the tidal stream runs at a rate of 2½ knots per hour for fully a mile off the coast.

Bennan Hill (929 ft.), pa. of and 1 s. from Straiton (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc.

Bennebeola, Twelve Pins of, mountains, Ballynahinch bar., N.W. co. Galway, Ir., 6 N.E. of Clifden. They culminate in Benbaun (q.v.).

Bennekerry, pl., Carlow bar., N.W. co. Carl., Ir., 4 S.E. of Carlow. The Burren flows past in the neighbourhood, and *B. House*, *B. Lodge*, *Brownes-hill House*, *Busherstown House*, and *Graigue Castle* are seats in the vicinity.

Bennerton, ha., pa. of and 3 w. from Crowan (q.v.), S.W. Cornw.

Bennet Land, ha., tp. of Bellasize (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Howden.

Bennett's Bridge, vil. on the Nore, pa. of Treadingstown (q.v.), Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S.S.E. of Kilkenny. *Blackwell House* and *Castlefield House* are seats in the neighbourhood.

Bennett's End, tp., pa. of Cainham (q.v.), S. Salop, 3¼ S.E. of Ludlow.

Bennett's Houses, ha., pa. of and near the to. of Hawarden (q.v.), E. Flints.

Ben Nevis, mountain (4,406 ft.) overlooking Fort William, pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc. It is the highest point of Great Britain. Deep and forbidding-looking glens gash and scar its flanks,

BEN NEVIS, FROM NEAR BANAVIE.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine & Son, Dundee.)

the principal being Glen Nevis and Glen Treig. Measuring 24 miles in circumference at its base, it rises in the form of an apparently double mountain, as if one elevation had been piled up on the top of the other, and snow is never entirely absent from the flat summit. The estate is held on condition that the proprietor furnishes the Sovereign with a snowball whenever called upon to do so, and on several occasions during exceptionally hot summers artificial means have had to be used to prevent an expected thorough thaw; but in general there is plenty of snow and to spare. Gneiss and mica-slate (mixed), granite, and porphyritic greenstone are the rocks, occurring upwards in the order named, and minerals are abundant in variety. Although a road leads up to the summit, strangers should never attempt the ascent without a guide. The view from the top is, when not obscured by fog, far-reaching, grand, and impressive in the extreme. On the summit an observatory has been established, where meteorological investigations are continuously carried on, the instruments being visited and read every hour both by day and night. Adjoining is a small hotel, open during the summer months for the convenience of visitors. In winter the observers are cut off from the outside world, except by communications by telegraph, a wire connecting the station with Fort William (q.v.).

Ben Newe, mountain (1,750 ft.), pa. of Glenbucket (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc.

Benningbrough, tp. on the Ouse, pa. of Newton-upon-Ouse (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of York; ac. 1,092. There was a Roman settlement here. *B. Hall*, situated in a park of 200 ac., is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Benningholme and Grange, tp., pa. of South Skirlaugh (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Beverley; ac. 1,471. *B. Hall* is a seat here.

Bennington, pa. and vil. on the Bine, N. Herts., 5 S.E. of Stevenage; ac. 2,943; soil mixed, overlying chalk and clay. The ancient church is dedicated to St. Peter; an oak screen, surmounted by a cross, separates the chancel from the nave; in the chancel are sedilia and choir-stalls of carved oak, also two ancient altar-tombs with effigies; there are several brasses, a piscina, and the remains of a holy-water stoup. The charities are about £30 yearly, one-third of which is for apprenticing two poor boys of the pa. In olden times B. was a residence of the kings of Mercia, one of whom, Berthulf, held a parliamentary council here about A.D. 850. *B. Lodge*, *B. Park*, and *Lordship*, the ancient manorial residence, are seats.

Bennington by Boston, pa. and vil. on the Wash, S. Lincs., 5 N.E. of Boston; ac. 2,306, water 4,405; soil loam, overlying silt. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; in the chancel are E. Eng. Easter sepulchre and aumbries, and Dec. piscina and sedilia, and a carved oak screen with doors (partially restored) separates the chancel from the nave; there is a piscina in the south aisle, and a statue-bracket in the north; an eight-sided turret with small spire, at the north-east of the nave, led to the rood-loft; the Perp. font is richly carved with symbolical figures, and has statuettes of saints and Apostles. There are four bedehouses for two bedesmen and two bedeswomen, besides charities of about £55, distributed on Plough Monday. The school has an endowment of £90 a year.

Bennington Grange, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), S. Lincs., 8 N.W. of Grantham; ac. 251.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bennett's Bridge	Bennett's Bridge	87	153
Benningbrough	Shipton (1)	193	61
Benningholme & G.	Swine (1)	202	88
Bennington	Stevenage (5)	29	627
Bennington by Bost.	Boston (5)	107	488
Bennington Grange	Newark (6)	120	9

Bennington, Long, pa. and vil. on the Witham, S. Lincs., 8 N.W. of Grantham; ac. 4,169; soil loam and clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Perp. Ralph de Foulgers founded here (1175) a cell to the abbey of Savigny. B. was given by Richard II. to the Carthusians of St. Anne, Coventry, and afterwards by Henry V. to the priory of Montgrace, Yorkshire, from whom the manor passed to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. There are limestone quarries and limekilns.

Benniworth, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 5½ N.E. of Wragby; ac. 2,994; soil marl, clay, and sand, overlying white clay and sand. The cruciform church of St. Julian, restored 1875, is partly Norm., and has a good Norm. west doorway; the Norm. font has been restored; there are the remains of a 12th-cent. richly-carved rood-screen. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. A well-stocked fish-pond of about 8 ac. lies to the west of the vil.

Ben Odhar, mountain (2,948 ft.) on the borders of Perths. and Args., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Tyndrum.

Ben Oir (2,569 ft.), summit of the Paps of Jura, pa. of Jura (q.v.), Jura island, W. Args., Sc., 15 N.E. of Bowmore.

Benone, pl., pa. of and 4 miles from Magilligan (q.v.), N. co. Londy., Ir.

Ben Pharlagain, mountain (2,836 ft.), pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 2¾ W. of the head of Loch Ericht.

Benquhat, vil., pa. of and near Dalmellington (q.v.), S.E. Ayrs., Sc.

Ben Ratha, hill (795 ft.), pa. of and 2½ S.S.W. from Reay (q.v.), N.W. Caith., Sc. It contains a curious cave, in which a Jacobite remained in hiding for a time after the events of 1746. (The name is pronounced as if spelt "Ra'a.")

Ben Reoch, mountain (2,168 ft.) between Loch Long and Loch Lomond, pa. of and 1¾ S.E. from Arrochar (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc.

Ben Resipol, mountain (2,774 ft.) on Loch Sunart, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), Sunart, N. Args., Sc., 25 S.W. of Fort William.

Ben Rhydding, pl., pa. of Ilkley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 W. of Otley. Here is a hydropathic establishment—a large structure (built 1846) in the Scottish baronial style; there are extensive pleasure-grounds, and accommodation for a large number of patients; the water supplied to the house is drawn from the estate, and, in addition to the usual appliances of the water-cure, there are compressed-air baths.

Benridge (1), tp., pa. of Mitford (q.v.), N. Northumb., 2 N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 1,092.

Benridge (2), ha., pa. of Ponteland (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6½ S.W. of Morpeth.

Benrinnes, pl., pa. of Aberlour (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc., 2½ S. of Aberlour. There is a distillery here.

Ben Rinnes, mountain (2,755 ft.), pas. of Aberlour (q.v.) and Inveraven (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc., 8 S.W. of Mortlach. It overlooks the Spey, and from the summit a view is commanded embracing Caithness in the north and the Grampians in the south.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bennington, Long	Hougham (3)	111	804
Benniworth	S. Willingham (1)	140	357
Benquhat	Dalmellington	395	523

Ben Ruadh (1), mountain (2,178 ft.), pa. of Dunoon and Kilmun (q.v.), Cowal, E. Args., Sc., ¾ E. of Loch Eck.

Ben Ruadh (2), hill (608 ft.), pa. of and 2¾ W.S.W. from Reay, N.W. Caith., Sc.

Ben Ruadh (3), hill (837 ft.), pa. of Farr (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., 4 S.E. of Strathy.

Ben Ruisg, mountain (1,939 ft.), pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Luss (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc.

Ben Scrial, mountain (3,196 ft.) on Loch Hourn, pa. of Glenelg (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 9 S. of Loch Alsh.

Ben Sguliaird, mountain (3,058 ft.), pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), Lorn, Mid Args., Sc., 3 E.N.E. of the head of Loch Creran.

Ben Shalloch, mountain (1,124 ft.) on Ardnamurchan Point, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 12 S.W. of Loch Moidart. It is a well-known landmark for mariners.

Bensham, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Gateshead (q.v.), N. Dur. The church of St. Cuthbert, built 1844, is in the Romanesque style. The Wesleyan chapel, built 1875, is in the Italian style.

Ben Shianta, peak of the Paps of Jura, pa. of Jura (q.v.), Jura island, W. Args., Sc., about 14 N.E. of Bowmore.

Bensington. [Benson.]

Bensley, vil., pa. of and 3 miles from the to. of Kilwinning (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

Ben Slioch, mountain (3,217 ft.), pa. of Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 5 N.W. of Kinlochewe. It shoots abruptly up between Loch Fadu and Loch Maree, and its sides are much scarred and cut into by ravines and chasms.

Ben Smeorale, mountain (1,592 ft.), pa. of Clyne (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., 5¾ N.W. of Brora.

Benson, or **Bensington,** pa. and large vil. on the Thames, S.E. Oxon, 1¾ N.E. of Wallingford. The church of St. Helen, partly rebuilt 1861, was originally Norm.; the chancel, rebuilt (1861) on the old plan (Norm.), preserves most of the ancient details; and the chancel arch is Trans. Norm.; three arches on each side, resting on round pillars with E. Eng. caps and bases, separate the nave from the aisles; the font is E. Eng.; the church appears to have contained several brasses which are now lost; there is a curious inscription on the south wall. The Roman road (Akeman Street), which crossed the river here, may still be traced near the church.

Benson Knott, hill (1,098 ft.), Westmd., 2 N.E. of Kendal.

Ben Spionnaidh, mountain (2,537 ft.) on Loch Erribol, pa. of Durness. N.W. Suths., Sc., 9¼ S.W. of Fair-aird Head. It overlooks Strath Dionard, and is massive in form.

Ben Stack, mountain (2,367 ft.) on Loch Stack, pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 4¼ S.E. of the head of Loch Laxford. It is conical in form, and a striking object in the landscape.

Ben Starav, mountain (3,541 ft.), pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 10 N.N.W. of Dalmally. Composed of granite, it is a bulky mass standing amid fine Highland scenery.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Benridge (1)	Morpeth (2)	288	59
Bensham	Gateshead	268	9642
Benson	Wallingford (2)	51	1121

Ben Stomino, mountain (1,728 ft.) on Loch Loyal, pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 6 S.S.E. of Tongue.

Benston, pl., pa. of and 3 N.W. from New Cumnock, E. Ayrs., Sc. Here are extensive lime-works. The rock which is quarried in the neighbourhood has a thickness of 12 ft., and the manufactured article, being of the finest quality, is much sought after for use as cement.

Ben Strome, mountain on Loch More, pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 9 S.E. of Scourie.

Bent, pl., pa. of and 2¼ N.E. from Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc. There is a public school here.

Ben Talloch, mountain (about 2,800 ft.), pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 12 N.W. of Oban. It is clothed with beautiful green grass to its highest summit. Well known to mariners as a landmark, it is by them popularly called "the Sugar-loaf," from its conical form.

Ben Tarsuinn, mountain (2,706 ft.), one of the Cir Vohr group, Isle of Arran, Butes.

Bentfield, ha., pa. of Stansted Mountfitchet (q.v.), W. Essex, 3 N.E. of Bishop Stortford.

Benthall (1), pa. near the Severn, forming part of the mun. bor. of Wenlock, S. Salop, 2 N.E. of Much Wenlock; ac. 825; soil gravel and clay. The church of St. Bartholomew was built 1667, and contains several family monuments. There are some charities. Here are potteries, and tobacco-pipe and stone-ware manufactories. The pa. contains a steam and water mill, the latter with a wheel 60 ft. in diameter. The seat of *B. Hall* was built 1535; near it stood the old church, which was destroyed during the Civil War, when the hall was held for the king. Tyke's Nest, the highest summit of B. Edge, comes to an end in this pa.; it is over 400 ft. above the Severn.

Benthall (2), tp., pa. of Alberbury (q.v.), N. Salop, 9 N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Bentham (1), pa., tp., and mkt. to. (W.), on the Wenning, W.R. Yorks., 10 N.W. of Settle; ac. 25,226; soil loamy, overlying sandstone. The pa. contains two eccl. pas.—B. St. John the Baptist, and B. St. Margaret. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1878, is Perp., and contains several brasses, including one of the 17th cent.; the church stands on the site of one mentioned in Domesday. The church of St. Margaret, built 1837, is in E. Eng. style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Boniface. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and the Friends a meeting-house here. The pa. has a reading-room and library. There is a charity for the benefit of persons not in receipt of pa. relief, and in connection with it some almshouses have been built. The grammar school was founded by William Collingwood, 1726. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in the linen manufactories of the B. Mills Co. *The Ridding* is a seat.

Bentham (2), ha., pa. of Badgeworth (q.v.), Mid Glouc., 4½ E. of Gloucester.

Ben Tharsuinn (1), mountain (2,750 ft.), pa. of Lochcarron (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 13 S.E. of Loch Maree.

Ben Tharsuinn (2), mountain (2,149 ft.) between Loch Lomond and Loch Long, pas. of Luss (q.v.) and Row (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc., 3¼ N.E. of Garelochhead.

Ben Tigh, or **Ben Tee,** mountain (2,956 ft.) at the head of Loch Lochy, pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., about 14 S.W. of Fort Augustus.

Bentley (1), pa., vil., and lib., N.E. Hants, 5½ N.E. of Alton; ac. 2,292; soil gravel, clay, and chalk marl. The church of St. Mary, recently restored, was partly Late Norm., with E. Eng. and Perp. additions; the font is Norm., and the porch is of timber, with a fine avenue of yew-trees leading up to it. The charities amount to about £200 yearly.

Bentley (2), pa., S.E. Suff., 6 S. of Ipswich; ac. 2,801; soil mixed, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Mary, restored 1836, added to 1858, is Perp.

Bentley (3), tp., pa. of Wolverhampton (q.v.), W. Staffs., 2 N.W. of Walsall; ac. 1,650; soil light or clayey, overlying gravel, sand, and ironstone. There is a quarry of columnar basaltic stone.

Bentley (4) (in Domesday "Benechelie"), tp. and chap., pa. of Shustoke (q.v.), N. Warws., 3 S.W. of Atherstone; ac. 1,830, including 600 wood; soil wet clay, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. John (1837) is a brick building. There is the ruin of an old chapel standing in a field.

Bentley (5), ha. and vil., pa. of Rowley (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Beverley. There is a small chapel-of-ease here, and on the east side of the vil. is a portion of one of the ancient crosses formerly marking the boundary of the sanctuary of Beverley Minster.

Bentley (6), ha., pa. of Worfield (q.v.), S. Salop, 1 N.E. of Bridgnorth.

Bentley (7), vil., pa. of Arksey (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ N. of Doncaster.

Bentley Grange, ha., pa. of Emley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ S.E. of Huddersfield.

Bentley, Great, pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 8 S.E. of Colchester; ac. 3,235; soil stone and clay with some light land, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1874, is of various periods; there are two niches at the east end of the chancel and a blocked-up priest's doorway on the south side, a portion of the rood-loft staircase, a fine Norm. arch on the south side of the nave, and the remains of a stoup in the porch; of the windows five are Norm., three E. Eng., and two Perp. There is a Wesleyan chapel and day-school in the vil., which is pleasantly ranged round a green of more than 42 ac. in extent.

Bentley, Little, pa., N.E. Essex, 7½ E. of Colchester; ac. 2,094; soil loamy. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, restored 1868, is Dec.; the chancel contains a piscina, sedilia, several memorial tablets, and partially-stained windows; the rood-loft staircase is in the wall of the south aisle; and in the lady chapel is a brass with effigies. The remains

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Benthall	Ironbridge (1)	158	377
Bentham (1), pa.	Bentham	246	3841
Bentham (1), tp.	Bentham	246	2273
Bentley (1)	Bentley (1)	42	727
Bentley (2)	Bentley	63	414
Bentley (3)	Bentley	139	355
Bentley (4)	Atherstone (2)	102	235
Bentley, Great	Great Bentley	61	1008
Bentley, Little	Great Bentley (2)	61	296

of the last Viscount Bayning (*ob.* 1658) are interred in a vault beneath the lady chapel. *L. B. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Bentley Pauncefoot, or **Upper and Lower Bentley,** tp., pa. of Tardebigge (q.v.), E. Worcs.; ac. 1,623; soil various, overlying marl. The place was formerly a chapelry, with a chapel dedicated to St. Stephen, the remains of which may still be seen. There is a small red-brick church at Lower Bentley. The seat of *Bentley Manor* was the residence of Sir Thomas Cookes, who left a bequest for the foundation of Worcester College, Oxford (1714).

Bentley-with-Arksey. [ARKSEY.]

Benton, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Bratton Fleming (q.v.), N. Dev.

Benton Castle, the ruins of an ancient fortress on Milford Haven, Pembs., 3 N.N.E. of Pembroke.

Benton, Little, ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Longbenton (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Bentpath, ha. on the Esk, pa. of Westerkirk (q.v.), E. Dumfs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Lockerby.

Ben Trilleachan, mountain (2,752 ft.), pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), Lorn, N. Args., Sc., 2 S.W. of the head of Loch Etive.

Bents (1), vil., pa. of Whitburn (q.v.), S. Linliths., Sc., 5 S. of Bathgate.

Bents (2), burn, Mid Abers., Sc. It has a northward course of 4½ miles, and falls into the Don in the pa. of Tough.

Bents Green, ha., tp. of Ecclesall Bierlow (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Sheffield.

Ben Tuirc, mountain (1,491 ft.), pa. of Sadell and Skipness (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 10 N. of Campbeltown.

Ben Tulachan, mountain (3,099 ft.), pa. of Balquhidder (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 4⅛ N.E. of the head of Loch Katrine. It forms part of the Braes of Balquhidder.

Bentwitchen, ha., pa. of and 4 N. from North Molton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Bentworth, pa. and vil., N.E. Hants, 3½ N.W. of Alton; ac. 3,762; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. *B. Hall* and *B. Lodge* are seats.

Benty Grange, vil., pa. of Hartington (q.v.), N. Derbys., 5½ S.W. of Bakewell.

Ben Uaig, mountain (1,320 ft.) immediately adjoining Pennygowan Bay, pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc.

Ben Uary, mountain (2,046 ft.), pas. of Loth and Kildonan (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., 6½ N.W. of Helmsdale. There is a strong mineral well at its base.

Ben Udlaidh, mountain (2,525 ft.) on the border of Perthshire, pa. of Glenorchy and Inishail (q.v.), N.E. Args., Sc.

Ben Udlaman, mountain (3,306 ft.), pas. of Laggan and Blair Athole (q.v.), Invs. and Perths., Sc., 1 W. of Loch Ericht.

Ben Uie, mountain (2,384 ft.), pas. of Eddrachillis and Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 4 N.E. of Loch Assynt.

Ben Ushinish, mountain (1,000 ft.), pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Lewis island, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 20 S.S.W. of Stornoway.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Bentley Pauncefoot	Bromsgrove (3)	145	230

Ben Vaddu, mountain overlooking Strathnaver, pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 13 S.S.W. of Strathy.

Ben Valla, mountain (1,764 ft.), pa. of Stobo (q.v.), Mid Peebs., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Stobo Castle.

Ben Vane (1), mountain (3,004 ft.), pa. of Arrochar (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc., 4 N. of Loch Long. The Inveruglas burn and Loch Sloy are at its base.

Ben Vane (2), mountain (2,685 ft.), pas. of Balquhidder (q.v.) and Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 4¾ N.E. of Loch Achray. It forms part of the Braes of Balquhidder.

Ben Vannoch, mountain (3,125 ft.), pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 1¼ N.W. of Loch Lyon. A rough road gives access to its base.

Ben Varen, mountain (2,345 ft.), pa. of Tyree (q.v.), Arran island, Buteshire, Sc., about 12 N.W. of Lamlash. From some points of view it presents the appearance of a house with a rounded roof. Higher elevations in the neighbourhood make it look lower than it is.

Ben Veallich, mountain (1,888 ft.), pas. of Loth and Kildonan (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., 4 W. of Helmsdale. A fine view of Glen Loth is obtained from its summit.

Ben Veedan, or **Bein Fhada,** mountain, pas. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.) and Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., about 7 S.E. of Loch Leven. This is one of the greatest elevations in the county, attaining a height of 3,766 ft., and commanding both Glen Coe and Glen Etive.

Ben Venue, mountain (2,393 ft.), pa. of Aberfoyle (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 10 S.W. of Callander. It rises above Loch Katrine in precipitous grandeur —rich green pasturage, purple heather, dark woods, and naked rocks mingling to produce an impressive and singularly pleasing spectacle. Situated in the heart of the country described in Scott's "Lady of the Lake," it is a favourite tourist resort.

Benvie, vil. and ancient pa. on Invergowrie burn, pa. of Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Dundee. John Playfair, the mathematician (1748–1819), was born in the manse. A mineral well in the vicinity was once held in much esteem, but is now seldom resorted to.

Ben Vigory, mountain on the east coast of Islay island, pa. of Kildalton (q.v.), W. Args., Sc. Here, 1600, the MacDonalds were defeated by Hector McLean, and the whole island laid waste.

Ben Vorlich (1), mountain on Loch Sloy, pa. of Arrochar (q.v.), N. Dumbarts., Sc., 2¼ S.W. of Loch Lomond. It culminates in two lofty peaks, the higher being 3,092 ft., the other 37 ft. lower. It is covered with rich grass, many rare plants are found, and game (especially white hares and ptarmigan) is abundant.

Ben Vorlich (2), mountain on Loch Earn, pa. of Comrie (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Lochearnhead. Attaining a height of 3,244 ft., an extensive view of central Scotland, with the Atlantic and German Oceans, is obtained from the summit.

Ben Vrackie, mountain, pa. of Moulin (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 2½ N. of Moulin. It rises on the east side of the pass of Killiecrankie, and attains a height of 2,757 ft., commanding scenery of the greatest beauty. From the summit may be seen Ben Macdhui, Arthur's Seat, the Grampians, and

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Bentworth	Alton (4)	47	604

Ben Nevis. (The name, meaning "the speckled mountain," is derived from the effect produced by mingled heather and gray lichen-covered rocks.)

Ben Vraick, mountain, pas. of Drymen and Buchanan (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc., 2¼ N.E. of Loch Lomond. It rises opposite Luss to a height of 1,922 ft., forming the watershed between Loch Lomond and the Forth system.

Benwee Head, promontory, Erris bar., forming the extreme north point of co. Mayo, Ir., 11 W.N.W. of Raheen. It is surmounted by the ruins of an old telegraph tower, and the cliffs attain a height of 820 ft. B. Point is a promontory 1½ S.E. of Aughris Head.

Benwell, tp., vil., and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of and 2 W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne St. John (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 1,392; soil strong loam, overlying clay. The church of St. James is Perp. There was a Roman station here, called *Condercum;* in 1862 the remains of a building with a semicircular apse were found outside its eastern rampart, containing three human skeletons, the bronze handle of a chest, a fibula, and coins ranging in date from Nero to Valerian; at the same time two altars with dedications in Latin were discovered, one of which was richly decorated and over four feet in height. There are two large collieries in the pa., which contains the reservoir and works of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company. *B. Cottage, B. Hall, B. Park,* and *B. Tower,* the residence of the Bishop of Newcastle, are seats.

Benwick, pa., Isle of Ely, N. Cambs., 6 S.W. of March; ac. 3,345; soil fen, overlying gault and clay. The church of St. Mary (1854) is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels.

Ben Wyvis, mountain (3,429 ft.), pas. of Kiltearn and Fodderty, S.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 8 N.W. of Dingwall. It is heavy-looking and lumpish in shape, covered with a good deal of bog, overlying gneiss, granite, and hornblende. The ascent is difficult if ponies are not employed, but a fine and extensive view is to be obtained when the top is reached.

Ben Yevenagh, mountain (1,260 ft.), Keenaght bar., N. co. Londy., Ir., 4 N. of Newtown Limavady.

Ben-y-Gloe, mountain range, pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 8 N.E. of Blair Athole. Its principal summit attains an altitude of 3,671 ft.

Ben-y-Hone. [BEN CHONZIE.]

Beobridge, tp., pa. of Claverley (q.v.), S. Salop, 4 S.E. of Bridgnorth.

Beoch, ruined castle, pa. of Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 5 S.S.W. of Ayr.

Beoley, pa. and vil., E. Worcs., 2½ N.E. of Redditch; ac. 4,480; soil mostly marl, overlying clay. The E. Eng. and Perp. church of St. Leonard is chiefly remarkable for the burial-chapel to the Sheldon family on the north side of the chancel; it retains a stone altar, a handsome 16th-cent. east windows, and numerous monuments to the Sheldons; the stays of the family banners may be seen on the west wall of the chapel. The pa. is picturesquely situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and is watered by a tributary of the Avon. There are remains of an ancient castle. *B. Hall* is a seat in the pa. (The name is a corruption of "Beaulieu.")

Beoraig, loch, pa. of Ardnamurchan, N.W. Args., Sc. It has an extreme length of 2½ miles, and is surrounded by wild scenery.

Beoster, vil., pa. of Bressay (q.v.), Bressay island, E. Shetland, Sc., about 6 E. of Lerwick.

Bepton, pa., N.W. Sussex, 2½ S.W. of Midhurst; ac. 1,821; soil stiff chalk marl, overlying chalk and flint. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng.

Beragh, mkt. vil. (W.) on the Cloghfin and the railway between Omagh and Pomeroy, pa. of Clogherny (q.v.), Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 8 S.E. of Omagh. *Roscavey* is a seat.

Berbeth, estate on the Doon, pas. of Straiton and Dalmellington (q.v.), S.E. Ayrs., Sc., 2¼ S.W. of Dalmellington. *B. House* stands in fine grounds.

Berden, pa. and vil., N.W. Essex, 6 N.W. of Bishop Stortford; ac. 1,772; soil mixed, but principally heavy, overlying clay, chalk, and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1868, is mostly Dec.; the chancel is a fine example of E. Eng. work. The church contains brass effigies with inscription dated 1607, an altar-tomb with the brass figure of a man between his two wives, and bearing the date 1473. At one time there was here a small hospital or priory for Augustinian canons. The theologian, Joseph Mede, B.D., was born here, 1586. *B. Hall,* the ancient manor house, is near the church.

Bere, ha., pa. of and 3 N. from Broadclyst (q.v.), E. Dev.

Berea, pl., pa. of and 4 N.E. from St. Davids, W. Pembs.

Berechurch, pa., bor. of Colchester (q.v.), N.E. Essex, 2 S. of Colchester. The church of St. Michael, restored 1872, situated in B. Park, is Perp., and contains a fine monument with recumbent effigy in armour. *B. Hall,* a large mansion in Elizabethan style, and partially rebuilt on the site of an older hall, stands in a well-timbered park of 100 ac.

Bereen Corrogh, mountain range overlooking Lough Conn, Mid co. Mayo, Ir.

Bere Forest, an ancient royal hunting ground, S.E. Hants, 4 N.N.W. of Havant.

Berepper, ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Gunwalloe (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Bere Regis, pa., tp., and formerly mkt. to., S. Dors., 10 N.E. of Dorchester; ac. 8,894; soil partly chalk and partly clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1875, one of the most interesting architectural remains in the county, is of different periods. The finest feature of the interior is the roof of the nave, said to be the gift of Cardinal Morton; it is of carved oak, and the terminations of the hammer-beams are wrought into full-length figures of saints in monastic attire. The south arcade is E. Trans. Norm., and there is a good Dec. double piscina and a squint on each side of the chancel arch. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have chapels. B. R. is a place of great

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Benwell, tp.	Newcastle-on-T. (2)	271	10354
Benwell, eccl. pa.	Newcastle-on-T. (2)	271	27039
Benwick	Wimblington (4)	79	794
Beoley	Redditch (2)	146	643
Bepton	Cocking (1¼)	63	263

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Beragh	Beragh	117	434
Berden	Elsenham (3)	36	336
Berechurch	Colchester (2)	52	167
Bere Regis, pa.	Wool (5)	125	1416
Bere Regis, tp.	Wool (5)	125	1144

antiquity, and is supposed to have been the Roman Ibernium; it derives its name from the Saxon Byri or Byrig, a "habitation." Queen Elfrida had a mansion here, and occasionally King John occupied the royal dwelling. B. R. was made a free borough by Edward I., and has been repeatedly ravaged by fire. Bishop Turberville and Cardinal Morton were born here. Thomas Williams in 1719 founded a charity for educating and clothing six boys, and the interest of £350 is left for certain poor persons. On Woodbury Hill is a large circular British camp commanding all the adjacent country, and in the vicinity are a number of barrows. On the west side are the foundations of a chapel, and a well called the "Anchorite's Well."

Berghill, tp., pa. of Whittington (q.v.), N. Salop, 4½ E. of Oswestry.

Bergholt, East, pa. and small to. on the Stour, S.E. Suff., 9 S.W. of Ipswich; ac. 3,063; soil mixed, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Mary is Perp., with unfinished tower; this tower bears the date "1525," and the church bells hang in a cage in the churchyard; there are several brasses and tombs, and a window to the memory of the painter Constable, who was born at B., and there painted many of his pictures. In a large well-wooded park is St. Mary's Abbey, a convent of Benedictine nuns. *Ackworth House*, on an eminence, and *Highlands* are seats. One of four manors in the pa. is called the Commandrie, or St. John's, and was given by Henry II. to the Knights of St. John. Henry VIII. granted it to the Earl of Oxford.

Bergholt, West, pa. and vil. near the Colne, N.E. Essex, 4 N.W. of Colchester; ac. 2,287; soil mixed, but mostly loam, overlying loam. The church of St. Mary is a combination of the Norm. and Dec.; plain massive Norm. pillars support the arcading; the windows of the aisle are good Dec. work.

Beriden, affluent, rises near New Buckenham, S. Norf., and flows 12 N.E. to the Yare, near Norwich.

Berkeley, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (W.), on the Avon, W. Gloucs., 24 N. of Bristol; ac. 14,758; soil sand and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The charter of Edward I., creating the town a borough, was revoked 1885. It gives the titles of earl and baron to the family of B. The church of St. Mary, restored by Scott in 1866, is chiefly Dec., partly Late Norm. and E. Eng., and has a north porch with parvise. The B. chapel, built in the reign of Henry VII., lies on the south side of the chancel with recumbent effigies in alabaster, a tomb with effigy in white marble and with alabaster effigies; also a beautifully-carved rood-screen and paintings of the 13th, 14th, and 15th cents. on the splays and sills of the windows, above the chancel arch, and elsewhere on the walls, some of which have been renewed. The B. Hospital was originally a cottage hospital, built 1877. There are several charities, and an endowed free school for boys. The town has a trade in coals, timber, malt, and cheese. B. was the birthplace of Dr. Edward J. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination (1749), who is buried in St. Mary's. The castle, partly formed from the ruins of a convent dissolved in Edward the Confessor's reign, was built by Robert Fitzhardinge. It retains its original form—a circle with semi-circular recesses filled with towers—but only some zigzag mouldings and Norm. capitals over the grand doorway belong to Fitzhardinge's date, the rest

BERKELEY CASTLE, FROM THE EAST.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

being the work of his immediate successors. It is a good example of a fortress of this period. Edward II. was murdered (1307) in the Dungeon Tower by Sir T. Gurney and Lord Maltravers. The castle was besieged by the Parliamentary forces in 1645, and surrendered, but was restored to Lord B. *B. Castle* is now the residence of Lord Fitzhardinge.

Berkeley and Gloucester Canal, W. Gloucs. It is navigable for vessels of 500 tons, is 16½ miles long, and has no locks. It meets the Severn at Sharpness.

Berkeley, Vale of, W. Gloucs., lying between the Severn and the hills which line its eastern bank. The vale is a strip of rich pasture land 23 miles long and 4 miles broad, and is celebrated for its dairies and cheese.

Berkeswell (in Domesday "Berchewelle"), pa and vil., N. Warws., 6 W. of Coventry; ac. 5,957; soil loamy. The church of St. John the Baptist dates from the 12th cent.; the chancel is E. Norm. In 1850 a stone cross was set up in the churchyard on the pedestal of an older one, which had fallen into decay. There are almshouses, erected 1853. The place takes its name from a well near the churchyard, restored 1851. *B. Hall*, surrounded by extensive grounds, was formerly the residence of the Wilmot family.

Berkhampstead, Great, pa., mkt. to. (W.), and head of U., on the Bulbourn, W. Herts., 5 S.E. of Tring; ac. 4,364, water 19. The church of St. Peter (partially restored 1881) is of various periods; some parts of it date prior to the Norm. Conquest; the church was probably rebuilt about the year 1220 in the form of a Greek cross, chantry chapels being erected on the eastern side of both transepts; the beautiful groined roof still remains in the one on the north; the chancel contains a mural tablet to the mother of the poet Cowper, and a memorial east window to the poet himself; amongst the monuments is a fine altar tomb with recumbent effigies, dated 1356; there are numerous old brasses;

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bergholt, East	Manningtree (2)	59	1316
Bergholt, West	Colchester (3)	52	1042
Berkeley, pa.	Berkeley	199	5307
Berkeley, tp.	Berkeley	199	890
Berkeswell	Berkeswell	99	1374
Berkhampstead, Gt.	Berkhampstead	28	5034

in the lancet windows of the chancel is some stained glass of the 14th cent., and in a window of the nave are the arms of Cecily Neville. An almshouse for six widows was founded 1681 by John Sayer, chief cook to Charles II., and there are considerable charities. The town hall was erected 1860 in the Gothic style. The grammar school, founded (by Dr. Incent, Dean of St. Paul's) 1541, and restored 1841, has an endowment of about £1,500 per annum. A high school for girls was founded 1888, and endowed with surplus funds from the grammar school. Bourne's Free School, founded 1727, is now incorporated with the national school, the endowment of £300 a year being expended in exhibitions and scholarships. The national school has a further endowment of about £108 per annum. There is a large chemical manufactory here, and a rose and nursery garden. The chief occupations are the making of straw-plait and of articles of carved and turned wood. A brisk trade in coals, malt, timber, and brushes is carried on. The ruins of a castle still remain. William Cowper the poet was born here, 1731. *Ashlyns Hall*, *Berkhamsted House* or *Place*, and *Haresfoot* are seats.

Berkhampstead, Little, pa. and small vil., S.E. Herts., 4¼ S.W. of Hertford; ac. 1,694; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Andrew, repaired 1857, dates from the beginning of the 17th cent. On a height in the neighbourhood is a red-brick tower, called the Observatory, which commands a wide view.

Berkley, pa. and small vil., E. Somerset, 2 N.E. of Frome; ac. 1,974; soil loam and corn-brash, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1751, is in semi-Classic style, and contains a monumental stone, on which is inscribed a genealogical table and full description of the Newburgh family from the Conquest to 1680, when the male line became extinct. The manor was granted at the Conquest to Roger Arundel, and was afterwards in the hands of the Newburghs. *B. House* is said to have been built in the reign of William and Mary.

Berkshire, an inland county of England, on the south bank of the Thames, having Oxon and Bucks. on the north, Hants on the south, Surrey on the south-east, and Wilts. on the west. B. is irregular in shape, with an extreme length of 43 miles from east to west, an extreme breadth of 30 miles from north to south, and an area of 462,210 ac. There is a chalk ridge running through the co., joining the Chiltern Hills and the Marlborough Downs, the southern part sloping from these Downs, and in the west the oolite system prevails. The co. is watered by the navigable Thames, with its tributary the Ock running between it and the Downs; the Thame, which unites with the Isis at Dorchester to form the Thames; the Kennet, navigable for 20 miles from Newbury to Reading, which rises in Wilts., is the chief river of South B., and receives the Lambourn and the Emborne (with the Blackwater forming part of the southern boundary), and falls into the Thames at Reading; and the Loddon, that rises in Hants, and falls into the Thames a little below Reading. The Thames and the Kennet are well stocked with trout and other fish. The navigation of the Thames and Kennet is supplemented by two canals which cross the co.—the Wilts. and B. Canal in the north, and the Kennet and Avon Canal in the south, both canals communicating at Semington in Wilts. As to geological features, in the north-west is the oolite system, containing Oxford clay, coral rag, Kimmeridge clay with its ammonites and oysters, and Portland sand; the cretaceous system, containing the lower greensand (valued as garden gravel), gault (full of springs), upper greensand, and chalk (including the Downs, with the highest point 954 ft., and divisible into the lower chalk, which is rich in ammonites, and the upper chalk, particularised by layers of flint); and the Eocene system, containing the Reading beds of alternate clay and sand, with flint pebbles, London clay, and the sandy Bagshot beds. Along the Kennet is a deposit of alluvium, having some beds of peat, in which have been found remains of the mammoth, the rhinoceros, and the bison. The co. is well wooded with oak, beech, ash, alder, and hazel; the climate is healthy and the soil good, that of the Thames, Kennet, and White Horse Vales furnishing rich meadow-land. The co. has three Parliamentary divisions (returning each one member), seven municipal boroughs, twenty hundreds, and one hundred and ninety-three parishes. The principal public institutions are the County Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the county prison, and the Royal B. Hospital; the co. also contains the depôt of the regimental district. Although the towns of Reading, Newbury, and Abingdon used to have an important clothing trade, there are now no very special industries in the co. The upper chalk provides whiting, which is manufactured at Kintbury; Reading is famous for Huntley and Palmer's biscuit factories, its iron works, and the seed trade of Sutton and Sons; and there is a considerable trade in chairs and other articles made from the beech in which the co. abounds. Other productions are lime, building stone, brick-earth, farm produce, fruit, vegetables (including asparagus and onions), cart-horses and other stock, timber, osiers, and fresh-water fish. Besides prehistoric remains, including weapons and implements, there are the famous cromlech known as Wayland Smith's Cave (the legend of which Scott has utilised in "Kenilworth," but there is much doubt as to its origin and purpose), and the famous "Blowing Stone" of Kingston Lisle; while there are other cromlechs and barrows, as well as many remains of Roman and other camps. The White Horse, made by paring the turf from the chalk of the Downs, may be English or earlier. An interesting account of some of these antiquities is given by Mr. Hughes in his "Scouring of the White Horse," while they are also touched upon in his "Tom Brown's Schooldays." Alfred the Great defeated the Danes here in the battle of Ashdown, if not in other battles. Of mediæval castles few remains exist, except at Wallingford and Donnington. The historic castle and royal borough of Windsor (q.v.) require a special notice. B. had a great share in the Civil War, two battles having been fought at Newbury, Reading having been besieged, and attacks made on Windsor Castle, Abingdon, and Donnington. There are many ancient churches with good examples of Norm. and later architectural periods, and mitred Benedictine abbots lived at Reading and Abingdon respectively. The

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Berkhampstead, Ltl.	Hertford (4)	24	430
Berkley	Frome (2½)	107	346

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Berkshire			238709.

church of Greyfriars at Reading (q.v.) is part of the abbey. Reading is now the county town.

Bermess, vil., pa. of Portree (q.v.), E. Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc.

Bermondsey, pa., bor. of Southwark, E. Surrey, forming a sub. in the south-east dis. of London, with which it is continuous; ac. 627. The dis. is now the chief seat of the leather trade with its attendant industries of skinning, tanning, and storing. The industry appears to have been established here by Huguenot refugees, who have left their traces in some of the place-names. The name Bermonds-ey denotes that the dis. was one of the marshy isles formerly common on the Thames, which, when embanked and drained, became first fertile tracts, and then busy and populous quarters of the town. The neighbourhood abounds in historical associations. King Olaf's name is preserved by St. Olave's church and pa., and also in Tooley Street, the abode of the historic three tailors.

Bermondsey Division, one of the three divisions of the bor. of Southwark. It returns one member.

Berne, quarter, pa. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum (q.v.), W. Dors., 4½ N.W. of Bridport.

Bernera, island and *q.s.* pa., pa. of Harris (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 1 N. of North Uist. It measures 3½ miles in length by 2 miles in width. The pa. includes all the other islands in the Sound of Harris. The church dates from 1839, and a Free Church mission is carried on from Boreray.

Bernera, Great, island off the north-west coast of Lewis island, pa. of Uig (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 16 W. of Stornoway. It is 5½ miles long by 3½ miles wide, and contains several very interesting remains in the shape of standing stones and stone circles. The coast-line is much broken, and the surface never exceeds a height of 223 ft. There are about 300 lochs in the interior.

Bernera, Little, island adjoining Great Bernera, pa. of Uig (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It measures 1¼ miles in length by three-quarters of a mile wide.

Berneray, island, pa. of and 14 S.S.W. from Barra (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. This is the southernmost point of the Outer Hebrides, and is a mile long by three-quarters of a mile broad. Barra Head, its highest point, is 530 ft. high. The strata consist of gneissic rocks. The cliffs present some very fine scenery, and are frequented by numberless sea-birds, which, with their eggs, are taken by the inhabitants.

Berners Roothing. [ROOTHING BERNERS.]

Bernisdale, ha., pa. of Snizort (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 3 E. of Edinbam. There is a public school here.

Berrach, ha., pa. of Llanfihangel Aberbythyck (q.v.), S.E. Carmarths., 2 S.W. of Llandilofawr.

Berrick Prior, lib., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Newington (q.v.), S. Oxon.

Berrick Salome, pa. and vil., S.E. Oxon, 4 N.E. of Wallingford; ac. 678; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Helen, restored 1890, is of various periods, with some remains of Norm. work. The Dec. chancel has a piscina, and the Jacobean roof of the nave is of some interest; the south chapel has an E. Eng. window with some ancient glass, and a bracket beneath it. During the restoration some ancient floor-tiles and traces of wall-painting were discovered.

Berriedale, *q.s.* pa. and ha. on the coast, pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S.E. Caith., Sc., 10 N.E. of Helmsdale. The ruins of an old castle, a stronghold of the Sutherlands of Langwell, are on the edge of the cliffs. The church is a small very plain erection. *Langwell* is a seat of the Duke of Portland.

Berriedale Water, stream, S.E. Caith., Sc. It rises at the foot of Morven, has a course of about 21 miles, and falls into the sea at Berriedale. The stream has 42 tributaries, and abounds in salmon and trout, and near the bridge some fine rapids occur. The scenery along its lower course is the finest in the county.

Berrier and Murrah, tp., pa. of Greystoke (q.v.), E. Cumb., 8 W. of Penrith; ac. 2,552; subsoil boulder-clay, overlying Carboniferous and Ordovician rocks. A beautiful porphyritic rock occurs at B. Nittles.

Berriew, pa., tp., and vil., E. Montgoms., 3½ N.W. of Montgomery; ac. 12,010. The church of St. Beuno is an ancient building. *Vaenor Park,* commanding fine views of the Severn, is a seat.

Berrings, pl., pa. of Inishcarra (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., within 6 miles of Coachford.

Berrington (1), pa. and vil. on the Severn, S. Salop, 4½ S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 3,520; soil strong loam, overlying gravel and clay. All Saints' Church, restored 1877, is E. Eng., and has a Norm. font, also a recumbent figure carved in oak. There are several charities.

Berrington (2), tp., pa. of Kyloe (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5½ S. of Berwick-on-Tweed.

Berrington (3), ha. on the Teme, pa. of and 2 W. from Tenbury (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Berrington (4), ha., pa. of Chipping Campden (q.v.), E. Gloucs. It adjoins the town of Chipping Camden on the east.

Berron, tp., pa. of Llannefydd (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 5½ N.W. of Denbigh.

Berrow (1), pa. and vil., W. Worcs., 8 W. of Tewkesbury; ac. 2,720; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Faith, restored 1858, is E. Eng.; the chancel retains a low side window, and a Norm. doorway is in the porch. There are some charities, partly applied to keeping the church in repair.

Berrow (2), pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, W. Somerset, 9½ S.W. of Axbridge; ac. 2,153; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp.; there is a gallery bearing the date 1637, and that of 1629 is inscribed on the belfry. A portion of the shaft and base of a 14th-cent. cross still stands in the churchyard; outside the church

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bermondsey	.....	.....	84682
Bermondsey Div.	.....	.....	82849
Bernera	Glasgow (170)	400	501
Berneray	Glasgow (145)	400	36
Berrick Salome	Wallingford (4)	51	86
Berriedale	Helmsdale (9)	691	1113
Berrier and Murrah	Penruddock (2)	288	108
Berriew	Forden (2)	186	1760
Berrington (1)	Berrington	168	968
Berrow (1)	Ledbury (7)	133	310
Berrow (2)	Burnham (2)	145	413

are two figures of great antiquity, apparently representing a husband and wife, and believed to have survived an earlier church, which probably stood in the neighbourhood.

Berrow Flats, a stretch of sands 6 miles long in Bridgewater Bay, on the west coast of Somerset, dry at low water.

Berrow Green, ha., pa. of and 1 s. from Martley (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Berry Brow, vil. on the Holme, pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), 2 s. from Huddersfield.

Berry Edge, ha., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N.W. Dur., ½ E. of Leadgate.

Berry Green, ha., pa. of Hadham, Little (q.v.), E. Herts., 2 W. of Bishop Stortford.

Berry Head (1), the southern extremity of Tor Bay, S. Dev. Traces of the Roman occupation exist here.

Berry Head (2), promontory forming the south extremity of Walls island, Orkney, Sc. This is a magnificent rocky mass, and looks over the Pentland Firth.

Berryhill (1), estate, pa. of Peterhead (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 2½ W. of Peterhead. A few remains of an ancient camp are pointed out in the neighbourhood, and *B. House* is a seat.

Berryhill (2), pl. near Coltness, pa. of Cambusnethan (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc. There is a public school here.

Berryhill (3), estate, pa. of Kilsyth (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 1¾ N.E. of Kilsyth. The limeworks once carried on here are now abandoned.

Berryhillock, vil., pa. of Deskford (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 4¼ S. of Cullen.

Berrylands, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Kingston-upon-Thames (q.v.), N. Surrey. Christ Church is in a mixed Gothic style.

Berrynarbor, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 2½ E. of Ilfracombe; ac. 4,958; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter, repaired 1862, is a mixture of Norm., E. Eng., and Perp.; there are several monuments, and in the vestry an engraved portrait of John Jewell (1522–71), Bishop of Salisbury, who was a native of this pa. The old manor house, originally built in the 15th cent., stands near the church. *Watermouth Castle*, overlooking the Bristol Channel, is a modern seat.

Berry Pomeroy, pa. and vil. on the Dart, S. Dev., 1¾ N.E. of Totnes; ac. 4,110; soil various. The church of St. Mary, restored 1879, is Perp., with remains of E. Eng. and Dec.; there is a 16th-cent. altar-tomb with kneeling effigies under a canopied arch in the north wall of the chancel, and a tablet to the Rev. John Prince (d. 1723), author of "The Worthies of Devon"; the north aisle contains an Elizabethan monument, and in the nave is a 16th-cent. brass. About 1 N.E. of the church, occupying the summit of a crag overhanging a richly-wooded valley, are the ruins of B. P. Castle. A castle was erected here by Ralph de Pomeroi, to whom the manor was given by the Conqueror, but the present ruins chiefly belong to the mansion built in the 16th cent.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Berrylands	Kingston	12	4088
Berrynarbor	Ilfracombe (3)	219	652
Berry Pomeroy	Totnes (2)	218	1073
Bersham	Wrexham (1)	196	5198
Bersted, South	Bognor (2)	67	4953

Bersham, tp., pa. of and 1 W. from Wrexham (q.v.), E. Denbighs.; ac. 1,985. There are iron and coal mines and a large paper mill.

Bersted, North, ti., pa. of South Bersted (q.v.), W. Sussex, near Bognor.

Bersted, South, pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex; ac. 2,750; soil rich loam, overlying marl and sand. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is Norm. and E. Eng.; there is Norm. work in the belfry arch, and part of a Norm. arch in the north wall; a fresco on one of the pillars resembles in subject one in the Duomo of Pisa; in the old walls were discovered some skulls of which the eye-sockets had been hollowed out, apparently to be set with jewels. In the churchyard are some fine hollies, and an ancient yew-tree said to be 800 years old, and taken care of by a guild.

Bertha, site of ancient to., pa. of Redgorton (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Perth. It was originally the Roman station of Orrea, and was destroyed by a flood during the reign of William the Lyon, tradition stating that that monarch, then residing here, escaped with difficulty. Numerous Roman remains have been discovered, among them being the foundations of a bridge over the Tay.

Berthllwyd, ha., pa. of Llangathen (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 3 W. of Llandilofawr.

Bervie, river, E. Kincs., Sc. After a course of about 20 miles to the south-east, it falls into B. Bay at B. Trout, sea-trout, and occasionally salmon and grilse are taken. *Allardice Castle*, *Arbuthnott*, *Glenbervie*, and *Kair* are seats on its banks.

Bervie, or **Inverbervie,** pa. and royal and parl. burgh, mkt. to. (W.), and seaport at the mouth of the Bervie, S.E. Kincs., Sc., 13¼ N.E. of Montrose; ac. 2,332. The river is here crossed by a substantial and handsome bridge. The coast is low but rocky, and the soil generally consists of a deep rich loam, overlying gravel, Devonian sandstone, and conglomerate. The to., which unites with four other burghs to return one member to Parliament, contains the pa. church (1837), in Gothic style, a Free church, a school, a town hall, a public hall, and a market cross. The trade is principally in cattle and corn, and six annual fairs are held. Flax, tow, woollens, sackings, winseys, and chemicals are manufactured in the neighbourhood, the first-named industry dating from 1788. A Carmelite friary once stood here; and Hallgreen Castle, an ancient stronghold erected about 1376, is kept in a good state of repair. David II. and his queen landed here, 1341. The same monarch afterwards granted its charter to B., which was renewed and confirmed by James VI.

Bervie Brow, headland, pa. of Kinneff (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc., ¾ N.E. of Bervie. The cliffs are 451 ft. high, and there is a large area of high ground inland. Tradition asserts that David I. was wrecked here, from which circumstance it is frequently known as "Craig David."

Berwick (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Sussex, 7 S.E. of Lewes; ac. 1,104; soil loam and clay, overlying

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bervie, pa.	Bervie	501	2387
Bervie, royal burgh	Bervie	501	2391
Bervie, parl. burgh	Bervie	501	1195
Berwick (1)	Berwick	58	172

chalk. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1856, is E. Eng.

Berwick (2), tp. on the Severn, pa. of Atcham (q.v.), N. Salop, 3¼ S.E. of Shrewsbury. *B. Hall* is a seat, and in the park are some almshouses (founded 1670) for 16 aged persons, and an E. Eng. chapel.

Berwick (3), ha., pa. of Abbots Roothing (q.v.), W. Essex, 4 S.S.E. of Romford.

Berwick (4), vil., pa. of Swyre, S.W. Dors., 4½ S.E. of Bridport.

Berwick (5), ha., pa. of and near the to. of Llanelly (q.v.), S. Carmarths.

Berwick Bassett, pa., N.E. Wilts., 6½ N.W. of Marlborough; ac. 1,388; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng., and contains a remarkable old font and a fine oak rood-screen.

Berwick, Great, tp., pa. of Shrewsbury St. Mary (q.v.), N. Salop, 2 N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Berwick Hill, tp., pa. of Ponteland (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6½ S.W. of Morpeth; ac. 1,665.

Berwick, North. [North Berwick.]

Berwick-on-Tweed Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Northumberland; it returns one member.

Berwick St. James, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 5½ S.W. of Amesbury; ac. 2,524; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. James is E. Eng. with Norm. porch and tower; the font is Norm.; above the east window is an ancient fresco, and in the south chapel there is a piscina.

Berwick St. John, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 5½ S.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 4,374; soil clay and sandy, overlying chalk and flint. The cruciform church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1861, is E. Eng.; the church contains some good monuments and two mail-clad figures. There are Wesleyan and Baptist chapels in the vil. Some small charities are chiefly for the support of the national school and the clothing club. *Winklebury*, or *Vespasian's Camp*, is an earthwork on a high ridge which commands fine views. *Rushmore* and *Manor House* are seats.

Berwick St. Leonard, pa., S. Wilts., 1 E. of Hindon; ac. 1,132; soil light, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Leonard, restored 1860, is Gothic, and contains some ancient monuments.

Berwickshire, the extreme south-east maritime co. of Sc., separated from Northumberland by the Tweed; ac. 296,362. It is bounded on the north by Haddingtonshire and the German Ocean, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by England and Roxburghshire, and on the west by Roxburghshire and Mid Lothian, and is a most fertile and productive tract, although the soils which make up its surface are exceedingly varied, and run one into another in a manner strikingly resembling that in which the oceanic deposits pass into each other. Deep rich loam, argillaceous earth, black fertile earth, sand, gravelly earth, moss, and moor are all represented, generally overlying sand and gravel. Bogland occurs in all directions, occupying areas even in the most fertile and most carefully cultivated spots. The strata consist of Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous rocks, with some igneous intrusions; limestone and sandstone, gypsum, clay-slate, coal, and copper ore occur, and small quantities of quicksilver are found. The surface configuration is irregular, much of the land being low, with numerous elevations scattered very generally over the superficies, the highest point being Scenes Law (1,683 ft.). Agriculture is followed after the most scientific methods, and land improvement and reclamation have been pursued with a regularity and perseverance which have resulted in making this one of the best producing areas in the empire. Sheep-farming is a very general pursuit, and cattle-breeding has been brought to a high state of perfection. The principal capes are Fast Castle and St. Abbs Head. Although the coast-line is sinuous and considerably broken, Coldingham and Eyemouth are the only good harbours. The Tweed, flowing along the southern border, is the most important river, smaller streams being the Ale, the Blackadder, the Eden, the Eye, the Leader, the Leet, and the Whitadder or Whiteadder. Railways give direct communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, etc. The fisheries are important, and are prosecuted with activity, Eyemouth being the chief centre. Large manufactures of paper are carried on, and woollens, linens, merinoes, blanketings, shawls, plaids, flannels, muslins, shirtings, and ginghams are made in smaller quantities. B. was included in the kingdom of Northumbria, of which it continued to form a part down to 1020, when it was bestowed by Malcolm II. on Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland and Dunbar, who settled here with the intention of personally ruling his Scottish possessions, and introduced a strong English element into the population. Resumed by the Crown, King Edgar gave B. to his brother David, under whose government it made much progress, manufactures being introduced and established under the management of skilled master-tradesmen from the Continent, and commerce encouraged and fostered. In common with the other coast districts of Sc., B. was frequently invaded by the Norsemen, but their forces were here sturdily met and generally repulsed. The ancient remains include Roman, Caledonian, and Pictish camps, generally in a bad state of preservation, with numerous standing stones, stone circles, and a prehistoric earthen mound. Magnificent ruins of religious houses form important features in the landscape, and are full of deep interest to the historian and the antiquarian. There are also many vestiges of old castles and strongholds, several dating from a remote period. Several places, such as Aldcambus, Dunse Law, Gordon, and Lauder Bridge, are closely connected with important events in Scottish history.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, pa., mun. bor., seaport, mkt. to. (S.), and, with Spittal (q.v.) and Tweedmouth (q.v.), co. in itself, on the Tweed, N. Northumb., 57½ S.E. of Edinburgh; ac. of pa. 5,790, of bor. 7,048. The liberties of B. also include the 2 tos. already mentioned, and have an area of 8 square miles. The buildings are partly ancient, partly modern; the streets mostly narrow; and the houses irregular in architecture and situation. The old walls still surround the to., and the ramparts are

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Berwick Basset	Marlborough (6)	76	165
Berwick Hill	Morpeth (6½)	288	87
Berwick-on-T. Div.	.....	.....	52438
Berwick St. James	Wishford (2)	120	191
Berwick St. John	Tisbury (6)	96	428
Berwick St. Leonard	Tisbury (3½)	96	61
Berwickshire	.....	.....	32290
Berwick-u.-Tw., pa.	Berwick-on-Tweed	338	8532
Berwick-u.-Tw., bor.	Berwick-on-Tweed	338	13377

a favourite promenade. The river is crossed by 2 bridges, one a narrow stone 17th-cent. structure of 15 arches; the other a railway viaduct (1850) of 25 arches, designed by Robert Stephenson. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1855, is in E. Eng. style, and, having been erected during the time of the Commonwealth, is without a steeple. St. Mary's Church, built 1858, is in E. Eng. style.

High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.
(*From a photograph by Poulton and Sons, Lee, Kent.*)

Among other places of worship are the United Presbyterian church (in Gothic style), and Baptist, Relief Synod, Methodist, Wesleyan, Burgher, and Anti-Burgher churches. The court-house, in the Classic style, stands in the middle of the High Street, and contains an exchange and the jail. Other public buildings are the assembly rooms, barracks, military hospital, theatre, public library, and pauper lunatic asylum. The free grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and the endowed school (1798) by the corporation. The Blue-Coat Charity School, in which 42 poor boys are clothed and educated, was founded and partially endowed in 1725; its funds have since been augmented by several gifts and legacies. Iron-working, some ship-building, and small manufactures of various kinds connected with the shipping trade, are carried on. The harbour is rocky, and made difficult of access by a shifting bar, but affords good and secure anchorage within. A moderately brisk trade is carried on; iron, timber, manures, tallow, and hemp are imported, and corn, wool, provisions, and salmon exported. The fisheries are not so important as formerly. A yearly fair is held. The to. possesses several charters; but that granted by James VI. is the most important, as it consolidated and increased the privileges contained in former documents. The castle, of which only a fragment remains, fell into decay in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the time of Cromwell its materials were used for the erection of new buildings in the to. Here the Countess of Buchan was imprisoned in a wicker cage for 4 years by Edward I. for having crowned Robert the Bruce. The Bell Tower is a very ancient defensive work, and formed part of the original city walls, much older than those now seen. A convent founded by David I., a priory and a friary, both dating from about 1270, have disappeared. B. is said to have been founded by the Saxon kings of Northumbria; but its historic importance arises from the contests that raged round it, and the sieges it endured in the struggle between England and Scotland. During the siege by the English in 1406 cannon were used, for the first time in England. In 1551 B. was declared neutral territory, thus bringing to a conclusion the long struggle for its possession. An Act of Parliament of Queen Victoria (1885), however, again included the to. in England.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bescaby	Melton Mowbray (5)	105	31
Besford (1)	Defford (2)	163	178

Berwyn, affluent, rises among the mountains in the Llyn Berwyn, and flows six miles to the Teifi, which it joins below Tregaron.

Berwyn Mountains, a range of mountains in North Wales between Merions. and Montgoms. The highest peaks are Moel-soch, 2,716 ft.; Cader Fronwen, 2,753 ft.; Mynydd Tarw, 2,236 ft.

Beryas, ha., pa. of and 2½ s.w. from Madron (q.v.), W. Cornw.

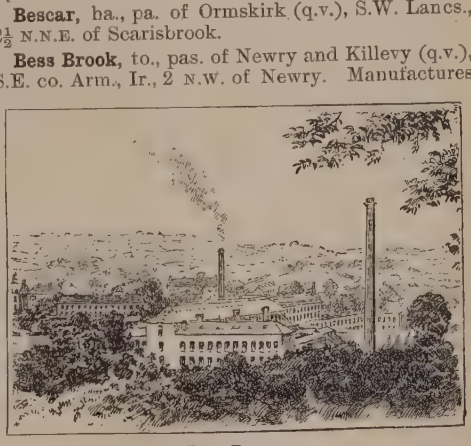
Bescaby, pa., N. Leics., 5 n.e. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,208. There is no church, as the pa. is ecclesiastically connected with Croxton Kyrial (q.v.). The remains of moats and foundations of buildings testify to the former existence of an important residence upon the lordship. Holwell Spring, the source of the river Eye, rises in this pa.

Besford (1), tp. and vil., pa. of and 2 s.w. from Pershore St. Andrew (q.v.), E. Worcs. The seat of *B. Court* includes part of an older dwelling, originally timber-built, and believed to date from the reign of Henry VIII., though portions were added in the following century. The chapel and porter's lodge belong to the original structure; and there is an inner courtyard, also unaltered. A large and ancient tithe-barn with transepts is preserved.

Besford (2), tp., pa. of Shawbury (q.v.), N. Salop, 3¼ s.e. of Wem.

Bescar, ha., pa. of Ormskirk (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2½ n.n.e. of Scarisbrook.

Bess Brook, to., pas. of Newry and Killevy (q.v.), S.E. co. Arm., Ir., 2 n.w. of Newry. Manufactures



Bess Brook.

of flax and flour are carried on, and there are bleachfields. A weekly fair is held. *Derrymore House* is a seat in extensive grounds.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bess Brook	Bess Brook	70	3400

Bessecar, ha., pa. of Cantley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Doncaster.

Bessel's Green, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Chevening (q.v.), W. Kent.

Besselsleigh, pa., N. Berks., 5½ S.W. of Oxford; ac. 906; soil sandy loam, overlying sand. The church of St. Lawrence is Late Norm.; it contains a slab (1682) inscribed to Sir John Lenthall. The manor came by marriage (1350) into the possession of the Besils, a Provençal family. The Speaker Lenthall bought the estate (1634). The old manor house stood near the church, and the Royalists attempted (1644) to fortify it, but it was taken by Major-General Browne, governor of Abingdon. Oliver Cromwell is said to have often visited it. The inhabitants have the right of sending their children to the endowed school of Appleton. The modern *B. Manor* is a seat.

Besses o' th' Barn, pl. with public school, pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3½ S. of Bury.

Bessingby, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 1½ S.W. of Bridlington; ac. 1,270; soil loam, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Magnus, rebuilt 1776, is of E. Eng. style; in the chancel is a brass (1647) of Pierson de B., and there is an old carved and panelled stone font. *B. Hall,* in a park, is a seat; and a farmhouse near the church has some Elizabethan fragments.

Bessingham, pa., N. Norf., 4½ S.W. of Cromer; ac. 514; soil marl, brick-earth, and mixed. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1869, is a Perp. building with round tower. In the neighbourhood, which is well wooded and picturesque, is "The Castle," a moated mound, supposed to have been the site of a Roman encampment. The *Manor House,* built 1870, is a seat in Tudor style.

Bessy Bell, hill (1,386 ft.), Upper Strabane and Lower Strabane bars., N.W. co. Tyr., Ir., 3 S. of Newtown Stewart. It overlooks the demesne of Baron's Court with fine woods and artificial lakes.

Besthorpe (1), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 1 E. of Attleborough; ac. 2,164; soil clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1876 and 1883, is Dec., and contains a handsome marble monument. *B. Hall,* built 1590, is a seat.

Besthorpe (2), tp., chap., and vil., pa. of South Scarle (q.v.), S. Notts., 7 N.E. of Newark-on-Trent; ac. 520; soil clay and sandy loam, overlying gravel. The modern (1844) chapel of the Holy Trinity is of brick. There is a Methodist chapel. B. is on a sheet of water called the Fleet, and the Trent is crossed here by a ferry. Brick-making is an industry of the district.

Bestwall, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from East Stoke (q.v.), S. Dors.

Bestwood Park, pa., S. Notts., 4 N. of Nottingham; ac. 3,633, consisting of a group of arable farms. The modern (1868) church of Emmanuel is of E. Eng. style. There is a mission church. The Bestwood Coal and Iron Company have premises here, and there is a pumping-station of the Nottingham Waterworks. B. P., though now arable, was part of Sherwood Forest, and is surrounded by a 14-ft. buck-leap. Henry I. built a hunting-lodge, and Charles II. gave the park to his natural son the Duke of St. Albans. The modern *B. Lodge* stands on the site of the hunting-lodge.

Beswick (1), tp., vil., and eccl. pa., pa. of Kilnwick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of Beverley; ac. 2,028; soil clay, marl, and peat, overlying mixed soil. The modern (1871) church of St. Margaret is of E. Eng. style.

Beswick (2), tp. in the bor. of Manchester, S.E. Lancs.; ac. 96.

Betaghstown, coast vil., pa. of Colp (q.v.), E. co. Meath, Ir., 4 S.E. of Drogheda. The extensive beach of fine sand makes this a favourite watering-place. *B. House* is a seat.

Betchcott, tp., pa. of Smethcott (q.v.), S. Salop, 4½ N. of Church Stretton.

Betchton, tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Sandbach (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 2,665.

Betchworth, pa. and vil. on the Mole, Mid Surrey, 2½ S.W. of Reigate; ac. 3,714; soil light, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Michael is Norm. and E. Eng.; there is a brass (1533) to William Wordsworth, once vicar; and the church possesses an ancient oak chest. The pa. has charities of £95 a year. The Dorking Lime Company have great works here, and brick-making is also carried on. *B. House,* where there has been a manor house since the Conquest, is a seat.

Betham, ti., pa. of and 1½ W. from Combe St. Nicholas (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Bethersden, pa. and vil., S. Kent, 5½ S.W. of Ashford; ac. 6,372; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret, restored 1873, is Perp., and contains a brass dated 1459, and another 1591; a mural tablet in the aisle commemorates Cicely Hulse, 1672; and there are some monuments of the 18th cent. B. was once famous for stone called B. marble, largely used in Kent for building.

Bethesda (1), to., pa. of Llanllechyd (q.v.), Carnarvs., 4½ S.E. of Bangor. B. is the terminus of the B. branch of the L. & N. W. Railway. The chief cause of its prosperity is the neighbourhood of extensive slate quarries belonging to Lord Penrhyn, and giving employment to over 3,000 men. Besides the Established Christ Church, there are Baptist, Methodist, Wesleyan, and Independent chapels.

Bethesda (2), coast vil., pa. of Llandwrog (q.v.), W. Carnarvs., 5 S.W. of Carnarvon.

Bethnal Green, pa. and parl. bor. of East London, returning one member for each of its two divisions (North-East and South-West); ac. 755. A branch of the South Kensington Museum has been established here, and in its early days the magnificent collection of pictures lent by Sir Richard Wallace was the source of much attraction.

Betley, pa., N.W. Staffs., 6½ N.W. of Newcastle-

Place.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Besselsleigh	Abingdon (4)	61	101
Bessingby	Bridlington (1½)	225	171
Bessingham	Cromer (4)	138	125
Besthorpe (1)	Attleborough (1)	105	487
Besthorpe (2)	Carlton (2)	126	178
Bestwood Park	Nottingham (4)	124	736
Beswick (1)	Lockington (1½)	207	211
Beswick (2)	Manchester	183	9691

Place.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Betchton	Sandbach (2)	163	813
Betchworth	Betchworth	26	1868
Bethersden	Pluckley (2½)	49	1030
Bethesda (1)	Bethesda	243	5799
Bethnal Green, pa.	.....	.....	129132
Bethnal G. (N.E.)	.....	.....	62397
Bethnal G. (S.W.)	.....	.....	66735
Betley	Betley Road	153	827

under-Lyme; ac. 1,426; soil rich loam, overlying marl. The church of St. Margaret, partly restored 1872, is Perp.; the chancel is 17th cent., and the tower 18th; but the ancient nave and aisles are separated by four plain Pointed wooden arches on each side supported by pillars formed of single trunks of trees. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a small endowment is applied to educational purposes. A weekly market once carried on here is obsolete, and some malting used to be done. In the neighbourhood is a lake called B. Mere; and *B. Court* and *B. Hall* are seats.

Betshanger, or **Betteshanger,** pa., E. Kent, 4 W. of Deal; ac. 395; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1853–54, is Norm. and E. Eng. Under the tower there is a monument with bust (1740) to Vice-Admiral Salmon Morrice. B. is thought to have been a Roman station.

Betsome, ha., pa. of Southfleet (q.v.), Mid Kent, 3¼ S.W. of Gravesend.

Betterton, ti., pa. of East Lockinge (q.v.), W. Berks., 2½ S.E. of Wantage.

Bettiscombe, pa., W. Dors., 5 W. of Beaminster; ac. 667; soil sandy and strong subsoil. The church of St. Stephen, rebuilt 1862, is a beautiful little building in the Perp. style; the carved stone pulpit and the font are very fine.

Bettisfield, tp., pa. of Hanmer (q.v.), E. Flints., 4¼ N.E. of Ellesmere; ac. 2,308. *B. Park* is a seat.

Betton (1), tp., pa. of Drayton-in-Hales (q.v.), N.E. Salop. *B. Hall* and *B. House* are seats.

Betton (2), tp., pa. of and 1¼ W. from Berrington (q.v.), Mid Salop.

Betton Strange, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Shrewsbury St. Chad (q.v.), Salop. The church of St. Margaret is in E. Eng. style.

Bettws (1), pa. on the Bechan, E. Montgoms., 3 N. of Newtown; ac. 6,000. The church of St. Bueno contains a monument to John Meredith, who built the steeple.

Bettws (2), pa. on the Ogmore, Mid Glamorgs., 5½ N. of Bridgend; ac. 5,023. The church is dedicated to St. David. Dr. Price, the theologian (1600–76), was born here.

Bettws (3), pa. situated near the Bettws Mountains, a branch of the Black Mountains, S.E. Carmarths., 7 S. of Llandeilofawr; ac. 6,511; soil rocky and hilly. The church is dedicated to St. David.

Bettws (4), pa., S. Mons., 3 N.W. of Newport; ac. 1,132. The church of St. David, repaired 1858, is an E. Eng. building.

Bettws (5), or **Bettws-y-Crwyn,** pa., S. Salop, 10 S.E. of Newtown; ac. 8,664; soil rich loam, in part overlying tile-stone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1860, is E. Eng.; the chancel has an old timber roof, divided into panels in the form of quatrefoils and squares, and believed to be of Spanish chestnut; the old carved rood-screen has been restored.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Betshanger	Sandwich (3)	85	71
Bettiscombe	Crewkerne (5)	132	59
Bettisfield	Bettisfield	178	395
Betton Strange	Shrewsbury	163	64
Bettws (1)	Newtown (6)	195	579
Bettws (2)	Llangeinor (1¼)	185	1529
Bettws (3)	Ammanford (¼)	223	2417
Bettws (4)	Newport (3)	151	107
Bettws (5)	Knighton (7)	181	469

Bettws (6), tp., pa. of Llanfor (q.v.), E. Merions., 1½ N.E. of Bala.

Bettws (7), ha., pa. of Bettws-Evan (q.v.), S. Cardigs., about 5 N.W. of Newcastle in Emlyn.

Bettws-Abergele. [Bettws-yn-Rhôs.]

Bettws-Bleddrws, pa. near the Teifi, S. Cardigs., 3 N. of Lampeter; ac. 2,216. The church is dedicated to St. Bleddrws.

Bettws-Cedeven, vil., pa. of Bettws (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 5 N. of Newtown.

Bettws-Clyro, chap. on the Wye, pa. of Clyro (q.v.), S. Radnors., 3 N. of Hay.

Bettws-Disserth, pa. near the source of the Edwy, S. Radnors., 7 S.W. of New Radnor; ac. 1,885. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Bettws-Evan, pa., S.W. Cardigs., 5 N.W. of Newcastle-Emlyn; ac. 2,640. The church is dedicated to St. John.

Bettws-Garmon, pa., W. Carnarvs., 5 S.E. of Carnarvon; ac. 2,759; soil rocky. It lies in the midst of mountain and lake scenery at the source of the Gwrfai. The church of St. Garmon is situated between Moel Ellis and the Mynddfawr Hills.

Bettws-Gwerfil-Goch, pa. near the Alwen, N.E. Merions., 6 N.W. of Corwen; ac. 2,650. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.

Bettws-Leiki, pa. on the Ayron, S. Cardigs., 7 N.E. of Lampeter; ac. 2,342. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

Bettws-Newydd, pa., Mid Mons., 5 N.N.W. of Usk; ac. 1,200. The church (dedication unknown) is Gothic, and has a fine rood-loft.

Bettws-y-Coed, pa. on the Conway, E. Carnarvs., 3 S. of Llanrwst; ac. 3,537; soil rock, with some sand and peat. The church of St. Michael, which stands on the site of a religious house, contains a recumbent effigy in armour (*c.* 1380) of Gryffydd, son of David Goch, of the royal lineage of Wales. The locality is celebrated for its beautiful situation amongst the hills, commanding fine scenery, and for good trout and salmon fishing. The Llugwy is here crossed by Pont-y-Pair, an old stone bridge erected in the 15th cent. by a native mason of the name of Howel. The Waterloo Bridge is a handsome iron structure which spans the Conway with a single arch. In high floods the water from the hills forms several fine waterfalls here. Ffos Noddyn (the Fairy Glen) is a very beautiful spot in the neighbourhood. The signboard of the "Royal Oak" was painted by David Cox, who frequented this locality for forty years.

Bettws-yn-Rhôs, or **Bettws-Abergele,** pa. and vil., N. Denbighs., 3 S.W. of Abergele; ac. 6,588. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. *Coed Coch* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Bettyhill of Farr, ha. at the mouth of the Naver, pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 15 N.E. of Tongue.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bettws-Bleddrws	Derry Ormond (1)	263	204
Bettws-Disserth	Builth (5)	188	92
Bettws-Evan	Llandyssil (14)	252	351
Bettws-Garmon	Bettws-Garmon	256	124
Bettws-Gwerfil-Goch	Corwen (3)	211	252
Bettws-Leiki	Tregaron (2)	262	262
Bettws-Newydd	Usk (3)	157	102
Bettws-y-Coed	Bettws-y-Coed	239	740
Bettws-yn-Rhôs	Abergele (3)	213	739

Beult, river, Mid Kent, flows 18 N.W. to the Medway at Yalding.

Bevercoates, pa., N. Notts., 2½ N.W. of Tuxford; ac. 718; soil clay, overlying clay. The church fell 1650.

Bevere, island in the Severn, Mid Worcs., 2½ N. of Worcester. It contains *B. House,* a seat commanding a fine view of the Abberley and Malvern Hills.

Beverley (orig. "Beverlac" = "Lake of Beavers"), mun. bor. (with pas., B. St. Martin, ac. 875; B. St. Mary, ac. 579; and B. St. Nicholas, ac. 950) and mkt. to. (S. and alternate W.). The ancient pa. of B. St. John extends beyond the town. B., the capital of the E.R. Yorks., is about one mile from the river Hull. Of the original four pa. churches two only are left—St. John's, and St. Mary's. The well-known B. Minster, or church of St. John of B., is one of the most perfect ecclesiastical buildings

BEVERLEY MINSTER.

of England; the architecture is of different periods and of great beauty; in the choir are wooden sedilia and a credence-table; the 14th-cent. "Percy shrine," of E. Dec. architecture, consists of an altar-tomb with gabled canopy; in an aisle is a stone chair, in which those who sought sanctuary are said to have seated themselves; the relics of St. John of B. now lie beneath a slab of black marble in the nave. A church and monastery were founded here 692 by John Archbishop of York, who was canonised 1037, and is one of the three great patron-saints of Yorks. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp., with some Norm. and E. Eng. work, and was till 1325 a chapel-of-ease to the minster; there is still the ancient altar-slab, and in the choir are fourteen oak stalls with carved misericordes, and there are three piscinæ and a Dec. font. There is a church of St. Nicholas, a chapel-of-ease of St. John, a Roman Catholic church of St. John of B., and Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. The B. Middle-Class Endowed School has accommodation for 80 children. Among the principal buildings are the Guildhall, E.R. Sessions House, Assembly Rooms, and Corn Exchange. The chief industry of the town is tanning; but there are also foundries, chemical works, steam mills, breweries, and malt-houses, and there is an important corn trade. The old manor house, now an inn, has traces of a moat; and near it is the old park of B., which once belonged to the Archbishops of York. The only remaining town gate is the North Bar, restored 1867. Near the minster are some remains of a 13th-cent. Dominican convent; and in some of the buildings (now dwelling-houses) is some fine timber work. There are also remains of a house of Franciscans, and the moat is still traceable which used to surround a commandery of Knights Hospitaller. There is a very cold mineral spring, used for bathing, upon Swinemoor.

Beverley Parks. [WOODMANSEY.]

Beverley St. John. [BEVERLEY.]

Beverley St. Martin, pa. [BEVERLEY.]

Beverley St. Mary, pa. [BEVERLEY.]

Beverley St. Nicholas, pa. [BEVERLEY.]

Beversbrook, ti., pa. of Hilmarton (q.v.), N. Wilts., 2 N.E. of Calne.

Beverstone, pa. and vil., S. Glouc., 1½ N.W. of Tetbury; ac. 2,360; soil sandy and clayey, overlying oolite. The small church of St. Mary is of mixed periods; a figure of Christ with a banner is carved on the tower in bas-relief. There is a castle, long a residence of the Berkeleys, now used as a farmhouse; the earliest part (the bottom of the gatehouse) probably dates from the end of the 12th cent.

Bevington St. Alban, eccl. pa., bor. of Liverpool (q.v.), S.W. Lancs. The church, built 1846, is in E. Eng. style.

Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth, tp., pa. of Torpenhow (q.v.), W. Cumb., 6 N.E. of Cockermouth, near the foot of Bassenthwaite Water; ac. 1,607; subsoil mostly boulder-clay, overlying Skiddaw Slates.

Bewcastle, pa. and tp., E. Cumb., about 10 N.E. of Brampton; ac. 28,563. The pa. consists mainly of upland pasture and wild moorland. The subsoil is boulder-clay, overlying Carboniferous rocks. The east end of the church of St. Cuthbert dates back to the 11th cent.; the nave was added in 1792. The Line and Irthing take their rise in the moorlands on the north-eastern margin of the pa. Traces of a Roman road exist. There are also the remains of a Norm. castle, founded upon the site of an older stronghold of Roman age. The chief object of interest, however, is the celebrated B. Cross, in the churchyard, said to mark the burial-place of one of the Kings of Northumbria; it is about 14 ft. high, and its date is generally referred to the early part of the seventh cent. The ornamentation partakes of the Celtic character; but the runic inscriptions are distinctly Anglian.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bevercoates	Tuxford (2½)	132	40
Beverley, mun. bor.	Beverley	203	12539
Beverley St. John	Beverley	203	1643
Beverley St. Martin	Beverley	203	5509
Beverley St. Mary	Beverley	203	4345
Beverley St. Nicholas	Beverley	203	2685
Beverstone	Brinscomb (5)	99	168
Bevington St. Alban	Liverpool (1)	199	8265
Bewaldeth and S.	Bassenthwaite (3)	306	74
Bewcastle	Gisland (6)	311	800

Bewdley, eccl. pa., mun. bor., tp., and mkt. to. (s.), on the Severn, pa. of Ribbesford (q.v.), N.W. Worcs., 3 s.w. of Kidderminster; ac. 2,110. The church of St. Anne is in semi-Classic style. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Unitarian chapels, and a meeting-house belonging to the Friends. The grammar school, originally founded 1591, refounded by James I., 1606, was rebuilt on a new site, 1865. There is a large public library in connection with the school. The B. Institute has a library and reading and other rooms. There are several charities, and three blocks of almshouses, originally built in the 17th cent.; the Lower Park Almshouses were rebuilt 1763. Horn combs and horns of all kinds, powder-flasks, and maslin pans are manufactured; there is also a trade in tanning and malting, and ropes and bricks are made. The wearing of the caps formerly manufactured here was enjoined by an Act of Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth. The town was taken from the Welsh Marches and added to Worcestershire in the reign of Henry VIII. The old charter of Edward IV. was confirmed by Henry III. and Henry VIII.; that now in force was originally granted by James I., 1606, and again by Anne, 1708. The manor belonged to the Mortimer family from the Conquest to the forfeiture of Roger, Earl of March, 1330; it was subsequently held by the Priors of Worcester and the Crown, by whom it was leased. The seat of *Ticknell* (anciently called Tickenhill Palace), was at one time the council house of the presidents of the Welsh Marches, but most of the original building has disappeared. Prince Arthur married Katherine of Aragon here by proxy, 1499. The seat of *Winterdyne* stands in picturesque grounds.

Bewdley Division, parl. div., one of the five divisions of the co. of Worcs. It contains the mun. bors. of Bewdley and Worcester, and returns one member.

Bewerley, tp. on the Nidd, pa. of Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 11 N.W. of Ripley; ac. 5,771.

Bewholme. [NUNKEELING.]

Bewick, ha., pa. of Aldbrough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Hornsea. *B. Hall* is an ancient building, the hall of which bears the date 1636, and near the house is a large moated mound.

Bewick, New, tp. and ha., pa. of and 3 W. from Eglingham (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,140.

Bewick, Old, tp. and vil. on the Till, pa. of and 3 N.W. from Eglingham (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 5,519. The chapel of the Holy Trinity is Norm., and there are two arches in good preservation; the chancel contains an effigy to Matilda, queen of Henry I., and there are several ancient tombstones. On Bewick Hill are the remains of British encampments, and on Bewick Moor is a natural cave.

Bewlew Castle, ha., pa. of Morland (q.v.), N. Westmd., 3½ N.W. of Appleby.

Bewley, the common pronunciation of Beaulieu (q.v.).

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bewdley, m.bor. & tp.	Bewdley	137	2876
Bewdley, eccl. pa.	Bewdley	137	974
Bewdley Division	.....	.....	52012
Bewerley	Pateley Bridge (1)	217	1013
Bewick, New	Wooperton (1½)	324	74
Bewick, Old	Wooperton (3)	324	165
Bexhill	Bexhill	67	5206

Bexhill, coast pa. and watering-place, E. Sussex, 5 S.W. of Hastings; ac. 7,999; soil loam and clay, overlying loam and clay. The church of St. Peter, restored 1870, enlarged 1890, is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp.; beside the Norm. tower, the two western bays of the nave are Norm.; the others are E. Eng., and the arches E. Eng. and Perp. *Broad Oak* is a seat in the pa.

Bexington, coast ha. with coastguard station, pa. of Puncknowle (q.v.), S.W. Dors., 1½ S.W. of Abbotsbury.

Bexley, pa. and vil., N.W. Kent, 3 W. of Dartford; ac. 5,278; soil gravel and sand, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Mary, restored 1882–83, is Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina, and the screen was completed from fragments that had been hidden away; the church contains some ancient brasses and monuments. The modern (1882) church of St. John is Gothic. There are almshouses (founded and endowed 1755) for twelve poor people. B. was given by King Kenulf (about 823) to the See of Canterbury, and Domesday Book (calling it "Bix") gives it a church and three mills. *Blendon Hall* (once Bladindon) used to belong to William Camden the antiquary, who devised it to the University of Oxford, for the endowment of the Ancient History Professorship. *Hall Place*, a mansion, retains a good Jacobean staircase and oak-panelled dining-hall. The house originally built on this site is said to have been the dwelling- (if not the birth-) place of the Black Prince.

Bexley Heath, eccl. pa., pa. of and 1½ N. from Bexley (q.v.), N.W. Kent; soil gravel and sand, overlying gravel. Christ Church, built 1877, is in the Gothic style. The Foresters have an asylum for 16 pensioners.

Bexton, tp. and vil., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Knutsford (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 635.

Bexwell, pa., S.W. Norf., 1 E. of Downham Market; ac. 1,777; soil loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary is a Norm. and Perp. edifice, with round tower and Perp. belfry.

Beyton, pa., N.W. Suff., 5 S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 625; soil clay. The church of All Saints, partly rebuilt 1854, restored 1885, is of varied style, with round tower. This tower is Saxon or E. Norm.; and the old Perp. windows were reinserted 1854. *B. House*, in a small well-wooded park, and *B. Lodge* are seats.

Bibridge, ha., pa. of Kirkharle (q.v.), S. Northumb., 10 S.E. of Otterburn.

Bibury, pa. and vil. on the Coln, E. Glouc., 5½ S. of Northleach; ac. 6,300; soil oolite, overlying stone-brash. The church of St. Mary is of mixed periods; it has Norm. north and south doorways, and a roof of Spanish chestnut with late 15th-cent. carvings. There are three charities, the principal being the Jesus Almshouses for a master and three brethren, partly supported by a rent-charge on land. *Ablington Manor* and *B. Court* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bexley	Bexley	13	10605
Bexley Heath	Bexley (1½)	13	6385
Bexton	Knutsford (1)	178	115
Bexwell	Downham (2)	86	63
Beyton	Thurston (2)	82	338
Bibury, pa.	Cirencester (7)	93	829
Bibury, tp.	Cirencester (7)	93	695

The latter is in part Tudor; one wing, rebuilt by Inigo Jones, is in the Renaissance style.

Bicester, pa. and mkt. to. (F.), N.E. Oxon, 10 N.E. of Oxford; ac. 3,740. The church of St. Eadburg, originally Norm., is of various periods; four E. Eng. arches on clustered piers separate the nave and south aisle; the Perp. clerestory supports an open-timbered Perp. roof, and in the south aisle is a small Perp. piscina; there are fragments of screen-work, and some original benches; among the many monuments and memorials are four inscriptions on brass, and a monument grotesquely carved with five skulls; and there is a memorial window to General Gordon, who was killed at Khartoum. There are extensive charities, and the national school is partly endowed. There is a free reading-room, and St. Edburg's Hall contains reading and refreshment rooms and a large assembly room. Owing to the purity of the water the town is renowned for its good ale, of which there is a brewery. There is also a tannery; but the chief business of the town arises from its many cattle fairs. *The Priory* (on the site of an ancient manor house, called Nuns' Place) and *Bignell House* are seats. B. was once the seat of an Augustinian priory (1182), dedicated to SS. Mary and Eadburg (the holy nun of Aylesbury). [KING'S END, MARKET END.]

Bickenhall, pa., W. Somerset, 5 S.E. of Taunton; ac. 1,004; soil and subsoil clay. The small church of St. Paul is Perp., and contains a 17th-cent. monument with kneeling effigy on the north wall of the chancel.

Bickenhill (in Domesday "Bichelle"), pa. and small vil., N. Warws., 8 S.E. of Birmingham; ac. 2,820; soil loamy, overlying marl. The church of St. Peter is a fine Norm. building.

Bicker, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 8 S.W. of Boston; ac. 3,720; soil loam, clay, and silt, overlying clay. The church of St. Swithin, restored 1876, is chiefly Norm. and E. Eng.; the older part of the nave with clerestory is good Late Norm., and there are traces of 13th-cent. reconstruction. There are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, and the charities are considerable, though much reduced.

Bickershaw, vil., tp. of Abram (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 6 N. of Wigan. Here are collieries.

Bickerstaffe, tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Ormskirk (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3½ S.E. of Ormskirk; ac. 6,444; soil clay and sand, with some moss, overlying gravel, clay, and moss. Trinity Church, built 1843, is in E. Eng. style. The pa. contains a large coal-mine.

Bickerton (1), tp., pa. of and 5 N.E. from Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 1,694.

Bickerton (2), tp., pa. of Bilton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Wetherby; ac. 1,073.

Bickerton (3), tp., pa. of and 4⅕ S.W. from Rothbury (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 542.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bicester	Bicester	66	3343
Bickenhall	Hatch (1)	160	216
Bickenhill	Hampton (2)	103	516
Bicker	Swineshead (2)	114	661
Bickerstaffe	Skelmersdale (1)	200	2178
Bickerton (1)	Beeston Castle (4½)	169	335
Bickerton (2)	Wetherby (3½)	195	139
Bickerton (3)	Rothbury (6)	312	9

Bickford, ha., pa. of and 2½ W. from Penkridge (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Bickington (1), pa. and vil., S. Dev., 3½ N.E. of Ashburton; ac. 1,375; soil chiefly clayey, overlying limestone. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1884, is Perp.

Bickington (2), ha., pa. of Fremington (q.v.), N. Dev., 1½ W. of Barnstaple.

Bickington, High, pa. and vil. on the Taw, N. Dev., 7½ E. of Torrington; ac. 4,194; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; the south doorway is Norm., and has a stoup; the church contains a piscina and canopied sedilia; part of the staircase to the rood-loft still remains; the font is Norm. *H. B. House* is a seat.

Bickleigh near Plymouth, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 6 N.E. of Plymouth; ac. 2,323; soil sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, rebuilt 1838, is in Perp. style, and contains, besides other monuments, the remains of a 16th-cent. one, above which is a quartered shield of arms. An ancient cross (restored) stands on the village green.

Bickleigh near Tiverton, pa. and small vil. on the Exe, N. Dev., 4 S. of Tiverton; ac. 1,835; soil loamy. The church of St. Mary, restored 1848, is Dec.; the chancel has a 16th-cent. altar-tomb, and on the wall above is a monument with kneeling effigies; the south aisle has a 17th-cent. monument with effigies; and near the south door is a mural monument with bust portraits. Bampfylde Moore Carew (1693–1770), King of the Gypsies and eccentric beggar, was born here. *B. Court* is a seat.

Bickley (1), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Bromley (q.v.), W. Kent, 12 S. of London. The modern (1864) church of St. George is in Dec. style. *B. Hall* has a curious gatehouse, constructed originally as a water tower for the use of the estate.

Bickley (2), tp., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 2,096.

Bickmarsh and Little Dorsington, ha., pa. of Welford (q.v.), S. Warws., 6 S.E. of Alcester.

Bicknacre, ha., pas. of Woodham Ferris and Danbury (q.v.), E. Essex, 5 S.E. of Chelmsford.

Bicknoller, pa. and small vil., W. Somerset, 4 S.E. of Watchet; ac. 1,887; soil loamy, overlying marl. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1872, is Perp., has a south porch with parvise, and contains some carved bench-ends, a richly-carved oak screen bearing date 1726, and a late 17th-cent. monument; a parapet pierced with quatrefoils runs round the whole building. The churchyard contains a 14th-cent. cross, over 12 ft. high, with octagonal base of three steps, and a magnificent old yew-tree; there is also a small yew on the summit of the tower.

Bicknor, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 7 N.E. of Maidstone; ac. 634; soil flinty marl, overlying chalk. The church of St. James, restored 1860–61, is Norm. and E. Eng.; there are the remains of a Roman-British doorway in the church.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bickington (1)	Newton Abbot (3)	209	230
Bickington, High	Portsmouth Arms (2)	200	583
Bickleigh nr. Plym.	Bickleigh	242	302
Bickleigh nr. Tiv.	Cadeleigh & B. (½)	183	259
Bickley (1)	Bickley	12	929
Bickley (2)	Whitchurch (5)	171	391
Bicknoller	Williton (2½)	173	312
Bicknor	Sittingbourne (3)	45	53

Bickton, ti., pa. of Fordingbridge (q.v.), S. Hants, 5½ N. of Ringwood.

Bicton (1), pa. on the Otter, S. Dev., 4 S.W. of Sidmouth; ac. 1,294; soil sand, overlying sand and gravel. The church of Holy Trinity, built 1851 near the site of the old church—a portion of which is used as a mortuary chapel, a cloister connecting it with the tower—is in E. Dec. style; the dripstones of the windows bear heads of the English monarchs from Edward I. to Queen Victoria, and the corbels of the springers of the roof bear carved heads of eighteen English theologians, commencing with Wycliffe. *B. House*, with magnificent gardens containing rare trees, shrubs, and flowers, and situated in a fine park, is a seat.

Bicton (2), pa. on the Severn, N. Salop, 3 N.W. of Shrewsbury; ac. 3,000; soil strong loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of the Holy Trinity, built 1886, is in E. Eng. style. *Onslow Hall* and *The Isle* are seats; in the grounds of the latter are the ruins of an old castle with its chapel, around which there is a moat.

Bicton (3), tp., pa. of Clun (q.v.), S. Salop, 4½ S.W. of Bishops Castle.

Bidborough, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 2½ N.W. of Tunbridge Wells; ac. 1,832; soil clay and sand, overlying clay, sand, and rock. The church of St. Lawrence, enlarged and restored 1877, is chiefly Norm. and E. Eng.; there is some Norm. work in the south doorway; and the nave is separated from the aisle by two E. Eng. arches resting on a square pier. *Boundes Park* is a seat.

Biddenden, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 5½ N.E. of Cranbrook; ac. 7,195; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1857, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the chancel has Dec. sedilia, a piscina with shelf, and an aumbry; on the west of the south chapel is a Perp. wooden screen; there are many brasses and interesting monuments. The "B. Maids" (twins, said to have been joined together, like the Siamese twins) left a farm to provide the poor of the pa. with loaves and cheese on Easter Day and Easter Tuesday. Flat unleavened cakes stamped with an impression of the two sisters are also given to keep up their memory. There is a school (founded and endowed 1552). *Dashmonden* and *Randolphs* are seats.

Biddenham, pa. and small vil., almost encircled by the Ouse, N. Beds., 2 W. of Bedford; ac. 1,556; soil clay, overlying limestone and gravel. The church of St. James is Norm. and Perp., and contains tapestry (1542) over the altar, two squints and piscinæ, and some brasses, as well as mural tablets, and a monument (1621) of alabaster and marble. Pillow-lace making is carried on. Remains of post-Glacial extinct mammalia have been discovered in the gravel beds; flint implements also have been found.

Biddestone, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 4 W. of Chippenham; ac. 1,830; soil brash, overlying blue marl. The vil. formerly constituted two pas.—B. St. Peter, and B. St. Nicholas—but these were amalgamated 1884. The church of St. Nicholas is Norm., and has a quaint belfry with one bell over the chancel arch. The church of St. Peter has been taken down. The Primitive Methodists and Baptists have chapels here. The charities amount to £25 a year.

Biddick, North, tp., pas. of Washington and Whitburn (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 4 S.E. of Gateshead.

Biddick, South, tp., pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 6 W.S.W. of Sunderland; ac. 332.

Biddisham, pa. and vil. on the Axe, Mid Somerset, 3 S.W. of Axbridge; ac. 474; soil loam, overlying clay. The church (dedication uncertain), restored 1863, is E. Eng., and contains a Transition font and a fine carved Jacobean pulpit.

Biddlesdon, pa. and vil., N.W. Bucks., 6 N.W. of Buckingham; ac. 3,068; soil and subsoil clay. The modern church of St. Margaret is a plain brick building. There used to be a chapel of St. Nicholas at Eversaw in the pa. *B. Park*, with large pleasure grounds, well wooded and stocked with deer, is a seat, on the site of an old Cistercian priory, the fish-ponds of which still exist.

Biddlesford, ha., pa. of Arreton (q.v.), I. of W., 2 S.E. of Newport.

Biddlestone, tp., pa. of Alwinton (q.v.), Mid Northumb., 7 N.W. of Rothbury; ac. 5,562. It is situated under one of the Cheviots, and overlooks the vale of the Coquet.

Biddulph, pa., N. Staffs., 3 S.E. of Congleton; ac. 5,635; soil sandy, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng.; there are brasses, and a fine modern marble monument with figures of Our Lord and two angels. Coal is abundant, and there are several collieries, large iron-works, and a spade and shovel manufactory. *B. Hall*, now in ruins, was a 17th-cent. seat. *B. Grange*, a seat, is renowned for its gardens, which are of great botanical interest.

Biddulph, Middle, ha., pa. of Biddulph (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3½ S.E. of Congleton.

Biddulph Moor, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Biddulph and Horton (q.v.), N. Staffs., near Congleton; soil sandy, overlying stiff clay. The modern (1863) Christ Church is in Norm. style. A mission church (1880) is in E. Eng. style, and there are Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. The Trent rises on B. Moor, which is a plateau of pasture land between Biddulph and Churnet valleys.

Biddulph, Nether, ha., pa. of Biddulph (q.v.), N. Staffs., 5 S.E. of Congleton.

Biddulph, Over, ha., pa. of Biddulph (q.v.), N. Staffs., 5 S.E. of Congleton.

Bideford, pa., mun. bor., mkt. and seaport to. (T. & S.), on the Torridge, and head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., N. Dev., 9 S.W. of Barnstaple; ac. 3,194. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) 1865, is in Perp. style, and contains some monuments of the Grenville

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bicton (1)	Sidmouth (4)	168	121
Bicton (2)	Shrewsbury (2)	163	1976
Bidborough	Tunbridge Wells (2½)	33	359
Biddenden	Headcorn (4)	44	1362
Biddenham	Bedford (3)	50	352
Biddestone	Chippenham (3)	94	493
Biddick, South	Penshaw (2)	259	58
Biddisham	Axbridge (3)	136	119
Biddlesdon	Brackley (4½)	68	155
Biddlestone	Rothbury (7)	312	156
Biddulph	Gillow Heath (1)	155	5290
Biddulph Moor	Gillow Heath (2)	155	1196
Bideford	Bideford	220	7831

family, and one to a Mr. Strange, who died of the Plague in 1646; the chancel has a stone screen, and the font is Norm. St. Peter is an iron chapel-of-ease at East-the-Water. The Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Bible Christians, and the Brethren, have places of worship here. The town hall is in the Elizabethan style, and the court of quarter sessions and sittings of the county court are held in it. The Bridge Hall is in the French Renaissance style, and contains a free library, reading-room, and a school of science and art. The market, built 1883–84, is of red brick and terra-cotta, and has a butchery, fish-market, corn exchange, and pannier. The Royal Hotel, overlooking the bridge, was first erected 1688, and portions of the old building have been retained in the modern one; the magnificent oak staircase leading to the drawing-room is about 200 years old. In this room,

BIDEFORD.
(*From a photograph by Hudson.*)

which has a fine ceiling ornamented with foliage and figures of cherubs, and oak-panelled walls, the Rev. Charles Kingsley (1819–75) wrote a portion of "Westward Ho!" The town is in two portions, united by a bridge of 24 arches, supposed to have been built in the 14th cent., and widened in 1865 by adding footpaths. It is maintained and repaired by the Bridge Trust, producing £563 annually, the surplus being applied to the education, apprenticing, and clothing of the poor. Steamers run to Bristol twice a week, and during the summer months to Ilfracombe and Lundy. Of the large shipping trade once done here, only a certain amount of coasting traffic remains. Cuff and collar manufacture is carried on in the town; there is a large foundry and two potteries, besides tanneries and malting establishments. Admiral Sir Richard Grenville, who fell in action with the Spaniards, 1591, was a native of this place. There are remains of a fort situated on an eminence above the bridge, commanding the river approaches to the town; the fort was occupied by a Parliamentary garrison during the Civil War, but surrendered to a Royalist commander, 1643. *Moreton Park* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Bidfield, ti., pa. of Bisley (q.v.), E. Glouc., 3¼ E. of Stroud.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bidford	Bidford	107	1461
Bidston	Bidston	197	2825
Bidston with Ford	Bidston	197	254
Bielby	Pocklington (4)	198	195

Bidford (in Domesday "Bedeford"), pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Warws., 7 S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 3,500; soil partly sandy and stiff clay, overlying sand and marl. The church of St. Lawrence, almost completely rebuilt 1835, is principally in Norm. style; the chancel, restored 1886, is E. Eng., and contains a canopied piscina; the church stands on high ground, and the churchyard slopes down to the Avon. Near it is a large old house, called the "Falcon Inn," said to have been frequented by Shakespeare and his companions. B. was entitled, by a grant of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, *temp.* Henry III., to hold a market, which lasted till the reign of Elizabeth.

Bidston, pa. and vil., W. Chesh., 3 N.W. of Birkenhead; ac. 4,260; soil sandy, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Oswald (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1856) is in the Gothic style, and has a fine glass mosaic reredos. B. Hill commands a good view of the surrounding country; on its summit is an observatory, built in 1771; and near is a lighthouse showing a fixed light, visible at three miles.

Bidston with Ford, tp., pa. of Bidston (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3 W. of Birkenhead; ac. 1,713.

Bidwell, ha., pa. of Houghton Regis (q.v.), S. Beds., 2½ N. of Dunstable.

Biel, estate, pa. of Stenton (q.v.), E. Haddings., Sc., 3½ W. of Dunbar. *B. House* is partly ancient, partly modern; the grounds are fine, and there is a large deer-park.

Bielby, tp. and vil., pa. of Hayton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3½ S.W. of Pocklington; ac. 1,220. There is a chapel-of-ease and a Wesleyan chapel. The poor of this tp. have 12 ac. of land, left 1648, and three annual rent-charges amounting to £1 10s.

Bierley, East, ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Bierley Lane, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Bierley, North, tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,342. There are extensive coal mines and ironworks here.

Bierton with Broughton, pa. and vil. on the Grand Junction Canal, Mid Bucks., 1½ N.E. of Aylesbury; ac. 2,470; soil clay, overlying clay. The cruciform church of St. James, restored 1885, is E. Dec. and Perp.; the font, with cable moulding, is Norm.; there is an aumbry with trefoiled arch, a piscina, and a curious monument. The charities of the pa. are considerable, and from one of them the school is endowed with £30. Many antiquities have been found; in 1851 were found, near the church, eight skeletons of at least two generations of widely differing periods, and some square openings, five feet below the surface, containing ashes.

Bieston, tp., pa. of and near the to. of Wrexham (q.v.), E. Denbighs.; ac. 531.

Big (1), stream, N.E. co. Louth, Ir. It rises among the Carlingford Mountains, and flows 5 S.E. into Dundalk Bay, near Riverstown.

Big (2), island in Wexford Harbour, E. co. Wex., Ir.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bierley, North	Bradford (1)	192	16249
Bierton with B'ton	Aylesbury (1½)	43	740
Bieston	Wrexham (1)	196	90

Biga, a small stream which rises under Plinlimmon, S.W. Montgoms., near the sources of the Wye and Severn, and passing by the B. Hills, falls into the Clewydog.

Bigbury, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Dev., 3½ S. of Modbury; ac. 2,902, water 265; soil light and sandy, overlying shale. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1872, is chiefly Dec., and has a 16th-cent. slate monument with quaint inscription, and a large slab with the brass effigy of a lady in a long mantle and mitred headdress with two dogs at her feet; in the east window is a memorial to the Rev. James Parker Harris, chaplain at Lucknow during the siege of that place in the Indian Mutiny. *B. Court* is a seat. B. Bay is dangerous to navigation on account of its many rocks.

Bigby, pa., tp., and vil., N. Lincs., 4 E. of Glandford Bridge; ac. 3,440; soil chalk (on the wolds), clay, and sand, overlying sandy gravel. The church of All Saints, restored 1878, is E. Eng.; there is a sedile in the chancel, and a piscina in the south aisle; and the church has an ancient font; there are several brasses, a slab with brass, some ancient much-mutilated ecclesiastical stone figures, and early monuments of the Tyrwhitt family. The rectory is in large pleasant grounds. Roman coins and remains of Roman pavement have been found in the pa.

Big Collon, hill (1,159 ft.), Upper Antrim bar., Mid co. Antr., Ir., 8 N.E. of Antrim.

Big Copeland, island, Lower Ards bar., N.E. co. Down, Ir., 2 N. of Donaghadee. It is the largest of the Copeland group, a mile long by half a mile wide, rises to a height of 103 ft., and forms the east side of Donaghadee Sound.

Bigga, small island in Yell Sound, pas. of Yell and Delting (q.v.), N. Shetland, Sc., 1½ W. of Yell island. It is uninhabited.

Biggar (1), pa. and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Biggar, E. Lanarks., Sc., 1¾ N.E. of Symington; ac. 7,272; soil various, overlying igneous rocks. The to. is ancient, and presents a quaint and pleasing appearance. The pa. church of St. Mary was founded 1545 by Lord Fleming, and is supposed to have been one of the last places of worship built in the country previous to the Reformation. Other public buildings include a couple of United Presbyterian churches, a corn exchange (in the Elizabethan style), a public library, and several public schools. Eight annual fairs are held. B. was erected into a burgh of barony 1451, and became a police burgh 1863. A moat-hill and the vestiges of a castle of the Lords Fleming are the principal antiquities. *B. Park*, *Cambus Wallace*, *Carwood House*, and *Edmonston Castle* are seats.

Biggar (2), ha. and vil. on the island of Walney (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Biggar Burn, stream, Lanarks. and Peebs., Sc. It falls into the Tweed ¾ N.E. of Drummelzier. Good trout-fishing may be had free. Its lower course is known as B. Water.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bigbury	Ivy Bridge (9)	230	365
Bigby, pa.	Barnetby (2)	159	881
Bigby, tp.	Barnetby (2)	159	265
Biggar, pa.	Biggar	369	1902
Biggar, to.	Biggar	369	1356
Bigges Quarter	Morpeth (6)	288	231
Biggin (1)	Ashbourne (9)	152	325

Bigges Quarter, tp., pa. of Long Horsley (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Morpeth; ac. 2,925.

Biggin (1), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Hartington (q.v.), W. Derbys. The church of St. Thomas, built 1848, is in E. Gothic style.

Biggin (2), tp., pa. of and 4½ S.W. from Wirksworth (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 608.

Biggin (3), tp., pa. of Kirk Fenton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of Selby; ac. 724.

Biggin (4), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Oundle (q.v.), N. Northants. *B. House* is an ancient mansion standing in a small park.

Biggin (5). [NEWTON AND BIGGIN.]

Biggin, Low, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Kirkby Lonsdale (q.v.), S. Westmd.

Biggleswade, pa. and mkt. to. (W. & S.) on the Ivel, head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., E. Beds., 10 E.S.E. of Bedford; ac. 4,310; soil fertile. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and has piscina and sedilia, an altar-piece of the Last Supper (presented 1765), a reredos (1877) in Venetian mosaic, and several brasses, one of which has suffered the loss of the figure of an angel talking to Death; in the chancel is a window representing the Lord's Supper, after Ghirlandajo. The modern church of St. John Baptist is at the north end of the town. The Calvinists, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The town hall is a solid building in Roman-Doric style; and there is a small hospital for contagious diseases, on the Potton Road. B. possesses several charities. There is a cycle factory in the town, and in the neighbourhood are numerous market gardens.

Biggleswade Division, one of the two parl. divs. of the co. of Beds. It contains the mun. bor. of Bedford, and returns one member.

Biggrigg, mining ha., pa. of Cleator, W. Cumb., 3 S.E. of Whitehaven. There are extensive hæmatite mines in limestones of carboniferous age.

Bighton, pa. and vil., N.E. Hants, 2 N.E. of Alresford; ac. 2,095; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is partly Norm. and partly E. Eng.; there are two side chapels, an aumbry, Norm. window, piscina, squint, and a font in Purbeck marble. *B. Wood House* is a seat.

Biglands and Gamblesby, two has. on the Wampool, forming a tp. in the pa. of Aikton (q.v.), E. Cumb.; the former is 3½ and the latter 3 N. of Wigton.

Bignall End, tp., pa. of Audley (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Bignor (in Domesday "Bigeneure"), pa. and vil., N.W. Sussex, 4½ S.E. of Petworth; ac. 1,344; soil chalk, clay, and rock, overlying same. The church of St. Cross, restored 1878, is E. Eng. and Dec. The vil. is on the old Roman Stane Street, and near it in 1811 were discovered the remains of a villa with dining-hall containing a well-preserved pavement of good design, and a fine Roman ring. *B. Park* is a seat in the pa.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Biggin (2)	Iridgehay (2)	138	112
Biggin (3)	Church Fenton (3)	184	118
Biggleswade	Biggleswade	41	4943
Biggleswade Div.	.....	.....	64457
Bighton	Alresford (3)	57	195
Bignor	Amberley (3½)	55	127

Bilborough, pa. and small vil., S. Notts., 4 N.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,067; soil sandy loam, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Martin is of E. Eng. style; the font is ancient, and in the chancel is a monument (1590) with arms and Latin inscription. In the pa. chest is a (1595) terrier of the Broxtow estate. Extensive beds of coal are worked beneath the pa.

Bilbrook (1), ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3½ S.E. of Dunster.

Bilbrook (2), ha., pa. of Tettenhall (q.v.), S.W. Staffs., 3 N.W. of Wolverhampton.

Bilbrough, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Tadcaster; ac. 1,376; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and red sandstone. The church of St. James, rebuilt 1873, is in Norm. style; on the south side of the nave, and divided from it by two arches, there is a chantry chapel (originally connected with the alien priory of the Holy Trinity, York), which contains the altar-tomb of Thomas Lord Fairfax, the Parliamentary general; the altar-tomb of John Norton, a London merchant who founded the church, is situated in the chancel; an ancient altar-slab with the five crosses, believed to have been brought from the chapel of Nun Appleton Convent, now lies underneath the communion table. *B. Hall* is the seat of the Fairfax family. In a field opposite the house are barrows, in which ashes and relics have been discovered.

Bilbster, estate on the river Wick, pa. of and 5 W.N.W. from Wick (q.v.), E. Caith., Sc. *B. House* stands amid a small wood.

Bilby, ha. on the Ryton, pa. of Blyth (q.v.), N. Notts., 4½ N.W. of East Retford.

Bildeston, pa. and small to., S.W. Suff., 6 N.W. of Hadleigh; ac. 1,420; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1883 and 1886, is E. Dec. and Perp.; there is a parvise over the south porch, a brass (1509), a modern brass (1885), and the chancel has stone sedilia and oak choir seats. Land to the value of £42 a year has been left for the repairs of the church. In the market place is a handsome clock tower, and a fire-engine is kept there.

Bilham, tp., pa. of Hooton Pagnell (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of Doncaster; ac. 536.

Billericay, mkt. to. (T.), eccl. pa., and head of U., pa. of Burstead, Great (q.v.), S. Essex, 9 S.W. of Chelmsford. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is an ancient building; the tower (restored 1880) is a fine example of brick architecture of the time of Edward IV. The Grammar School was founded and endowed 1684, and gives free education to 10 boys. Brick-making is carried on in the pa. to a small extent.

Billesdon, pa., tp., and to., S. Leics., 9 E. of Leicester; ac. 4,430; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. John Baptist is E. Eng., and there are Wesleyan, and General and Particular Baptist chapels. The town possesses a public hall. Once there was a market, and there are still remains of an ancient market cross. A large Roman camp and mound covering several acres is in the neighbourhood. Three springs, called B. Brooks, rise in the pa., two of them uniting a short distance away. There is some brick-making. *The Coplow,* a seat about 1 N. of the vil., is on a hill commanding an extensive view, and is surrounded by grounds and plantations, having a noted fox covert to the south, and a wood called B. Coplow to the north.

Billesley (in Domesday "Billeslie"), pa., S. Warws., 4 N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 801; soil various. All Saints' Church, rebuilt 1692, is a small stone building; the arms of Bernard Whalley, who built the present church, may be seen in the east window; and there is a brass to his wife, bearing the date 1700. The seat of *B. Hall* is an Elizabethan mansion; of the original quadrangle only the south side now remains.

Billingborough, pa. and large vil., S. Lincs., 3 E. of Folkingham; ac. 2,245; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew, restored at different intervals, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; there is a piscina and a locker, and in the east window are the arms of Eleanor Plantagenet, and those of the Marmion family. The vil. has abundant springs, one of them being chalybeate. The free school has an endowment (1669) of £32 a year. There are breweries and maltings in the pa. The Old Hall—a Tudor house—is now divided into two. *Buckminster Hall* is a seat.

Billinge, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs. The church, rebuilt 1718, is in E. Eng. style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There are several charities.

Billinge Chapel End, tp. and vil., pa. of and 4½ S.W. from Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 1,161. Here are the Blackley Hurst Collieries; the tp. also contains stone quarries, and nails are manufactured. The stone erection called "Billinge Beacon" commands a fine view of the neighbourhood. The national school is partly supported by an endowment (1672).

Billinge Higher End, tp. and vil., pa. of and 4½ S.W. from Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 1,571; soil sandy, overlying gravel. There are charities, applied to the relief of the poor. Good stone is found in this neighbourhood. *Bispham Hall,* formerly called *Biscopham Hall,* is a seat.

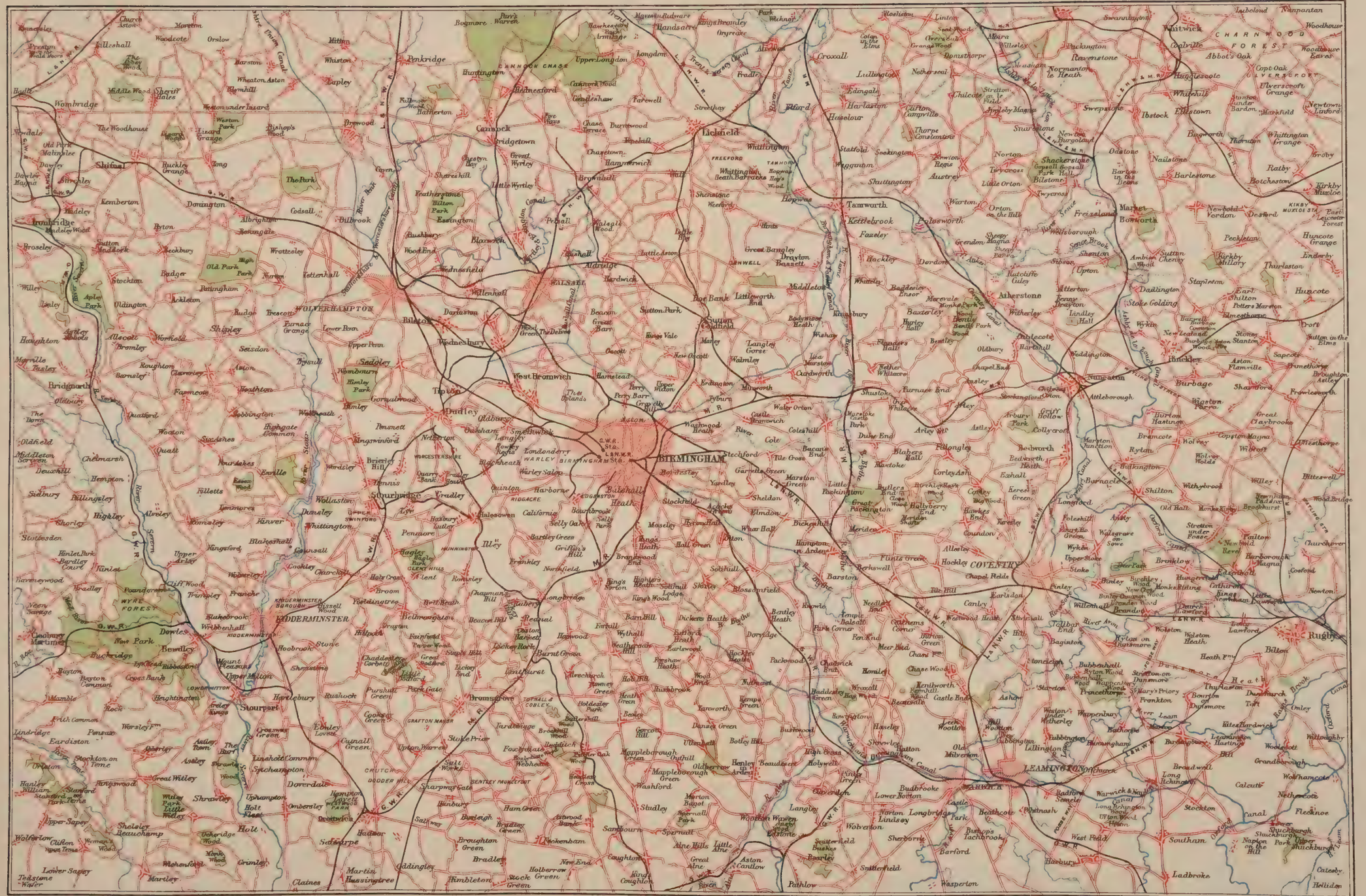
Billingford, pa. and vil. on the Waveney, S. Norf., 2 S.E. of Diss; ac. 2,169; soil light and various, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Leonard, restored 1881, is E. Eng.

Billingford near Reepham, pa. and vil. on the Wensum, N. Norf., 3½ S.W. of Foulsham; ac. 1,820; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style. There is a

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bilborough	Basford (2)	128	210
Bilbrough	Copmanthorpe	191	172
Bildeston	Hadleigh (5)	71	736
Bilham	Doncaster (6)	156	50
Billericay	Billericay	24	1394
Billesdon, pa.	Ingersby (2½)	139	904
Billesdon, tp.	Ingersby (2½)	139	754

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Billesley	Stratf'd-on-Avon (4)	101	16
Billingborough	Billingborough	104	1123
Billinge	Wigan (4½)	194	3042
Billinge Chapel End	Wigan (4½)	194	1983
Billinge Higher End	Wigan (4½)	194	1445
Billingford	Diss (2)	95	183
Billingford nr. Rphm	North Elmham (1)	126	315

ENVIRONS OF BIRMINGHAM.



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Primitive Methodist chapel. The fuel allotment yields £40 per annum. *Beck Hall* was formerly a hospital for travellers, built by William de Beck. *High House* occupies the site of a barrow, from which a Roman urn was excavated.

Billingford near Scole, tp., pa. of Billingford (q.v.), S. Norf., 3 E. of Diss.

Billing, Great, pa., Mid Northants, 4 N.E. of Northampton; ac. 1,325; soil red loam, overlying ironstone and limestone. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1867, is E. Eng. and Dec., with some Norm. work. A wooden screen separates chancel and nave; and there is a large and highly-ornamented monument, erected 1691, and a marble tablet, with female figure, by Flaxman. There is an almshouse for four women, with other charities. *B. Hall*, nearly on the site of the old mansion of the Earls of Thomond, has some fine trees on the lawn.

Billingham, pa., tp., and vil., S. Dur., 3 N.E. of Stockton-on-Tees; ac. of pa. 10,001, of tp. 3,155; soil fertile, producing good cereal crops. The church of St. Cuthbert, restored 1865, is Trans. Norm. and E. Eng.; the arches between the nave and aisles have the tooth ornament, and rest on square pillars; a circular E. Eng. font remains, with late 16th-cent. octagonal oaken cover; there are brasses, dated 1436, 1480, and 1583; on a slab in the south doorway is an inscription in Anglo-Saxon characters. John Wallis, who wrote on the antiquities and natural history of the neighbourhood, was curate of B. from 1775 to 1792.

Billingham Beck, an affluent of the Tees, S. Dur., rises near Great Stainton, flows 11 miles, and joins the Tees 2½ miles below Stockton.

Billinghay, pa., tp., and vil., S. Lincs., 8½ N.E. of Sleaford; ac. 3,449; soil black alluvium, clay, and gravel, overlying gravel and blue clay. The church of St. Michael, restored 1856, is E. Perp.; arcades of plain Pointed arches, with clustered columns on the south side, and eight-sided ones on the north side, separate the nave from the aisles.

Billingley, tp., pa. of Darfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ S.E. of Barnsley; ac. 862.

Billing, Little, pa., S. Northants, 3 N.E. of Northampton; ac. 856. The church of All Saints, restored 1849 and 1854, is E. Eng. and Perp.; there is an E. Norm. font of rough workmanship.

Billingshurst, pa. and vil., N.W. Sussex, 8 S.W. of Horsham; ac. 6,862; soil strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored and added to in 1866, is chiefly Perp.; there is a Late Dec. oak-panelled ceiling in the nave, a slab with brass effigies of Thomas Bartlet and his wife (1499), and a monument of the Gorings (1716). *Gratwicke House*, *Somers's Place*, and *Tedfold* are seats.

Billingside, tp., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 12 S.W. of Gateshead; ac. 289.

Billingsley, pa. and tp., S.E. Salop, 5½ S. of Bridgnorth; ac. 1,285; soil strong loam, subsoil clayey.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Billingford nr. Scole	Diss (2)	95	183
Billing, Great	Billing (1)	71	348
Billingham, pa.	Billingham	239	4437
Billingham, tp.	Billingham	239	2675
Billinghay, pa.	Cattershall (3½)	119	2038
Billinghay, tp.	Cattershall (3½)	119	1315
Billingley	Darfield (1)	171	195
Billing, Little	Billing (1)	71	57

The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1875, is in E. Eng. style. There is a colliery in the pa.

Billington (1), ha. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of and 2 S.E. from Leighton Buzzard (q.v.), S. Beds. The soil contains coprolites. The church of St. Michael, Late Dec. and Perp., still possesses a trefoil-headed piscina. There is a charity of £160 per annum, partly for the poor, partly for the rector, and partly for the repair of the church. *B. Manor* is a seat.

Billington (2), tp., pa. of and 5½ N.E. from the to. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs.; ac. 3,139.

Billington (3), lib., pa. of and 2½ N. from Bradley (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Billis Bridge, pl., pa. of Killinkere (q.v.), S. co. Cavan, Ir., 5 N. of Virginia.

Billockby, pa. on the Bure, N.E. Norf., 8 N.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 389; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of All Saints was destroyed by lightning in 1736; but service is held in the chancel (restored about 1872).

Bill Quay, vil. on the Tyne, pa. of Jarrow (q.v.), N. Dur., 3 E. of Gateshead. Shipbuilding is carried on here, and there are chemical and cement works.

Billy, pa. on the Bush, Lower Dunluce and Cary bars., N.W. co. Antr., Ir., 7 E. of Coleraine; ac. 17,290. The soil is excellent and well cultivated. The coast scenery, especially at the Giants' Causeway, is very fine. Besides the pa. church, there are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist chapels. An annual fair is held. *Ballylough House*, *Bushmills House*, *Dundarane*, and *The Archdeaconry* are seats.

Billy Castle, ruined stronghold adjoining Reston, pa. of Bunkle and Preston (q.v.), N.E. Berws., Sc. It dates from the 13th cent.

Billyness, promontory at the west entrance to the Bay of Anstruther, pa. of Pittenweem (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc.

Billy Row. [Crook and Billy Row.]

Bilney, East, pa. and vil., W. Norf., 5 N.W. of East Dereham; ac. 544; soil various. The small church of St. Mary is E. Eng. with tower (the upper part of which was destroyed at the time of Ket's rebellion, 1549); above the porch is a parvise, at one time containing a library; there are several memorial windows, one to the Rev. Thomas Bilney, burnt (1531) as a heretic at Norwich, whose ashes, buried in an urn in the churchyard of B., were discovered in the latter half of the 19th century. The cottage in which he lived still remains, and contains a black wood ceiling of curious workmanship. Almshouses for three couples were built 1838. Near the church is "Bloodfields," supposed to have been the scene of a battle during the Civil War, from the weapons, spurs, etc., that have been discovered. *E. B. Hall* is a commodious mansion of white brick, built 1867.

Bilney, West, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 7 S.E. of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Billingshurst	Billingshurst	45	1658
Billingsley	Hampton Loade (3)	145	121
Billington (1)	Leighton (2¾)	40	350
Billington (2)	Langho (1)	216	1458
Billockby	Yarmouth (8)	122	71
Billy	Coleraine (7)	166	4594
Bilney, East	North Elmham (3)	126	142
Bilney, West	East Winch (1)	102	223

King's Lynn; ac. 2,367; soil loam, sand, and clay, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Cecilia is a small Perp. edifice. *W. B. Hall* is a fine mansion, with well-wooded park and plantations.

Bilsborough, or **Bilsborrow,** tp., pa. of and 4½ S.E. from Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 852; soil clay and gravel, subsoil various. The Brock runs through the tp. on the north. The national school, built 1873, has an endowment, part of which dates from 1718. There is a large paper-mill here. The tp. is picturesquely situated in a wooded valley near the old road from Lancaster to Preston.

Bilsby, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 1 E. of Alford; ac. 2,799; soil heavy loam, overlying clay. The church of Holy Trinity, repaired 1841, is partly Perp.; the chancel has a piscina and an aumbry. The parishioners of B. have the privilege of sending their sons to Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School at Alford.

Bilsdale, mountain valley, N.R. Yorks. It begins 5 S.E. of Stokesley, and extends 9½ S. to Rivaulx.

Bilsdale Kirkham, ha., pa. of Helmsley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.E. of Stokesley.

Bilsdale Midcable, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Helmsley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.E. of Stokesley; ac. 14,290; soil peat and light sand. The church of St. Hilda, rebuilt 1851, is in Gothic style. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Ironstone and jet are found in the hills around.

Bilsdale Westside, tp., pa. of Hawnby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S. of Stokesley; ac. 2,920. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

Bilsdean, ha., pa. of Oldhamstocks (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc., 6¾ S.E. of Dunbar. It is situated on a stream of the same name, which flows about 3½ miles to the sea. *Dunglass* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Bilsford, ha., pa. of Buckland Brewers (q.v.), N. Dev., 6½ W. of Torrington.

Bilsham, ti., pa. of Yapton (q.v.), W. Sussex, 3 S.W. of Arundel.

Bilsington, pa. and vil., S.E. Kent, 6 S.E. of Ashford; ac. 2,831; soil clay, overlying stiff clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1883, is E. Eng. and Dec.; there are some Norm. windows, discovered at the restoration, and the chancel has sedilia and credence; the Dec. windows of the north side contain some old glass. A priory of Austin Canons was founded here (1253), and dedicated to SS. Mary and Nicholas; the remains of the buildings are now a farmhouse. The lord of B. Manor is cupbearer to the Crown.

Bilsthorpe, pa. and small vil., N. Notts., 5¾ N.W. of Southwell; ac. 1,540; soil and subsoil clay and sand. The church of St. Margaret, restored 1873, is of different periods; there are some 17th-cent. monuments, one of which (1649) is to William Chappell, Bishop of Cork and Ross, who stayed with the rector during the Civil War.

Bilston, tp. and mkt. to. (M. & S.), pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Wolverhampton, head of petty sess. div., W. Staffs.; ac. 1,845; soil rich loam, overlying sand and gravel. B. St. Leonard's eccl. pa. (taken out of Wolverhampton) had an ancient church belonging to a chantry (founded 1458); the church was closed at the Dissolution (1537), but was re-opened (1557). The present church—built 1826, restored 1882 and the tower rebuilt—is of brick in Classic style; a painted altar-piece represents Christ blessing the little children. B. St. Mary the Virgin's eccl. pa. (taken out of Wolverhampton) has a modern (1830) church in Perp. style. St. Luke's eccl. pa. (taken out of Wolverhampton) has a modern (1852) church, restored 1884, in the E. Eng. style. In B. are also the mission church of St. Michael, and Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels. The to. has a town hall with free library and reading-room and assembly room. B. (called in Domesday "Billestune") is of great antiquity, being mentioned in a charter granted by Lady Wolfruna to the church of St. Mary the Virgin at Wolverhampton; and an inscription on one of the chantry bells, which was used for the curfew, throws some light on the habits of our forefathers, since it speaks of sending them to bed at eight, and calling them at four. B. is in the heart of the Black Country, and the chief trades are those connected with iron, coal, and stone, provided by the many neighbouring mines and pits. The neighbourhood produces orange-coloured casting-sand, and excellent cutlery grindstones. There are maltings and ropewalks, brass foundries, and every branch of metal casting is represented. The manufacture of japanned and fancy iron goods is largely carried on, and iron boats, boilers, buckets, chains, fireproof safes, hurdles, mill screws and presses, trays, waiters, and wood-screws are among the articles most extensively manufactured.

Bilstone, tp., pa. of Norton-juxta-Twycross (q.v.), S. Leics., 3 N.W. of Market Bosworth; ac. 570.

Bilton (1), pa. and vil., N. Warws., 1½ S.W. of Rugby; ac. 2,243; soil light black clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mark, partly restored and enlarged 1872, is Gothic; the organ has a richly-carved oaken case, formerly in the old chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge. Here is the seat of *B. Hall*, where Addison passed the latter part of his life; in the garden is an arbour, said to have been a haunt of Addison's, containing portraits of Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice by Vandyck, of Charles I. by Vandyck and Stone, and of Addison by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The *Manor House* contains works of the old masters. [BILTON, NEW.]

Bilton (2), pa., tp., and vil., W.R. (for parliamentary purposes in Thirsk div., N.R.) Yorks., 5 N.E. of Wetherby; ac. of pa. 4,810, of tp. 1,923; soil loamy, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Helen, restored 1871, is Late Norm., and contains the figure of a lady (apparently some prioress of the Syningthwaite Convent), dressed in the style of the 14th cent.; on the west face of the church is

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Bilsborough	Brock (3)	216	176
Bilsby	Alford (1¾)	130	450
Bilsdale Midcable	Helmsley (8)	220	596
Bilsdale Westside	Helmsley (8)	220	145
Bilsington	Ham Street (3)	60	367
Bilsthorpe	Farnsfield (2)	144	203
Bilston	Bilston	139	23453
Bilston St. Mary	Bilston	139	3891
Bilston St. Leonard	Bilston	139	7862
Bilston St. Luke	Bilston	139	4054
Bilstone	Market Bosworth (3)	105	91
Bilton (1)	Rugby (3)	83	1894
Bilton (2), pa.	Wetherby (5)	195	902
Bilton (2), tp.	Wetherby (5)	195	237

a Runic stone cross, believed to be of very early date, supported by a stone bracket. The Cistercian convent of Syningthwaite was founded by Bertram Haget in the 12th cent.; the building remains, and is used as a farmhouse. *B. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Bilton (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Hull; ac. 1,204; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style, and the chancel retains a piscina, sedilia, and a credence table. The churchyard has a lich-gate. *Turmer Hall*, now partly rebuilt, is an old building in the pa.

Bilton (4), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Knaresborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. John, designed by Scott, and erected 1855, is in E. Eng. style. The pa. lies to the north-east of Harrogate, between that town and Knaresborough, from which it is separated by the Nidd.

Bilton (5), ha., pa. of Lesbury (q.v.), N. Northumb., 18 N. of Morpeth.

Bilton and Harrogate, tp., pa. of Knaresborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 4,120. [HARROGATE.]

Bilton, New, eccl. pa., pa. of Bilton (q.v.), adjoining the town of Rugby. The church of St. Oswald is a brick building in Gothic style. There is a good deal of brick-making, and the Rugby Cement Co. have large works here.

Bimar, rocky islet in the Firth of Forth, pa. of Inverkeithing (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., ¾ S.W. of North Queensferry. It is covered at high water, and marked by a red beacon. (On the Admiralty charts the name is spelt, as locally pronounced, *Beamer*.)

Binbane, mountain (1,490 ft.), Bannagh bar., S.E. co. Don., Ir., about 7 S. of Glenties.

Binbrooke, pa. and large vil. on the Ancholme, N. Lincs., 8 N.E. of Market Rasen; ac. 6,070; soil chalk, overlying gravel. The modern (1869) church of SS. Mary and Gabriel is E. Eng. There are Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, a temperance hall, and a reading-room.

Binchester, tp. on the Wear, pa. of St. Andrew Auckland (q.v.), S. Dur., 2 N.E. of Bishop Auckland. There are the remains of a Roman station situated on an eminence, and many antiquities of great interest were brought to light during the excavations carried on in 1878.

Bincombe, pa. on the Wey, S. Dors., 4½ S.W. of Dorchester; ac. 977; soil heavy clay, overlying chalk and clay. Holy Trinity Church is a small E. Eng. building, and contains a circular stone font of Purbeck marble, the stem of which is of rough stone supposed to be Norm. work. In 1801 a large camp was formed on B. Downs in anticipation of an invasion by Bonaparte. Two young Germans who deserted were shot and buried in B. churchyard. Cholbury Barrow is one among several on the downs.

Binderton, pa., W. Sussex, 3½ N.W. of Chichester; ac. 1,337. It anciently belonged to the Cistercian nuns of Tarrent, in Dorset. *B. House* is a seat.

Bindon, ha. on the Frome, pa. of Wool (q.v.), S.E. Dors., 5 S.W. of Wareham. B. Abbey, small remains of which still exist, was founded 1172 for Cistercian monks. The grounds are kept up, and in them is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Binegar, pa., Mid Somerset, 5 N.W. of Wells; ac. 1,159; soil loamy, overlying limestone. Trinity Church, rebuilt 1859, is in the Dec. style; the ancient tower has been retained on its western side; below the battlement there is an old stone figure, believed to be an emblem of the Holy Trinity. Here a large horse fair takes place on Wednesday in Whitsun week. The pa. is situated near the south-eastern extremity of the Mendip Hills.

Binend Loch, pa. of Eaglesham, S.E. Renfs., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Mearns. It covers an area of 50 ac., and contains large pike and perch.

Bines Green, pl., pa. of Ashurst (q.v.), W. Sussex, 3½ N. of Steyning.

Binfield, pa. and vil., E. Berks., 3 N.E. of Wokingham; ac. 3,207; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Perp.; there is a piscina, and the oak reading-desk and pulpit (1628) are beautifully carved, the latter having an hourglass-stand of iron wrought with the arms of

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BINFIELD.
(*From a Photograph by S. V. White, Reading.*)

the City of London Smiths' and Farriers' Companies; the chancel has a fine brass (1361) with Norm.-French inscription and half-effigy to Walter de Annesfordhe, rector. There is a working men's club with reading-room, smoking-room, and small library. The manor was once part of Windsor Forest, and some fine oaks, an extraordinary cedar, and other old forest trees still remain. The national school has endowments of about £30 a year.

Binfield Heath, ha., pa. of Shiplake (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 3¼ S.W. of Henley-on-Thames.

Bingfield, tp., pa. of St. John Lee (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5½ N.W. of Corbridge; ac. 2,082.

Bingham, pa., small mkt. (TH.) and U. to., and head of petty sess. div. and Co. Co. dis., S.E. Notts., 8½ E. of Nottingham; ac. 3,054; soil loam and keuper marl, overlying clay. The cruciform church of All Saints, restored 1846–74, is of various periods; the

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bilton (3), eccl. pa.	Swine (3)	202	259
Bilton (3), tp.	Swine (3)	202	101
Bilton (4)	Knaresborough (2)	204	1047
Bilton and Harrogate	Knaresborough (2)	204	14076
Bilton, New	Rugby (3)	83	1091
Binbrooke	Market Rasen (7)	145	1084
Binchester	Bp. Auckland (1)	244	53
Bincombe	Upwey (1)	139	202
Binderton	Singleton (1½)	66	110
Binegar	Binegar	132	321
Binfield	Bracknell (2½)	32	1740
Bingfield	Hexham (6)	289	70
Bingham	Bingham	119	1487

chancel has a piscina, sedilia, and an aumbry, and the panels of the rood-screen are illuminated with white lilies; the tower has a curious lancet window in the western buttress; among some interesting monuments are a cross-legged recumbent figure in chain-armour, and the fragments of a 15th-cent. effigy; and stones with incised crosses have been found, one of which now forms a doorstep.

Binghamstown, or **Saleen**, vil. on the Mullet peninsula, pa. of Kilmore (q.v.), N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 3 s. of Belmullet. Fishing is carried on to some slight extent, although there are great facilities for such an industry. The harbour has a good pier, where vessels take in potatoes and corn, principally for Westport. *Bingham Castle* is a rudely-built castellated mansion.

Bingham Town, sub. of Gosport (q.v.), S. Hants.

Bingley, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (T. & S.), on the Aire, W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Bradford; ac. of pa. 14,005, of tp. 10,336; soil marly, overlying clay in some places, elsewhere rock. The Perp. church of All Saints, restored 1871, occupies the site of an older building, and contains a Perp. pulpit and a richly-carved rood-screen of the same period; the font has an inscription to the effect that a Saxon king visited B. in the 8th cent. Holy Trinity is an eccl. pa., formed 1869; the church (1866) is in E. Eng. style. There are Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels. The Grammar School, founded 1529, has an endowment of about £800 a year; new buildings were erected 1863 and enlarged 1877; it is now a second-grade school for boys, and offers some small exhibitions for competition. B. possesses several charities. There is a mechanics' institute, built 1864, with a library, and reading, lecture, and other rooms. Worsted-spinning is the chief industry. The old market cross and stocks, originally in Main Street, have been placed in the Prince of Wales' Park. *Longwood Hall, Milner Field,* and *St. Ives* are seats.

Binham (1), pa. and large vil., N. Norf., 5 S.E. of Wells; ac. 2,242; soil light, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary is a portion of an old monastic church; the mutilated Perp. font was elaborately carved; and there are portions of a richly-embellished screen. St. Mary's monastery was a Benedictine establishment, founded in the 11th cent., and affiliated to St. Albans as a cell. There are two cottages for the poor, and the rent of a house and of certain lands is devoted to apprenticing children and to other charitable purposes.

Binham (2), ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2 W. of Watchet.

Binley (1) (in Domesday "Bilveie" and "Bilnei"), pa. and vil., N. Warws., 2½ E. of Coventry; ac. 2,470; soil and subsoil sandy. The church of St. Bartholomew (1772) is in semi-Classic style. B. was the birthplace of the Rev. Thomas Wagstaff, who wrote a "Defence of Charles I.," and became a bishop among the non-jurors, and chaplain to the Pretender at Rome, where he died in 1712.

Binley (2), ti., pa. of St. Mary Bourne (q.v.), N. Hants, 6½ N.E. of Andover.

Binn, hill (555 ft.), pa. of Kinfauns (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., adjoining Kinfauns Castle. It is richly wooded, and crowned by an observatory 80 ft. high, erected 1813 by Lord Gray. The ascent is steep, but there is an extensive view from the summit.

Binnaness, headland and bay, pa. of Tingwall (q.v.), Mainland, Shetland, Sc., 7 E. of Lerwick.

Binnend, thriving vil., pa. of and 1 N.N.E. from Burntisland (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc.

Binnie, East, ha., pa. of and 1¾ W.N.W. from Uphall (q.v.), E. Linliths., Sc. There is a sandstone quarry in the neighbourhood.

Binnie, West, ha. adjoining East Binnie, pas. of Uphall and Linlithgow (q.v.), E. Linliths., Sc.

Binniehill and Southfield, vil. on the railway between Manuel and Bathgate, pa. of Slamannan (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., 10 W. of Bathgate.

Binning (1), ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Linlithgow (q.v.), E. Linliths., Sc. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Haddington.

Binning (2), wood, pa. of Whitekirk and Tynninghame (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc., 1¼ N.W. of Tynninghame. The trees were planted 1707, and arranged into lines, which now form fine avenues.

Binnington, ha. on the Hartford, pa. of Willerby (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 S.W. of Scarborough.

Binn of Cullen, hill, pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Cullen. The hill is richly wooded, and the summit, crowned by a cairn, may be reached by a good carriage road; the top commands a fine and extensive view.

Binns, mansion, pa. of Abercorn (q.v.), N.W. Linliths., Sc., 4 N.W. of Linlithgow. A castellated building, erected 1623 and enlarged 1820, it contains some ancient furniture and a gallery of portraits from Linlithgow Palace.

Binram's Cross, mound adjoining St. Mary's Loch, pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), W. Selks., Sc. The hillock has some scattered stones upon it, and tradition marks it as the grave of "Mess John," celebrated in one of Hogg's ballads.

Binscarth, estate, pa. of Firth (q.v.), Pomona island, Orkney, Sc., 7 W. of Kirkwall. *B. House* is a substantial mansion.

Binscoe, vil., pa. of West Tanfield (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3¼ S.E. of Masham.

Binscomb, ti., pa. of and 1 N. from Godalming (q.v.), W. Surrey.

Binsey, pa. and vil. on the Isis, S. Oxon, 1½ N.W. of Oxford; ac. 356; soil and subsoil gravel. The tiny church of St. Margaret is of various periods; parts are probably older than the Conquest; there is a Norm. doorway with zigzag mouldings, and the chancel has a piscina and a niche; the font, on a square base, is a cylindrical basin with round moulded shafts and plain blocks of stone.

Binstead, coast pa. and vil., I. of W., Hants., 1¼ N.W. of Ryde; ac. 1,207; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of the Holy Cross is E. Eng.; the chancel has a low side window. The ruins of Quarr Abbey, founded in 1132 as a Cistercian house, have been used as a farmhouse, and on the site of the abbey is a large barn. *Quarr Abbey House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Bingley, pa.	Bingley	209	21418
Bingley, tp.	Bingley	209	19284
Binham (1)	Thursford (4)	125	466
Binley (1)	Brandon (2)	89	180
Binnend	Burntisland (1)	408	756
Binniehill and S.	Slamannan (1)	403	2018
Binsey	Oxford (2)	63	73
Binstead	Ryde (1¾)	79	961

Binsted (1), pa. and large vil., N.E. Hants, 4 N.E. of Alton; ac. 6,901, water 19; soil malm, overlying gravel. The church of St. Cross is Norm., and has two side chapels, in one of which is a recumbent figure of a Knight Templar. B. has the privilege of sending five children to the grammar school at Holybourn. *Great Lodge* is a seat.

Binsted (2) (in Domesday "Benestede"), pa., S.W. Sussex, 2 S.W. of Arundel; ac. 1,105; soil sand and gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1868–69, is Norm., and formerly belonged to Tortington Abbey.

Binton (in Domesday "Benintone" and "Benitone"), pa. and small vil., S. Warws., 4 S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 1,260; soil clay on rock. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1875, is in E. Eng. style. There are limestone quarries here. The Avon flows near the vil., and is crossed by a bridge connecting Warwickshire with Gloucestershire.

Bintree, pa. on the Wensum, N. Norf., 5½ N.W. of Reepham; ac. 1,455; soil various, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Swithin is a Perp. edifice; the chancel was rebuilt 1806, and various alterations were made 1865. There are trusts for church repairs and for the poor.

Binweston, tp., pa. of Worthin (q.v.), S. Salop, 6½ N.E. of Montgomery.

Birbeck, an affluent of the Lune, Westmd., rising in the Shap Fells.

Birbeck Fells, tp., pas. of Crosby Ravensworth, Shap, and Orton, Mid Westmd., 4 S.E. of Shap; ac. 1,820, water 5; principally mountain moorland. The tp. is a member of the manor of Crosby Ravensworth, the lord being Lord Lonsdale. Shap Wells, with waters like those of Leamington, is a place of resort. Nicholas Close, overseer of Henry VI. for building King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, was born here, and died 1453.

Birch (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 5 S.W. of Colchester; ac. 3,094, water 11; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter is in the Modern Pointed style. The ruins of the church of Little B. are situated in the park of B. Hall. There is a mound surrounded by a trench to the south-east of the church, which is said to be the remains of an ancient castle of the Gernons. Other authorities, however, hold that it is merely a continuation of the large Roman works on Lexden Heath. *B. Hall*, a very ancient structure, and *Birchwood* are seats.

Birch (2), eccl. pa., formed 1842 from the civ. pas. of Bury and Middleton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2 N.W. of Middleton. The church of St. Mary, a brick building, was erected 1829.

Birch (3), tp., pa. of Baschurch (q.v.), N. Salop, 7½ N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Birch (4), ha., pa. of and 5⅔ W. from the to. of Warrington (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Bircham Cliffe, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Bircham, Great, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 3 S. of Docking; ac. 3,606; soil light and various, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary is a Perp. edifice. Brickmaking is carried on here.

Bircham-Newton, small pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 2 S. of Docking; ac. 1,128; soil various, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary is a small Perp. edifice, containing an ancient font.

Bircham-Tofts, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 3 S.E. of Docking; ac. 1,431; soil light, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Andrew is a small Perp. building. There are two almshouses for women.

Birch and Lythe, pl., pa. of and 1 S.E. from the to. of Ellesmere (q.v.), N. Salop.

Birchanger, pa., N.W. Essex, 2 N.E. of Bishop Stortford; ac. 1,051; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is a mixture of Norm. and E. Eng. In the time of King John a hospital for a master and two chaplains was founded here under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of St. Martin's, London.

Bircher, tp. and vil. on the road from Ludlow to Presteign, pa. of Yarpole (q.v.), N. Herefords., 4½ N.W. of Leominster. *Lady Meadow*, an ancient building, is now a farmhouse. *B. Hall*, pleasantly situated in attractive grounds, is a seat.

Birches, tp., pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 3 S.E. of Northwich; ac. 157.

Birchetts Green, ha., pas. of Bisham and Hurley (q.v.), E. Berks., 3½ W. of Maidenhead. *Hall Place*, in a park of 160 ac., well stocked with deer, well wooded, and noted for its lime-tree avenues, is a seat.

Birchfield (1), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Handsworth (q.v.), a sub. of Birmingham, Staffs. The modern (1864) church of Holy Trinity is in Trans. style. Beside market-gardening, there is a brewery, and a good malt and hop trade.

Birchfield (2), pl. with railway station, pa., of Rothes (q.v.), E. Elgs., Sc., 5 S. of Elgin.

Birch Green, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Severn Stoke (q.v.), S.W. Worcs.

THE CLIFFS, BIRCHINGTON.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Sons, Lee, S.E.)

Birchington, sea-coast pa. and watering-place, E. Kent, 2 S.W. of Margate; ac. 1,680; soil marl and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Binsted (1)	Bentley (2)	42	1331
Binsted (2)	Arundel (2)	58	103
Binton	Binton	105	235
Bintree	North Elmham (4)	126	578
Birch (1)	Marks Tey (3)	47	869
Birch (2)	Middleton (2)	189	4882
Bircham, Great	Docking (4)	116	392
Bircham-Newton	Docking (2)	116	85
Bircham-Tofts	Docking (3)	116	159
Birchanger	Bishop Stortford (2)	31	469
Birchfield (1)	Perry Bar (1)	114	7429
Birchington	Birchington	71	1822

sand, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is Perp. with E. Eng. tower; arcades of five arches on octagonal pillars separate the nave and aisles; there are several brasses, and a panelled altar-tomb (1575) with effigies and shields of arms. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who died here (1882), is buried in the churchyard; the spot is marked by a Celtic cross erected to his memory. Scattered along the cliffs are detached villa residences and bungalows. *B. Hall*, with a fine view of the sea, and *Rose Bank* are seats. The pa. is in the Cinque Port liberty of Dover.

Birch in Rusholme, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Manchester (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The church of St. James (1846) is in E. Eng. style.

Birch, Little, pa. and vil. situated in a valley, S. Herefords., 6 S.E. of Hereford; ac. 967; soil loam, overlying rockstone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, rebuilt 1869, is of E. Eng. style; the Norm. (1260) font, a bier of 1557, and the altar came from the old church, which, though smaller, occupied part of the site of the new one.

Birch, Much, pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 6½ S. of Hereford; ac. 1,287; soil loam. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt 1847. There are some small charities. Aconbury Hill is partly in this pa.; it is well wooded, and has a fine view, and on it are the remains of a Roman camp, the eastern rampart of which is well marked. *B. House* is a seat in the pa.

Bircholt, small pa., E. Kent, 4½ S.E. of Ashford; ac. 300. The pa. has no church, the nearest being Brabourne, two miles distant.

Birchover, tp. and vil., pa. of Youlgreave (q.v.), N. Derbys., 1 N. of Winster; ac. 833; soil limestone and grit, overlying stone beds. The church at Row Tor, built by Thomas Eyre (who died 1717), was endowed by him with £20 a year. A chancel was added about 1869, and the chapel was restored 1877. About a mile from the chapel is a hermitage in a cave, supposed to be of the 13th cent. The "Row Tor" rocks in the neighbourhood are a mass of huge gritstones with a subterranean passage 90 ft. long; one block of stone is supposed to have been a rocking-stone.

Birch Vale, vil., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Hayfield (q.v.), N. Derbys. It possesses works for calico-printing, and coal-pits; and stone is quarried for walling and sets.

Birchwood, dis., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Alfreton (q.v.), E. Derbys. It possesses some collieries.

Bircle St. John, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Middleham and Bury (q.v.), Lancs. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Bird (1), island in Dunmanus Bay, W. Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir. It has rocky shores, and stands 24 feet above the water.

Bird (2), island in Strangford Lough, N.E. co. Down, Ir. It is surrounded by dangerous rocks.

Birdall. [RAISTHORPE AND BIRDALL.]

Birdbrook, pa. and vil. on the Stour, N.E. Essex, 4 S.E. of Haverhill; ac. 1,988; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Augustine is E. Eng.; in the tower are two curious inscriptions—one to Martha Blewitt (dated 1681), the wife of nine husbands, the last of whom survived her; and the other to Robert Hogan, the husband of seven wives. There are some barrows near the church, the vestiges of a camp at Watsoe, and some Roman remains at Hunnock's Lane in another part of the pa.

Birdforth, eccl. pa., tp., and ha., pa. of Coxwold (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Thirsk; ac. 628. The church (dedication unknown), partly rebuilt 1585, is very ancient. [HUSTHWAITE.]

Birdham, pa., S.W. Sussex, 4 S.W. of Chichester; ac. 1,817; soil loam, overlying Bracklesham clay. The church of St. James, restored 1883, is E. Eng. and Perp. The Arundel and Portsmouth Canal, leading to Chichester Harbour, passes through B.

Birdhill, scattered ha., pa. of Kilcomenty (q.v.), N.W. co. Tip., Ir., 13 S.W. of Nenagh. *B. House* occupies a commanding situation.

Bird Holm, pl., pa. of and 2 S. from the to. of Chesterfield (q.v.), N.E. Derbys.

Birdingbury (usually pronounced "Birbury"), pa. and small vil. on the Leam, S. Warws., 7 S.W. of Rugby; ac. 1,031; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Leonard, altered and enlarged 1876, is a small plain building in Gothic style. The to. of B. was granted by Earl Leofric to the monks of Coventry, but when his family forfeited their lands for rebellion in the reign of Henry III., that king resumed the lordship. The Leam is here crossed by a county bridge, erected 1873. The seat of *B. Hall* is pleasantly situated near the vil.

Birdlip, ha., pa. of Brimpsfield (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 5½ S.E. of Gloucester.

Birdridding, ha., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ S.W. of Middleham.

Birdsall, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Malton; ac. 4,030; soil various, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary is of Gothic style, and takes the place of a more ancient building; a recumbent effigy in stone in the chancel was removed from the old church, the ivy-covered tower and four arches of which still remain. In the neighbourhood are some burial mounds and the remains of a Danish encampment. *B. House*, in a park of 160 ac., with a fine avenue, is in the pa.

Birdsedge, pl., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. Here is a plush manufacture.

Birds Green, ha., pas. of Beauchamp Roothing and Willingale Doe (q.v.), Essex, 9½ S.W. of Dunmow.

Birdstone, vil., pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Lennoxtown. It was the birthplace of William Muir, the poet. Roman remains and English coins have been found here. As the latter all belonged to the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., it has been conjectured that they had been hidden by the inhabitants at the time of the battle of Kilsyth.

Birdwell, ha., pa. of Darfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Barnsley.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Birch in Rusholme	Manchester (2½)	183	2267
Birch, Little	Hereford (6)	144	248
Birch, Much	Hereford (6½)	144	470
Bircholt	Smeeth (2)	59	36
Birchover	Darley Dale (2)	147	76
Bircle St. John	Bury	196	1899

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Birdbrook	Birdbrook	58	531
Birdforth, eccl. pa.	Sessay (1)	206	547
Birdforth, tp.	Sessay	206	50
Birdham	Chichester (4)	69	453
Birdingbury	Birdingbury	89	173
Birdsall	North Grimston (2)	214	566

Birdwell Flat, ha., pa. of Wath-on-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Rotherham.

Birgham, vil. on the Tweed, pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S. Berws., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Coldstream. A school is the only public building, and there is an old churchyard, but no vestiges of the ancient church remain. B. was the scene of a meeting between William the Lyon and an envoy of Henry II., 1188; of a convention of the Estates, 1289; and of the signing of the treaty of B., 1290.

Birkby (1), pa. and tp., N.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 2,204, of tp. 1,203; soil clay, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Peter is of red brick. The Wiske flows past the pa.

Birkby (2), coast tp., pa. of Cross Canonby (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1½ N.E. of Maryport.

Birkby (3), tp., pa. of Muncaster (q.v.), W. Cumb., 2½ E. of Ravenglass.

Birkdale (1), tp. on the sea-coast, pa. of North Meols (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 1½ S.W. of Southport; ac. 2,215; soil and subsoil sand. The eccl. pa. of St. James was formed from North Meols in 1865; the church, which is of red sandstone, was built 1857, and is in E. Eng. style. The eccl. pa. of St. Peter was formed 1875 from the pas. of North Meols; St. James', B.; and St. Paul's, Southport: the church, built 1872, is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholic chapel of St. Joseph was built from designs by Pugin. The B. Farm Reformatory School is a Roman Catholic institution. The town hall, a structure of red brick, was built 1872. The buildings of the Palace Hotel Hydropathic and Spa Company, Limited, include a hotel with concert and other rooms, and are well furnished with all the appliances usual at similar establishments abroad; baths of all kinds, artificial as well as natural, are provided.

Birkdale (2), ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Muker.

Birkdale (3), ha., pa. of Dufton (q.v.), N.E. Westmd., 9 N.E. of Appleby.

Birkdale St. James. [Birkdale (1).]

Birkdale St. Peter. [Birkdale (1).]

Birkenhead, pa.; co., parl., and mun. bor.; U., Co. Co., and mkt. to. (w. & s.), and seaport, on the estuary of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, N.W. Chesh., 13 N.N.W. of Chester; ac. 3,849. The parl. bor. was formed 1861 to return one member; the mun. bor., of nine wards, incorporated 1877, has a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 42 councillors, and also a separate quarter sessions and commission of the peace. B. was only a vil. at the beginning of the 19th cent., and owes its rapid growth to the nearness of Liverpool and the natural facilities it gave for receiving the overflow of shipping business of the larger port. It is regularly built, and, besides several fine buildings, has a park (180 ac.), which was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton at a cost of £115,000, opened 1847, and is approached by rail or tram. The street tramways here were the first of iron make introduced into this country (1860). The old ferry-boat communication with Liverpool has now a formidable rival in the Mersey Railway (begun 1880, opened 1886), the tunnel of which lies 30 ft. below the river-bed, and is one mile long, 26 ft. wide, and 19 ft. high. There is still, however, a very large water traffic, especially in summer, from the two landing-stages, which have a total length of 1,150 ft. The B. docks, formed (from 1844 onward) on the site formerly called "Wallasey Pool," became the property of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board in 1857; their total area is 506 ac., water area 160 ac., and lineal quay space nearly ten miles. The chief are the Egerton, Morpeth, Morpeth Branch, Wallasey, and Alfred docks. The last-named, which has three entrances and 19 pairs of lock-gates, serves as a huge lock to the whole system. There is extensive accommodation and

Birkenhead Ferry.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

conveniences for foreign cattle traffic and coal trade, special stores for petroleum, and a complete system of quay railways. An iron swing-bridge divides the "West Float" from the "East Float" (which are connected with the docks), and unites B. and Seacombe. The celebrated *Alabama* was built (1862) at Laird's, still far the largest of the shipbuilding yards (over 20 ac.). There are also ore-smelting works and breweries. The town hall (1836–37), in Hamilton Street, a bold stone and granite building, cost £43,000. In front of it is a bronze statue of B.'s first M.P., Mr. J. Laird. The Sessions Court, the County Court House, the Market Hall (1845), the School of Art (1871), and the Free Public Library (1864) are the other chief public buildings. The churches and chapels are all modern except the Abbey Chapel, a Benedictine priory of the 12th cent., around which the little village of Byrkhed grew. The remains of the crypt, refectory, prior's house, and church, are preserved. There are a number of Established churches, the oldest being St. Mary's (1821). St. Aidan's Anglican College, Claughton (1856), is a large brick building in Tudor style, and is available for 70 students.

Birkenshaw (1), or **Birkenshaw-cum-Hunsworth,** ha. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ S.E. of Bradford. The church of St. Paul (1820) is in Perp. style. The vil. is situated on a hill. There are woollen mills and collieries here and in the neighbourhood, in which most of the inhabitants are employed.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Birkby (1), pa.	Cowton (1)	225	233
Birkby (1), tp.	Cowton (1)	225	68
Birkdale (1)	Birkdale	212	12387
Birkdale St. James	Birkdale	212	4763
Birkdale St. Peter	Birkdale	212	9251
Birkenhead, pa.	Birkenhead	194	58287
Birkenhead, bor.	Birkenhead	194	99857
Birkenshaw (1)	Birkenshaw	187	3870

Birkenshaw (2), estate on the Avon, pa. of Dalserf (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 2 S. of Larkhall. Coal is worked in the neighbourhood.

Birkenside, hill (923 ft.), pa. of Legerwood (q.v.), S.E. Berws., Sc., 5 N. of Earlston. B. is crowned by the remains of a Caledonian fort.

Birker and Austhwaite, tp. adjoining Furness, pa. of Millom (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 8,243. Glacial deposits overlie Ordovician rocks. B. Force and Stanley Gill are two fine waterfalls here.

Birk Fell, hill on the S.E. side of Ullswater, Westmd.

Birkhall, royal estate and seat on the Muick, pa. of Glenmuick (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 2¼ S.W. of Ballater. A wire bridge spans the stream opposite the mansion. The estate, which is richly wooded, was purchased by the late Prince Consort, and now belongs to the Prince of Wales.

Birkhill, mountain pass (1,100 ft.) on the borders of Selks. and Dumfs., Sc., 10 N.E. of Moffat. It was a favourite haunt of the Covenanters, and at the little inn, now a popular tourist resort, four of them were executed by order of Claverhouse.

Birkhill Feus, vil., pa. of Liff and Benvie (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Dundee.

Birkin, pa. and tp. on the Aire, W.R. Yorks., 7½ S.W. of Selby; ac. of pa. 5,904, of tp. 2,160; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary was built by the Knights Templars of Temple Hurst, and dates from about the middle of the 12th cent. It has a Norm. nave, Norm. chancel with apse, and Dec. south aisle; the aisle contains a piscina, and in its south wall has been placed the south doorway of the old Norm. church; the figure of a Knight Templar with his legs crossed, wearing a loose garment without armour, lies in a recess on the north side of the nave; the church also contains a memorial to three successive rectors named Thompson, the living passing from father to son; one of them was dragged behind a horse to Cawood Castle during Cromwell's protectorate.

Birk Riggs, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 N.E. of Hawes.

Birks and Colsterdale, ha., pa. of East Wilton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3¼ S.E. of Middleham.

Birkwith, ha., pa. of Horton-in-Ribblesdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7½ N. of Settle.

Birkwood, ha., pa. of Crofton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3¼ S.E. of Wakefield.

Birley (1), pa. and vil., Mid Herefords., 4 N.E. of Weobley; ac. 1,248; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1874, is partly Gothic, with E. Norm. tower. There remains a half-timbered gable of the chapel of the De Burleys, and the old Saxon font is preserved. Watling Street passes by the pa., and forms its western boundary.

Birley (2), ha., pa. of Beighton (q.v.), N.E. Derbys., 4 N.E. of Dronfield. It possesses a spa, the waters of which are in good repute.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Birker & Austhwaite	Ravenglass (6)	287	90
Birkin, pa.	Whitley Bridge (3)	175	751
Birkin, tp.	Whitley Bridge (3)	175	158
Birley (1)	Leominster (5)	156	172
Birling (1)	Snodland (3)	36	384
Birling (2)	Alnwick (6½)	309	104
Birlingham	Defford (2)	163	309

Birley Carr, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N. of Sheffield.

Birley Vale, vil., pa. of Handsworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ S.E. of Sheffield. There are large collieries here.

Birling (1), pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 6 N.W. of Maidstone; ac. 1,883; soil sand, clay, and gravel, overlying stone and gravel. The church of All Saints is Perp.; there are two piscinæ, a stoup, and a (modern) screen across the tower arch. *The Manor* is a seat in the pa.

Birling (2), coast tp. on the Coquet, pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N.E. Northumb., 6½ S.E. of Alnwick; ac. 849.

Birlingham, pa. and vil. on the Avon, E. Worcs., 2½ S.W. of Pershore; ac. 216; soil fertile, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. James, originally Norm., was rebuilt about a hundred years ago, and again rebuilt in Dec. style 1872, the tower remaining unaltered; the original Norm. chancel arch is now placed over the churchyard gate. There are almshouses and several charities. *B. House* and the *Court House* are seats.

Birmingham, pa.; co., parl., and mun. bor.; mkt. and U. to., and polling-place in the N. div. of the co. of Warwick. It is situated on the north-west border of Warwickshire, near the confluence of the Rea with the Tame, and at the junction of the London and North Western, the Great Western, the Midland, and the B., Wolverhampton, and Dudley lines, and is intersected by the B. and Walsall, B. and Worcester, B. and Fazeley, and Warwick and B. canals. Ac. of pa. 2,955. The mun. bor. (ac. 8,400) is made up of the pas. of B. and Edgbaston, with part of the pa. of Aston, and is divided into 16 wards; the corporation consists of a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 town councillors. The parl. bor., extended 1885 so as to include the local government districts of Balsall Heath, Harborne, and Saltley, and the ha. of Little Bromwich, is cut up into seven single-member divisions—the Edgbaston, the West, the Central, the North, the East, the Bordesley, and the South. B. was not incorporated until 1838, and its development into the commercial capital of the Midlands did not begin till about the middle of the last cent. In 1731 the population was but 23,286, and even in 1811 it was only 85,755, which by 1831 had grown to 146,886, by 1871 to 343,787, and by 1881 to 400,774. It is, however, a place of great antiquity. Situated close to "Icknield Street," the Roman road which now passes through its suburbs, it has been said to be of Roman origin. Hutton, the local historian, believes it to have existed before the Norman Conquest, and derives the name from *brom*="heath," *wych*="village," and *ham*="home," which would account for the vernacular "Brummagem." But the first authentic mention of B. is in Domesday Book, where it appears as "Bermingeham," and, assuming this to be the original form of the name, it has been suggested that it signifies "the homestead of the sons of Berm" or "Beorm."

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Birmingham, pa.	Birmingham	112	245503
Birmingham, bor.	Birmingham	112	478113
Birmingham, Central	Birmingham	112	59520
Birmingham, East	Birmingham	112	65683
Birmingham, North	Birmingham	112	62948
Birmingham, South	Birmingham	112	71475
Birmingham, West	Birmingham	112	69080

The history of the town begins practically with the Civil War, in which it was severely punished by Prince Rupert for its adhesion to the Parliamentary cause. Save for a single incident in 1791, when a "Church-and-King" mob sacked and burnt Dr. Priestley's house, destroying his library, laboratory, and MSS., and for three days ran riot by way of protest against the excesses of the French Revolution, B. has generally ranged itself on the popular side. It took a leading part in the agitation which preceded the Reform Acts of 1832 and 1885, was one of the centres of the Chartist movement, was the birth-place of the National Education League and of the "Caucus," and for many years, until his death in 1889, had for one of its representatives the late Mr. John Bright. Except Aston Hall, the old family mansion of the Holtes, built in the reign of James I., and now, with 42 ac. of the park, in the hands of the Corporation, B. has no antiquities worth mention. The pa. church, St. Martin's, adjacent to the Bull Ring—where bull-baiting was not finally suppressed till 1820—was entirely rebuilt 1873–75 in E. Dec. style, save the tower and spire, which were restored 1853–55. It, however, contains some interesting monuments of the Birminghams, who held the manor for many generations after the Conquest; the oldest is believed to commemorate Sir William, who died in the reign of Edward I.; another records John de B., who early in the 15th cent. built

Town Hall, Birmingham.

the two western towers of York Minster. The Town Hall stands at the top of New Street, and forms the centre of an important group of public buildings. Begun in 1832, and not completed till 1850, it is of the Corinthian order, and is built of Anglesey lime-stone, all four sides adorned with massive detached columns copied from those of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, and the whole fabric resting upon an arcaded basement 23 ft. high. In the interior, which has sitting accommodation for nearly 3,000 persons, is a powerful organ, built by Hill of London, 1834, and formerly the property of the General Hospital, for whose benefit the Musical Festival is triennially held. The hospital was instituted 1765, and the first of the Musical Festivals—at one of which (1846) Mendelssohn's *Elijah* was first produced—took place three years later. North of the Town Hall is the Council House (1874–78), a large pile of municipal offices in the Renaissance style, surmounted by a dome, and sumptuously decorated and appointed within, though wanting in exterior effect. Adjoining this is the Corporation Museum and Art Gallery, opened November 28th, 1885. West of the Town Hall, in Ratcliff Place and Paradise Street, is the B. and Midland Institute, begun 1855, and considerably extended 1881; here an important educational work, technical and general, is carried on. The Reference and Central Lending Libraries, with several branches in other parts of the town, are in Ratcliff Place, adjoining the Institute, and were opened 1861, the original buildings, however, with their most valuable contents, being destroyed by fire 1879. Queen's College, in Paradise Street, nearly opposite the southern end of the Town Hall, in Late Perp. style, was founded 1828, and incorporated 1867, and has a theological, a medical, and an arts department. Near the Midland Institute, in Edmund Street, is the Mason Science College, founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Knt., 1875, and opened by Professor Huxley, 1880—a building of brick dressed with Portland stone, in the E. Eng. style. To the four original professorships in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, others have since been added in literature and language, geology, etc. Both these colleges are affiliated to the London University, as also is St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) College at Oscott. The Free Grammar School (1833), in New Street, designed by Sir C. Barry, is the head of a group of schools in various parts of the town belonging to a Trust which derives its income from property in the heart of the town, with which (1522) Edward VI. endowed a school, and of which the annual value has grown from £21 to upwards of £30,000. Among the other public or semi-public structures are the New School of Art (1885), in Margaret Street; the B. or Old Library (1797), in Union Street; the Exchange Buildings (1863–65), at the junction of New Street and Stephenson Place; the Corn Exchange (1847), Carr's Lane; the Market Hall (1835), in High Street and Worcester Street; the General Post Office (1873), in Paradise Street; the Corporation Baths (1849–51); Bingley Hall, where are held agricultural shows and mass meetings; and New Street Station (L. & N.W. and Midland). In the Bull Ring is a statue of Nelson, and among other eminent persons similarly commemorated are H.M. the Queen and the Prince Consort, Dr. Priestley, Sir Robert Peel, Joseph Sturge, James Watt, Thomas Attwood (founder of the B. Political Union), George Dawson, and Sir J. Mason. There are also memorials to Colonel Burnaby and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. The public parks are eight in number—Adderley Park, 10 ac.; Calthorpe Park, 31 ac.; Cannon Hill Park, 57 ac.; Victoria Park, 42 ac.; Summerfield Park, 12 ac.; Highgate Park, 8 ac.; Victoria Park, Handsworth, 20 ac.; and Aston Hall, mentioned above. Commercially, B. may be described as the birth-place of the brass trade, and the centre of almost every important branch of metal work except cutlery. Here originated the manufacture of guns, buttons, steel pens, bicycles, gas-fittings, metal bedsteads, and the process of electro-plating; and here these and a host of cognate industries, producing a bewildering variety of objects, from gasometers and steam-engines to hooks and eyes, from iron roofs and girders to nails and screws, still flourish. It was here, too, that Watt perfected his steam-engine, and that Eginton, John Wyatt, Murdock (the inventor of gas), and other mechanicians laboured and gained renown; and at Smethwick the works with which Watt was associated are still carried on under his name. Jewellery, not confined to the precious metals and stones, is turned out on an enormous scale; the glass work of B. has a high reputation, especially that for stained-glass windows; the gun trade has of late years undergone great expansion; and the town has virtually a

monopoly of the papier-mâché and screw trades. B. is still rapidly increasing, but its improvement has been even more swift than its growth. Until a few years ago it was one of the least attractive towns in the kingdom; but under the vigorous rule of Mr. Chamberlain, several times Mayor, a course of material and administrative improvement was entered upon, public buildings being erected, Corporation Street, Cowper Street, and other fine thoroughfares formed, and the public services municipalised. Now it ranks among the most enlightened and progressive, as well as among the most flourishing, of English towns.

Birnam, vil. on the Tay, pa. of Little Dunkeld (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., ¾ S.E. of Dunkeld. The houses and shops being almost all fine modern erections, the whole place presents a clean, thriving, and handsome appearance, and it is a favourite resort of summer visitors. The Episcopal church of St. Mary is in the E. Eng. style. The hotel contains the public hall, one of the best in the country. Highland games are held annually, and are largely attended. *Erigmore* and *St. Mary's Tower* are seats. B. Hill (1,344 ft.) is partly in the pa. of Auchtergaven. The royal forest which once clothed its sides, and which is celebrated in *Macbeth*, has long ago disappeared, but is replaced by plantations. Duncan's Camp, a circular fortification, is said to have been the place where King Duncan held his court. Between it and the Tay is the Pass of B., by which hostile Highland forces were accustomed to debouch into the Lowlands, and by it the armies of the Marquis of Montrose and of Prince Charles Edward made their way southward.

Birness, ha., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Ellon (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc.

Birnie, pa. on the Lossie, N.E. Elgs., Sc., 3½ S. of Elgin; ac. 6,777. The surface slopes upward to the south, attaining its greatest elevation in Pikey Hill (1,164 ft.). Loam, sandy and gravelly earth, and deep clay are the prevailing soils, overlying gneiss and sandstone. Moor occupies a considerable area, and 500 ac. are under woods. The pa. church of St. Brandon's, one of the most ancient in the country, is Romanesque, greatly disfigured by modern renovations, and contains a Norm. font. There is a public school. Simon, fourth Bishop of Moray, was buried here, 1184.

Birns Water, stream, W. Haddings., Sc. It rises on Lammermuir Law, flows 7 miles, and falls into the Tyne, 1 E. of Wester Pencaitland.

Birr, or **Parsonstown,** pa. and mkt. to. (S.) on the Brosna, Ballybritt bar., W. K. Co., Ir., 12 N. of Roscrea; ac. 7,127. Although low, the surface is varied, and the soil a light but fertile earth, all well cultivated and highly productive. The pa. church, built 1815, is in Pointed style. There are Roman Catholic, Independent, and Methodist chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house. The general appearance of the to. is substantial and handsome, most of the buildings being modern and well designed. A Doric column, surmounted by an equestrian statue of the Duke of Cumberland, is situated near the centre of the to., and was erected (1747) in memory of the battle of Culloden. Among other public buildings are large barracks, with a fine esplanade, court-house, bridewell, reading-room, library, and several benevolent institutions. Four annual fairs are held, and a brisk trade in corn is carried on. A large retail business supplies the neighbourhood, and brings a considerable amount of wealth into the place. Woollen manufactures were introduced 1682, but in time gave way before an increasing production of whisky, which in turn was to a certain extent displaced by the linen industry, but the latter never attained much prosperity. Whisky, ale, leather, and flour are now the staple products. B. became the seat of a religious house at an early date. In the 9th cent. it belonged to the O'Carrols, and was an object of dispute among the Irish and a mark for plunder by the Danes; in 1162 it was burnt, and in 1200 taken by the Butlers, passing from them to the O'Carrols and back again several times in succeeding years. The castle underwent many sieges, and was strengthened and enlarged (1620) by Sir William Parsons, who obtained a gift of B. *B. Castle* is a seat of the Earl of Rosse, and *Dovegrove House*, *Syngfield*, and *Woodfield House* are other mansions.

Birr Division, the western parl. div. of K. Co., Ir. It returns one member.

Birrens, pl., pa. of Middlebie (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Ecclefechan. Here is a Roman camp, one of the best-preserved and complete specimens in the kingdom. Another fine example adjoined it, but was destroyed 1820, when many valuable and interesting remains, especially inscribed stones, were brought to light.

Birsay and Harray, united pa., Pomona island, Orkney, Sc., 20 N.W. of Kirkwall; ac. 26,743. The coast-line is rocky and the inland surface varied, overlying limestone and claystone. There are two pa. churches, two Free churches, an Original Secession chapel, and several schools. Six annual fairs are held. There are numerous lochs, frequented by aquatic birds, and the dis. is well watered by several small burns. Some remains of Birsay Palace are seen, but it was mostly demolished by a gale, 1868. The Brough of Birsay is a prehistoric fortress. There are many standing stones and brochs.

Birse, pa. and vil. on the Dee, Mid Abers., Sc., 2 S.E. of Aboyne; ac. 31,218. The soil is either sandy or loam, overlying granite, porphyry, gneiss, and limestone. Here are the pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and several schools. Three annual fairs are held. The antiquities include two old castles, several cairns, a sculptured stone, and a monolith. *Balfour House*, *Ballogie House*, and *Finzean House* are seats.

Birsley, pl., pa. of Tranent (q.v.), W. Haddings., Sc., ¾ S.W. of Tranent. B. has an extensive colliery, and the rising ground, known as B. Brae, is the spot where the army of the Young Pretender went into action at the battle of Prestonpans.

Birstal, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Leeds; ac. 13,976; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Dec. and Perp. There is a Wesleyan chapel; and in the churchyard is buried John Nelson, the friend of Wesley. The Primitive

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Birnam	Dunkeld	462	494
Birnie	Elgin (4)	577	405
Birr, pa.	Parsonstown	89	6401
Birr, to.	Parsonstown	89	4313

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Birr Division	.....	.....	33992
Birsay and Harray	Aberdeen (152)	528	2259
Birse	Aboyne (4)	559	1154
Birstal	Howden Clough	185	66757

Methodists, Free Methodists, and Congregationalists also have chapels here. There are several charities. The pa. contains cloth factories, scribbling mills, an iron foundry, a few stone quarries, and several coal mines. *Oakwell Hall*, known to readers of Charlotte Brontë as "Field Head," is a fine specimen of an Elizabethan mansion; several of the rooms present an old-fashioned appearance, including a hall with panelled wainscoting and a gallery; it is now a ladies' school. Here was born (1579) Henry Burton, the Puritan preacher, who in 1636 was sentenced to the pillory by the Court of High Commission, fined £5,000, and imprisoned till 1640. *Fieldhead*, in this pa., was the birthplace of the Rev. Joseph Priestley, the philosopher (1733).

Birstal Drub, ha., pa. of Birstal (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 4 N.W. of Dewsbury.

Birstall, chap., tp., and vil., on the Soar, pa. of Belgrave (q.v.), N. Leics., 3 N. of Leicester; ac. 1,148; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. James is E. Eng., and has a Saxon window with part of the original lattice. *B. Hall*, in well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Birstwith, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Nidd, and situated in a picturesque valley, pa. of Hampsthwaite (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Ripley; ac. 1,802. The church of St. James, built 1856 and enlarged 1887, is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels here. *B. Hall* is a seat. *Swarcliffe Hall* is a handsome building in the Tudor style, commanding a beautiful view of Nidderdale.

Birthorpe, tp., pa. of Sempringham (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2½ S.E. of Falkingham; ac. 390. The old Manor House, which is built round three sides of a square, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Birthwaite, an old name for the vil. of Windermere (q.v.).

Birthwood, estate, pa. of Culter (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., 6 S. of Biggar. *B. House* is a seat.

Birtirbury Bay, Ballynahinch bar., Connemara, W. co. Galway, Ir., 5¾ E. of Errisbeg. Well sheltered from all winds, it affords most secure anchorage for the largest vessels, but the approach is beset with numerous unmarked dangers.

Birtle, ha., pa. of Romald Kirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Barnard Castle.

Birtle-cum-Bamford, tp., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2½ N.E. of Bury; ac. 1,306.

Birtles, small tp., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 2¾ N.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 460. *B. Hall*, some distance from the Old Hall, and standing in a park, is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Birtley (1), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Tyne, pa. of Chollerton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5 S.E. of Bellingham; ac. 6,890. The church of St. Giles, restored 1884, is Norm. and E. Eng.; an E. Norm. arch and a piscina remain in the chancel. The pa. contains several camps. *B. Hall*, now the vicarage, stands on the site of the old hall, some ruins of which remain. *Blindburn* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Birstall	Leicester (3)	98	566
Birstwith, eccl. pa.	Birstwith	210	458
Birstwith, tp.	Birstwith	210	474
Birthorpe	Billingboro' (½)	104	63
Birtle-cum-Bamford	Bury (2½)	196	1852
Birtles	Macclesfield (3)	165	60
Birtley (1), eccl. pa.	Wark (2)	300	474
Birtley (1), tp.	Wark (2)	300	387

Birtley (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Chester-le-Street (q.v.), N. Dur., 5 S.E. of Gateshead; ac. 1,429; soil mostly clay, subsoil loamy. The church of St. John, built 1848 and enlarged 1887, is in Norm. style. There are Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Primitive Methodist places of worship. Here are large works and coalpits belonging to the B. Iron Company, who have established a literary institute, with a good library, for the use of their men.

Birts Morton, pa. and vil., W. Worcs., 7 N.W. of Tewkesbury; ac. 1,201; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Dec. and Perp.; in the nave, which retains a remarkable almsbox and some ancient oaken benches, there is a window with old painted glass, beneath which is the tomb of Sir John Nanfan, governor of Calais and captain of Henry VI.'s bodyguard; figures are carved on the sides, but the brasses have disappeared. *Morton Court*, now a farmhouse, is a 16th-cent. mansion surrounded by a moat; the gateway, closed by heavy iron doors, is said to have belonged to an earlier building. Cardinal Wolsey lived here for some time as chaplain.

Bisbrooke, pa. and vil., S.W. Rutlds., 1 E. of Uppingham; ac. 720; soil various, overlying stone and sand. The church of St. John Baptist is of Perp. style. The vil. is prettily situated on a height, and the houses stand among orchards and gardens.

Biscathorpe, pa. on the Bain, Mid Lincs., 8 S.W. of Louth; ac. 1,050; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Helen, rebuilt 1850, is Gothic. *B. House* is a seat.

Biscombe, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Church Stanton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Biscot, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Luton (q.v.), S. Beds. The church of the Holy Trinity was built 1867.

Biscott. [Limbury-cum-Biscott.]

Biscovey, vil., pa. of St. Blazey (q.v.), E. Cornw., 1½ S. of Par.

Bisham Abbey.

Bisham (formerly "Bustleham"), pa. and vil., E. Berks., 7 E. of Henley; ac. 2,427; soil chalk,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Birtley (2), eccl. pa.	Birtley	262	4612
Birtley (2), tp.	Birtley	262	4175
Birts Morton	Upton-on-Severn (5)	172	244
Bisbrooke	Seaton (1¾)	98	195
Biscathorpe	Donnington-o.-Bain	143	68
Biscot	Leagrave (1) [(1)	33	1004
Bisham	Cookham (2½)	27	751

overlying gravel and chalk. The church of All Saints is partly Norm., and contains several monuments. *B. Abbey*, a seat in the pa., is a relic of B. Priory. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded 1338. The refectory, restored 1859, and an octagonal tower of the 12th cent., are the only remains. The council chamber was occupied for three years by Princess Elizabeth, and a wall of the house has a secret room communicating with the hall chimney. The garden is surrounded by a moat; and the convent-barn, with Spanish chestnut woodwork, still exists. The river is crossed by a suspension bridge to Marlow; and there are important paper-mills in the pa. *Temple House*, in a fine park on the Thames, is a seat.

Bishampton, pa. and vil., E. Worcs., 4½ N.E. of Pershore; ac. 1,832; soil mostly marl clay, subsoil gravelly. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1871 in Norm., Dec., and Perp. styles, was originally Norm. with a high Perp. tower, which has been retained; on its south side there is a sanctus bell; an hour-glass-stand near the pulpit and the Norm. font remain, and the old Norm. doorways and windows have been inserted in the present building.

Bishop and Clerks (N. Bishop and S. Bishop), a group of rocks, 2 W. of Ramsey Island, and 4 S.W. of St. David's Head, W. Pembs. On the S. Bishop is a lighthouse with revolving light, visible 18 miles.

Bishop Auckland, tp., mkt. to. (TH.), and chap., at the junction of the Gaunless and the Wear, head

PALACE AND PARK, BISHOP AUCKLAND.
(*From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.*)

of a Co. Co. dis. and petty sess. div., pa. of Auckland St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Dur., 9½ S.W. of Durham; ac. 2,564. The chapel of St. Anne, rebuilt 1847, is a commodious edifice. The Edgar Memorial Hall, consisting of lecture-room, class-rooms, etc., built 1883, was presented to the town by Mrs. Edgar. The Bishop Lightfoot Church Institute contains a library of some 600 volumes. The town has a Free Grammar School founded by royal charter 1605, an endowed school for boys, and a home for orphans. The Temperance Hall, a handsome and spacious building, was erected 1877. The trade is chiefly in coal and iron, and very many of the inhabitants are employed in the coal mines in the neighbourhood. There are some almshouses and a fever hospital. *Auckland Palace* or *Castle*, the residence of the bishop, founded by Bishop Antony Beck (*temp.* Edward I.), is the only unconfiscated residence out of fourteen which formerly belonged to the see. Near the entrance are the marble monument to Bishop Trevor and the grave of Bishop Villiers. Dr. Lightfoot was buried here December 27, 1889. The dining-room contains full-length paintings of Jacob and his twelve sons, the four Evangelists, and the Latin Fathers. The picturesque park on the banks of the Wear was replanted by Bishop Cosin, and is a favourite public resort. It was here that the English forces encamped (October, 1346) on the eve of the battle of Neville's Cross.

Bishop Auckland Division, one of the eight parl. divs. of Durham. It returns one member, and is in the southern part of the county.

Bishopbriggs, vil., pa. of Cadder (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Glasgow. This is a poor-looking place, and the population is chiefly Irish. It is a mission station of the Church of Scotland, and contains a Free church and a school. (The name is a corruption of "Bishop's Rigs"—the Bishop of Glasgow at one time owning the property.)

Bishop Burton, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 3 W. of Beverley; ac. 4,259; soil loam and chalk, overlying same. The church of All Saints is of various styles, and in the chancel is a piscina and a monument to the Gee family. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels. A farm near the vil., belonging to Beverley Minster, was formerly a Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. There are several barrows near the vil., in which have been found urns, ashes, burnt bones, and skeletons. There are traces of a supposed episcopal palace, and in a field the remains of a cross mark one of the boundaries of the sanctuary of St. John of Beverley.

Bishopdale, tp., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ S.E. of Askrigg; ac. 4,805. Small quantities of lead are found in this tp.

Bishop Middleham, pa. and tp. on the Skerne, S. Dur., 8½ S.E. of Durham; ac. of pa. 6,240, of tp. 2,086; soil light marl, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng. Near the church once stood a palace belonging to the Bishops of Durham, all traces of which have disappeared. The pa. contains a colliery, which is now unworked. There are some charities.

Bishopmill, to. on the Lossie, pa. of New Spynie (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc. A sub. and within the parl. boundaries of Elgin, it is connected with that to.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bishampton	Hadbury (3½)	109	377
Bishop Auckland, tp.	Bishop Auckland	244	11765
Bishop Auckland, to.	Bishop Auckland	244	10527
Bp. Auckland Div.	.....	.....	61833
Bishopbriggs	Bishopbriggs	404	934

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bishop Burton	Beverley (3)	203	466
Bishopdale	Aysgarth (1)	243	91
Bp. Middleham, pa.	Ferry Hill (1½)	245	5313
Bp. Middleham, tp.	Ferry Hill (1½)	245	445
Bishopmill	Elgin (½)	577	1261

by a substantial and handsome iron bridge. There is a public school here.

Bishop Monkton, eccl. pa., tn., and vil., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,186; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, originally built 1822, rebuilt 1878, is in E. Eng. style. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. There is a mechanics' institute, a structure of brick, erected 1859. The pa. contains a paper-mill.

Bishop Norton. [NORTON BISHOP.]

Bishop Rock, an insular rock south-west of the main group, Scilly Isles, 7 miles from Hugh Town. It has a lighthouse with fixed light, visible 16 miles.

Bishopsbourne, pa., E. Kent, 4 S.E. of Canterbury; ac. 2,002; soil loam, overlying chalk. The cruciform church of St. Mary, repaired 1872, is chiefly E. Eng., with Perp. tower. From 1595 to 1600 the "judicious Hooker" was rector of B., and was buried here, but the exact spot of his grave is unknown. A beautiful yew-hedge, 10 ft. high and 8 ft. thick, in the rectory garden, is thought to have been planted by him. Bishop Ridley was also rector of B. In Gorsley Wood three tumuli were discovered, each containing a kistvaen with charred bones, a skull, and distinct evidence of cremation. *Bourne Park* and *Charlton Park* are seats.

Bishop's Burn, stream, N.E. Wigs., Sc. It flows 6½ S.E., and falls into Wigtown Bay.

Bishop's Cannings, an extensive pa., tp., and vil., near the Kennet and Avon Canal, N.E. Wilts., 3 N.E. of Devizes; ac. 8,879; soil greensand and chalk. The large cruciform church of St. Mary, restored 1883–84, is E. Eng., and has a fine organ, presented in 1809 by a native of the vil. who had sailed with Captain Cook, the circumnavigator of the globe. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels in the pa.; and the Devizes waterworks (4½ miles from the town) are situated here.

Bishops Castle, pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (F.) S. Salop, 9½ S.W. of Church Stretton; ac. 5,649; soil light loam, overlying clayey subsoil. The church of St. John Baptist was rebuilt 1860. The old church was destroyed by fire during the Great Rebellion, when it was used as a fortress. The site of the castle of the Bishops of Hereford (from which the place takes its name) is now occupied by the Castle Inn. The town received its first charter in 1572. The public buildings are the town hall, market house, police station, and workhouse (built 1852), in connection with the Clun union. The Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Congregationalists have chapels here. There is a Mutual Improvement and Provident Society, lectures and entertainments being held during the winter.

Bishops Caundle. [CAUNDLE-BISHOP.]

Bishops Cleeve, pa., tp., and large vil., E. Glouc., 3 N.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 8,150; soil strong loam, overlying gravelly mixture. The church of St. Michael is Trans. Norm., and contains two recumbent effigies (one of a knight, the other of a nun), both coloured; also mural paintings beneath the north-west window of the north aisle; the south porch is noteworthy. The rectory was once a residence of the Bishops of Worcester. There are some charities in money, and a convalescent home for children from the London hospitals. There are remains of an entrenchment, called "The Camps."

Bishop's Court, pl., Lower Lecale bar., S.E. co. Down, Ir., 4½ S.E. of Downpatrick.

Bishopsdown, ha., pa. of Caundle Bishop (q.v.), N.W. Dors., 4⅝ S.E. of Sherborne.

Bishops-Fee, lib. within Leicester bor., pa. of St. Margaret's, S. Leics.

Bishops Fonthill, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 2 N.E. of Hindon; ac. 1,735; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk and stone. The church of All Saints, restored 1879, was originally Norm. The national school is endowed.

Bishop's Forest, hill (1,295 ft.), pa. of Kirkpatrick-Irongray (q.v.), N.E. Kirkcuds., Sc. It is well wooded, and partly cultivated to the summit.

Bishops Frome, large pa., tp., and vil., on the Frome, E. Herefords., 4 S. of Bromyard; ac. 3,920; soil loamy clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1861, is partly Norm.; a Norm. arch separates the nave from the chancel, and there are some monuments. The modern (1864) church of St. Matthew at Frome Hill, a chapel-of-ease to St. Mary's, is of E. Eng. style; the chancel has a round apse. There are several charities. *Cheyney Court* and *Hall Court* are seats.

Bishopsgate, ha., pa. of Windsor (q.v.), on the north-west border of Surrey, near Windsor Park. It was here the poet Shelley wrote his "Alastor."

Bishops Hatfield. [HATFIELD BISHOPS.]

Bishop's Hill, eminence (1,292 ft.), pa. of Portmoak (q.v.), on the borders of Fifes. and Kinrs., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Loch Leven.

Bishop's Hull, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 1½ W. of Taunton; ac. 1,550; soil rich loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter is Gothic, and contains fine carved benches bearing the date 1530. *Court House*, or *Manor House*, supposed to have been built by Sir Robert Farewell, lord of the manor in 1538, is a seat.

Bishop's Hull Within, tp., pa. of Bishop's Hull (q.v.), forming part of the mun. bor. of Taunton; ac. 109.

Bishop's Hull Without, tp., formed from that part of Bishop's Hull and the adjoining part of the pa. of Wilton outside the mun. bor. of Taunton; ac. 1,441.

Bishopside, High and Low, tp., pa. of and 11 S.W. from Ripon, W.R. Yorks.; ac. 6,005.

Bishop's Isle, small island, Moyart bar., S.W. co. Clare, Ir., 2½ S.W. of Kilkee.

Bishop's Itchington (in Domesday "Icetone"), pa. on the Itchen, S. Warws., 3¾ S.W. of Southam; ac. 4,446; soil clay, overlying blue lias, lime, and clay. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1873, is in E. Eng. style. The pa. contains lime and cement works.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bp. Monkton, ec. pa.	Wormald Green (2)	210	444
Bp. Monkton, tp.	Wormald Green (2)	210	425
Bishopsbourne	Bekesbourne (2½)	65	316
Bishp's. Cannings, pa.	Devizes (3)	86	4753
Bishp's. Cannings, tp.	Devizes (3)	86	894
Bishops Castle, pa.	Bishops Castle	180	1793
Bps. Castle, mun. bor.	Bishops Castle	180	1586
Bishops Cleeve, pa.	Cleeve (1)	172	1794
Bishops Cleeve, tp.	Cleeve (1)	172	646
Bishops Fonthill	Tisbury (2½)	96	165
Bishops Frome, pa.	Bromyard (4)	135	842
Bishops Frome, tp.	Bromyard (4)	135	718
Bishp's. Hull Within	Taunton	158	594
Bshp's. Hull Without	Taunton (1½)	158	1097
Bishopside, H. & L.	Patcley Bridge (½)	217	2212
Bishop's Itchington	Southam Road (2)	91	772

Bishop's Lavington. [LAVINGTON, WEST.]

Bishop's Loch (1), pas. of Cadder and Old Monkland (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2¾ N.W. of Coatbridge. It is the principal reservoir of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and measures a mile in length by from one to two furlongs in width.

Bishop's Loch (2), pa. of New Machar (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 7 N.W. of Aberdeen. Originally known as Loch Goul, it got its present name from a residence of the Bishops of Aberdeen which stood upon its banks. Traces of the ruins may still be seen. Bishop Hugh de Benham died here, 1282.

Bishop's Lydeard, pa. and large vil., W. Somerset, 5 N.W. of Taunton; ac. 4,687; soil partly rich loam and partly clay, overlying marl. The church, restored 1850, is Perp.; the south transept contains a late 16th-cent. brass, with effigies to Nicholas Grobham and his wife; the old screen and benchends of carved oak have been retained. There is an old cross in the churchyard. Here are almshouses, erected and endowed by Sir Richard Grobham in 1616, and recently enriched by a further donation. *Cathelstone House* (a beautifully-situated mansion, having near it on a wooded hill a tower commanding views over eleven counties), *Lydcard House*, *Lynchfield*, *Sandhill Park*, and *Watts House* are seats.

Bishop's Mill, or **Bish Mill,** ha. on the Mole, pa. of and 1½ W. from Bishop's Nympton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Bishop's Nympton, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 3½ S.E. of Southmolton; ac. 9,437; soil clay, overlying clay-slate. The ancient church of St. Mary was restored 1869; the chancel contains an altar-tomb without figure or inscription; the font is Norm., and has a square basin on a circular shaft. A cattle fair is held on Whit Monday and in October.

Bishops Offlow, tp., pa. of Adbaston (q.v.), W. Staffs., 3½ W. of Eccleshall.

Bishopsoil, pa., formed 1882 from detached portions of ten other pas., E.R. Yorks., 19 W. of Hull; ac. 1,992; soil clay and alluvium, overlying clay.

Bishop's Seat, mountain (1,651 ft.), pa. of Dunoon and Kilmun (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 2½ W. of Dunoon.

Bishops Sutton (1), pa. and vil. on the Arle, N. Hants, 1¼ S.E. of Alresford; ac. 3,738; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is Norm.

Bishops Sutton (2), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of and 5 miles from Chew Magna (q.v.), Somerset. Trinity Church (1848) is in E. Eng. style.

Bishops Tachbrook (in Domesday "Taschebroc"), pa. and vil., S. Warws., 2¼ S.W. of Leamington; ac. 3,446; soil loamy and gravelly, overlying Old Red Sandstone. The church of St. Chad has many traces of Norm. work, and the chancel contains some 16th- and 17th-cent. monuments.

Bishop's Tawton, pa. and vil. on the Taw, N. Dev., 2 S.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 4,263; soil light, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1866, is in Dec. and Perp. styles, and has some memorial windows to the Chichester family. *Hall*, situated on an eminence overlooking the valley of the Taw, is a seat.

Bishopsteignton, pa. and large vil. situated on the slope of a hill on the north side of the Teign valley, E. Dev., 2 S.W. of Teignmouth; ac. 4,383, water 365; soil principally limestone, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is Norm. and Perp., and has some 17th- and 18th-cent. monuments, and some figures on the outside of the south wall, believed to represent the "Adoration of the Magi"; the western doorway is Norm. work. There are remains of a palace built by John de Grandison, Bishop of Exeter in the 14th cent. *Lindridge* is a seat.

Bishopstoke, pa. and large vil. on the east bank of the Itchen, N. Hants, 6½ N.E. of Southampton; ac. 3,410, water 21; soil clay, loam, and sand, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1825, is in the Perp. style, and contains several monuments. There is a public reading-room, and a charity of £22 yearly. *Longmead House*, *Stoke Lodge*, and *The Mount*, with a splendid collection of statuary and pictures, are seats.

Bishopston (1), pa., W. Glamorgs., 6 W. of Swansea; ac. 2,423; soil principally limestone, subsoil rock. The church of St. Teilo is Norm. The pa. is situated in a fine valley near Caswell Bay, contains the vil. of Killay, and formerly belonged to the Bishops of Llandaff. Lead has been worked here.

Bishopston (2), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Stapleton and Horfield, bor. of Bristol, Glouc. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is a new building in Gothic style. Her Majesty's prison stands in grounds of its own, surrounded by a lofty wall.

Bishopstone (1), sea-coast pa., S.E. Sussex, 9 S.E. of Lewes; ac. 1,780; soil sand and clay, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1885, is Saxon, Norm., and E. Eng.; in the Saxon south porch is a sun-dial and a Saxon inscription. During the restoration a stone coffin-lid was found, and a 14th-cent. niche in the porch wall. Besides an almshouse for two married couples and one unmarried person, the pa. possesses some charities. There is a coastguard station.

Bishopstone (2), pa., Mid Herefords., 7 N.W. of Hereford; ac. 767; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1841, is E. Eng.; in the north transept is a table monument of the Berrington family; and there is an organ (from Eton College) built by Father Smith. There are six almshouses for six old people of the pa. In 1812 a Roman tesselated pavement was discovered in B., and Offa's Dyke passes on the west. B. Hill is noted for its scenery. *B. Court*, a moated house, once the seat of the Berringtons, is now a farmhouse.

Bishopstone (3), ha., pa. of and 2 S. from Stone (q.v.), Mid Bucks.

Bishopstone (4), ti., pa. of Montacute (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 3½ N.W. of Yeovil.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bishop's Lydeard	Bishop's Lydeard	163	1105
Bishop's Nympton	Motland & B. N. (1)	188	999
Bishopsoil	Eastrington (1½)	182	153
Bishops Sutton (1)	Alresford (1½)	57	445
Bishops Sutton (2)	Pensford (2)	124	727
Bishops Tachbrook	Leamington (2)	97	584
Bishop's Tawton	Barnstaple (2)	203	781
Bishopsteignton	Teignmouth (2)	204	1085
Bishopstoke	Bishopstoke	72	1662
Bishopston (1)	Swansea (6)	204	628
Bishopston (2)	Bristol	118	5683
Bishopstone (1)	Bishopstone	57	301
Bishopstone (2)	Crodenhill (2)	150	219

Bishopstone near Faringdon, pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 6 E. of Swindon; ac. 3,385; soil chalk, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, a very ancient structure, was practically rebuilt in the 14th and 15th cents., and restored 1882–83; the chancel door is Norm., and in the chancel is a piscina. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here. There are several charities devoted to various purposes.

Bishopstone near Salisbury, pa. and vil. on the Ebele, S. Wilts., 4½ S.W. of Salisbury; ac. 4,429; soil and subsoil chalk. The fine cruciform church of St. John the Baptist is Gothic; in the transept is a monument to a former rector from Pugin's designs.

Bishop Stortford, pa., mkt. to. (TH.), and head of U., Co. Co. dis., and petty sess. div., E. Herts., 12 N.E. of Hertford; ac. 3,272, water 13. The church of St. Michael, restored 1869 and 1886, was built in the early part of the 14th cent.; in the south aisle is a piscina, and the south poroh has a niche for a holy-water stoup; an oak screen separates the chancel from the nave, and there are

BISHOP STORTFORD CHURCH.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Sons, Lee, S.E.)

some ancient coats-of-arms upon the roof and cornice of the chancel; the Norm. font was found beneath the floor in the course of the restoration, and part of a stone cross was discovered at the same time; among the monuments are some brasses. The eccl. pa. of Holy Trinity was formed in 1860; the modern (1859) church is of E. Eng. style. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels; and the charities are considerable. The grammar school, founded in Queen Elizabeth's reign, after many vicissitudes is now become a high school. The St. Albans Diocesan Training College for Mistresses is in the original parish. The Nonconformist Grammar School, belonging to a limited company, is well appointed with carpenter's shop, laboratory, library, infirmary, and cottage hospital. The town derives its name from the two facts of its being situated upon a ford of the Stort, and its having been granted by William I. to Maurice, Bishop of London. The Stort is navigable from this point to its junction with the Lea at Roydon in Essex, and provides a method of forwarding the productions of the town to London, the chief industries being malting and brewing; and there are also brickfields, coach works, a foundry, limekilns, and sacking works. On the roadside near B. S. are the partially-moated remains of Waytemore Castle, said to have been built by William I. There are some fine old timbered houses in the town, one of them dated 1638.

Bishop Stortford Holy Trinity. [BISHOP STORTFORD.]

Bishopstrow, pa. watered by the Wylye, W. Wilts., 1¾ S.E. of Warminster; ac. 975; soil light sand, overlying gravel and greensand. The ancient church of St. Aldhelm (rebuilt, all but the Norman tower, in 1757) is a mixture of styles. *B. House* and *Eastleigh Court* are seats. Battlebury and Scratchbury are two earthworks, and Long Barrow and Middle Hill two barrows in the neighbourhood.

Bishops Waltham, pa., to., head of a Co. Co. dis., N.E. Hants, 9½ S.E. of Winchester; ac. 7,408, water 27; soil partly clay, partly sand and loam, overlying gravel, chalk, and flint. The church of St. Peter, restored 1868, is Perp.; in the chancel is buried Dr. Ward, one of the translators of the Authorised Version of the Bible. The town has a reading-room and library, several small charities, and an endowment to the grammar school. Southwest of the town are the remains of Waltham Palace, once the palace of Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, which was nearly destroyed in the Civil Wars. Henry II. held a council with his nobles in this palace prior to his embarkation for France, for the Crusades; William of Wykeham, who enlarged and beautified it, died here in 1404. Waltham Chase, formerly a common stocked with deer, is now enclosed. *Vernon Hill House* is a seat.

Bishopswood (1), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of and near Brewood (q.v.), W. Staffs.; ac. 2,761; soil stiff or sandy. The modern (1848) cruciform church of St. John is in the E. Eng. style. In the time of Richard I. there was here a Benedictine Priory of Our Lady, with five nuns. The last prioress, Isabella Saunder, surrendered it in 1538. A house here is still called Black Ladies Abbey.

Bishopswood (2), eccl. pa., taken out of Walford (Herefords.) and Ruardean (Glouc.), 3¼ S.W. of Ross. The modern (1841) church of All Saints is of E. Eng. style. The pa., which is on the Wye, is noted for the varied beauty of its scenery. *B. House*, commanding a fine view from the grounds, is a seat.

Bishopswood (3), ha., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Otterford (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Bishopsworth, vil., ha., and eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Bedminster (q.v.), E. Somerset, 3 S.W. of Bristol. The church of St. Peter, built 1842, restored 1884, is in Norm. style.

Bishop Thornton, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 5½ S.W. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,135; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. John was rebuilt 1825. There are Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels, and several charities.

Bishopthorpe, pa., tp., and vil., on the Ouse, W.R. Yorks.; ac. of pa. 739, of tp. 79; soil mostly

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bishopstone near F.	Shrivenham (3)	72	503
Bishopstone near S.	Wilton (4)	86	625
Bishop Stortford	Bishop Stortford	31	6595
Bp. Stortford H. T.	Bishop Stortford	31	2415
Bishopstrow	Warminster (1½)	106	270
Bishops Waltham	Bishops Waltham	81	2842
Bishopswood (1)	Gailey (3)	131	410
Bishopswood (2)	Kerne Bridge (1)	136	386
Bishopsworth	Bristol (3)	118	2198
Bishop Thornton	Ripley Valley (2)	207	474
Bishopthorpe, pa.	York (3)	188	426
Bishopthorpe, tp.	York (3)	188	426

rich loam. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1768 by Archbishop Drummond, is in Perp. style; the ancient east window, originally in Cawood Castle, was placed here when the church was rebuilt; stained glass was inserted in the windows, and other decorations added, by Archbishop Harcourt in 1842. The palace of the Archbishops of York is situated in the vil., on the banks of the Ouse; the oldest part, an E. Eng. vaulted undercroft, was built by Archbishop Walter de Gray; the rest of the building was erected by various subsequent archbishops. There is some ancient fretwork on the ceiling of the drawing-room, which contains a portrait of George III. by West. The chapel has some good painted glass, representing the arms of the archbishops from the Reformation to the Revolution, impaled with those of the see, and a pulpit ornamented with antique carving. Here Archbishop Scrope was condemned to death by Henry IV. for his share in the rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. The celebrated traveller, Sir George Sandys (son of Archbishop Sandys), was born in the palace in 1577.

Bishopton (1), pa., tp., and vil., S. Dur., 5½ N.W. of Stockton-on-Tees; ac. of pa. 4,175, of tp. 2,178; soil strong clay, overlying gravel rock. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1847, is in E. Eng. style.

Bishopton (2), tp. and vil. on the Lewer, pa. of and adjoining Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 386; soil clayey, overlying gravel and clay. Here at the age of 105 died Francis Wilkinson in 1830. The tp. contains saw and flour mills.

Bishopton (3), ha., pa. of Old Stratford (q.v.), S. Warws., 2 N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Bishopton (4), vil., estate, and hill range, pa. of Erskine (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 5¾ N.W. of Paisley. The estate was an ancient property of the Brisbane family. The hills, formed of trap-rock, are pierced by a railway tunnel.

Bishop Wearmouth, pa. and tp. on the Wear, and adjoining and in the parl. bor. of Sunderland, N. Dur.; ac. of pa. 8,418, of tp. 2,669. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1806, is of Dec. style, and contains the mutilated 15th-cent. figure of a knight in armour. Paley was rector of the pa., and wrote here his "Natural Theology." There are also the churches of St. Andrew and St. Barnabas (in E. Eng. style), Christ Church (in Gothic style), and seven other churches. The pa. is very ancient, and is mentioned as early as 930, and near the pa. church are some old buildings. The main street, of one mile in length, unites with Sunderland High Street. There is much trade and commerce in coal, iron, glass, etc., and much shipping. In this respect B. W. almost counts as part of Sunderland (q.v.).

Bishop Wearmouth Pans, tp., pa. of Bishop Wearmouth (q.v.), N. Dur.; ac. 6.

Bishop Wilton, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 4½ N. of Pocklington; ac. 6,695; soil chalk and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Edith is of various periods, part of it being Norm.; and under the tower there is a baptistery. There are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels. A rivulet flows through the pa., which is at the foot of the Wolds upon an old Roman road still called Garraby Street. From the Wolds there is a fine view over the Vale of York to the Humber, and to the Hambledon Hills in the north. Founding and brickmaking are carried on in the pa., and there is a chalk quarry.

Bishop Wilton with Belthorpe, tp., pa. of Bishop Wilton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4½ N. of Pocklington; ac. 4,574.

Bishton (1), pa., S. Mons., 5 S.E. of Newport; ac. 1,211; soil clayey loam, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Cadwallader is in E. Eng. style.

Bishton (2), tp., pa. of Colwich (q.v.), W. Staffs., 2 N.W. of Rugeley.

Bishton (3), ha., pa. of Tidenham (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 1 N.E. of Chepstow.

Bisley (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Surrey, 3½ N.W. of Woking; ac. 922; soil loam, overlying clay, sand, and gravel. The church of St. John Baptist, enlarged and restored 1873, is of E. Eng. style. There are charities of £35 a year; and the B. Refuge Farm School for 150 boys, and a Shaftesbury School for 150 boys, standing in 140 ac., mostly cultivated by the boys, are here. But B. is chiefly known now as the place of the National Rifle Association meeting, which was transferred from Wimbledon in 1890. The camp arrangements at B. preserve as much as possible the features of Wimbledon, but the present camp is more rural and sheltered than the old one, and it commands an extensive and varied view.

Bisley (2), pa. and small to., E. Gloucs., 3 E. of Stroud; ac. 7,927; soil mostly stone-brash, overlying oolite. The church of All Saints, restored 1862, is Dec. and Perp. There are numerous charities, including church lands of unknown origin. The pa. contains scattered barrows; in that on B. Common Roman altars have been found. *Over Court*, the manor house, was in the possession of Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth; James I. gave it to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who sold it to a clothier named Thomas Tayloe.

Bispham (1) (in Domesday "Biscopham"), pa. and vil. on the sea-coast, N. Lancs., near Poulton; ac. 4,003; soil various, subsoil clay. All Hallows' Church, rebuilt 1880–83, on the site of an earlier building, is in E. Eng. style; a Norm. doorway, with zigzag moulding and the signs of the zodiac, remains from the old church. The Elementary Free Schools have an endowment dating from 1659, part of which is expended in exhibitions tenable at schools affording a more advanced education.

Bispham (2), tp. on the Douglas, pa. of Croston (q.v.), N. Lancs., 6 N.E. of Ormskirk; ac. 926. The tp. consists chiefly of scattered farms. There are several charities, and the national school has an endowment dating from 1692.

Bispham with Norbreck, coast tp., pa. of Bispham (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2 N.W. of Poulton; ac. 1,644.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bishopton (1), pa.	Carlton (2½)	239	460
Bishopton (1), tp.	Carlton (2½)	239	357
Bishopton (2)	Ripon	214	89
Bishopton (4)	Bishopton	412	323
Bp. Wearmouth, pa.	Sunderland (1)	261	103048
Bp. Wearmouth, tp.	Sunderland (1)	261	87648
Bp. Wearmouth Pans	Sunderland (1)	261	68
Bishop Wilton	Pocklington (5)	198	636
Bishop Wilton w. B.	Pocklington (5)	198	422
Bishton (1)	Llanwern (1½)	148	166
Bisley (1)	Brookwood (2)	28	732
Bisley (2)	Brimscomb (2)	99	5171
Bispham (1)	Bispham	226	22437
Bispham (2)	Parbold	201	259
Bispham w. N'breck	Bispham	226	467

Biss, affluent of the Avon, N. Wilts. It rises near Edington, and flows 7 N.W. to the Avon, 1½ miles below Bradford.

Bissick, ha., pa. of Ladock (q.v.), Mid Cornw. It lies not far from the church.

Bistern and Crowe, parochial chap. and ti., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Ringwood (q.v.), S. Hants. The church of St. Paul, built 1842, is in the Gothic style. *B. Park* is a seat.

Bistre, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 2 E. from Mold (q.v.), S. Flints. The church is dedicated to Emmanuel.

Bitchfield (1), pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 3 N.W. of Corby; ac. 1,344; soil clay, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, restored 1873, is Gothic; the ancient font has a shield with the instruments of the Passion. There is a Roman camp, called Camp Field, in the pa.

Bitchfield (2), tp., pa. of Stamfordham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9 S.W. of Morpeth; ac. 739.

Bittacott, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Chittlehampton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Bittadon, pa., N. Dev., 5½ N.W. of Barnstaple; ac. 1,018; soil light loam, overlying mica-slate. The small church of St. Peter, restored 1883, is E. Eng.; there are 16th- and 17th-cent. memorials, and a marble monument bearing the date 1691; the stone font is ancient and in good condition.

Bittering, Little. [BEESTON ALL SAINTS WITH LITTLE BITTERING.]

Bitterley, large pa., S. Salop, 4 N.E. of Ludlow; ac. 6,591; soil fertile, overlying stone, sand, and clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1880, is principally in Norm. style. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here. *B. Court* is a seat.

Bitterne, vil. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of South Stoneham (q.v.), S. Hants, 2 N.E. of Southampton. The church of the Holy Saviour is in Gothic style. The Roman station "Clausentum" was situated here; and remains of the ancient town, and urns, coins, etc., have been discovered from time to time, some of which are preserved in the British Museum. There is a Workmen's Hall, and also a reading-room. *B. Grove*, *B. Lodge*, *B. Manor House*, and *Heathfield House* are seats.

Bitterscote, lib., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Tamworth (q.v.), E. Staffs.

Bittesby, tp. and lib., pa. of Claybrooke (q.v.), S. Leics., 3 N.W. of Lutterworth.

Bitteswell, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 1 N. of Lutterworth; ac. 2,630; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp., and at the west end is a Norm. arch; a large Perp. recess outside the tower on the south side is thought to be the tomb of a benefactor of the church. *B. Hall* (in about 300 ac. of grounds), *B. Lodge*, and the *Manor House* are seats.

Bittiscomb, ha., pa. of Upton Park (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4½ N.E. of Dulverton.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bistre	Mold (2)	193	3559
Bitchfield (1)	Corby (3)	97	161
Bitchfield (2)	Angerton (7)	295	19
Bittadon	Barnstaple (9)	203	46
Bitterley	Ludlow (4)	162	1011
Bitterne	Bitterne Road	76	2253
Bittesby	Ullesthorpe (2)	105	44
Bitteswell	Ullesthorpe (2)	105	330

Bitton, large pa. and tp. on the Avon, W. Gloucs., 6 S.E. of Bristol; ac. of pa. 7,156, of tp. 3,355; soil loamy, overlying rock and coal. The church of St. Mary is of mixed styles, and has a north chantry, in which are three canopied sedilia and a piscina. The Boyd Brook passes through the vil. to the Avon. The valley in which B. lies divides Gloucestershire from Somersetshire.

Bix, pa. and vil., S. Oxon, 3¾ N.W. of Henley-on-Thames; ac. 3,075; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael, Byxgwbbyn or Bixgibwen, no longer exists; and only the walls remain, in a field near the vil., of the church of St. James, Bixbrand. The modern (1875) church of St. James, on B. Common, is of flint.

Bixley, pa. and picturesque vil., S. Norf., 3 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 640; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Wandegisilus is in Gothic style, built 1868, on the site of an ancient church, of which only the tower (1272) remains; there are several mural memorials dating from 1530 to 1771, a stained east window, a memorial window, and an oak rood-screen. *B. Hall* and *B. Lodge* are seats.

Bixter, bay, pa. of Sandsting (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., ¾ N.E. of Fora Ness. It affords excellent anchorage in 10 and 12 fathoms. (The name is spelt "Bixetter" on the Admiralty charts.)

Blabhein, or **Blaven,** mountain (3,019 ft.), pa. of Strath (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., 6 S. of Loch Sligachan. Formed of granite, much indented with caves, the summit is most difficult of access. The view from the top is grand.

Blaby, pa., tp., and to. on the Soar and on the Union Canal, Leics., 4½ S.W. of Leicester; ac. of pa. 3,300, of tp. 2,089; soil sand and gravel, overlying sand. The church of All Saints is Gothic, and the spire has carved heads from top to bottom. There is a Baptist chapel. Glove-making and framework knitting are largely carried on in the pa. *B. Hall*, standing in large pleasure grounds, is a seat.

Blackadder (1), river, E. Berws., Sc. It rises in the Lammermuirs, has a course of 20 miles, and falls into the Whiteadder, near Allanton. Trout are abundant.

Blackadder (2), estate, pa. of Edrom (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc., 2 S.S.W. of Chirnside. It has a mineral well, and *B. House* is a seat.

Blackawton, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 4 W. of Dartmouth; ac. 6,276, water 60; soil principally loam, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Michael, restored 1887, is Perp., and retains a piscina and sedilia, as well as a fine 16th-cent. brass; the font is Norm., and a carved oak screen still remains.

Blackborough. [KENTISBEARE WITH BLACKBOROUGH.]

Black Ball Head, promontory, Bear bar, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.W. of Bear island. The promontory (268 feet high) is crowned by an old signal-tower.

Blackbourton, pa. and vil., W. Oxon, 7½ S.W. of Witney; ac. 2,379; soil and subsoil corn-brash and

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bitton, pa.	Bitton	218	13785
Bitton, tp.	Bitton	218	3023
Bix	Henley-on-T. (3)	36	387
Bixley	Norwich (3)	114	133
Blaby, pa.	Blaby	97	2990
Blaby, tp.	Blaby	97	1646
Blackawton	Kingswear (5½)	224	1015
Blackbourton	Witney (5)	75	226

gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1866, is chiefly Trans. Norm. with Perp. tower; the E. Eng. chancel has a piscina, a locker, and a sedile formed by the sill of a window; beneath the altar is a marble slab (1649), and the north chapel has a stone monument (1591) and a marble tablet (1703). Maria Edgeworth (1767–1849) was born in the vil.

Blackboy, vil., pa. of St. Lawrence's (q.v.), N. co. Lim., Ir., within the bor. of Limerick.

Blackboys, vil., pa. of and 2 E. from Framfield (q.v.), E. Sussex.

Blackbraes, vil., pa. of Muiravonside (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., 3¼ S.E. of Falkirk. It contains a chapel-of-ease and a public school.

Blackbrook (1), ha., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3 N.E. of St. Helens. Here is a Catholic chapel and convent.

Blackbrook (2), sub. of Kidderminster (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Black Brook (1), stream in the Rivelin Valley, Derbys., near Ashopton.

Black Brook (2), affluent, N. Leics. It rises in Charnwood Forest, and flows 9 N.E. to the Soar, near Barrow.

Blackbull, pl., pa. of and 2 N. from Dunboyne (q.v.), S.E. co. Meath, Ir.

Blackburn (1), pa., tp.; parl. (2 members), mun., and co. bor.; and U. to., N.E. Lancs., 9 E. of Preston; ac. of pa. 48,281, of tp. 3,681, of bor. 6,974. This is one of the most prettily-situated of English manufacturing towns, being encircled by hills, which rise (in Billinge Hill) to a height of 900 ft., and lying at the entrance of a rugged district trending east to Pendle Hill and the Pennine Range. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through; a steam tramway connects the town with Darwen five miles away; and there are tramways in all directions, using partly steam, partly horse power. There is a good water-supply, flowing through about 100 miles of mains. B. was made a parl. bor. in 1832, a quarter sessions bor. in 1886, and a co. bor. in 1888. The fine town hall covers 2,600 square yards, and cost £40,000. Other public buildings are the Exchange, theatre, opera house, general market (with timeball and gun set in operation from Greenwich), cattle market, slaughter house, public baths, library and museum, and the infirmary. There is a Corporation Park of 56 ac. with a stream and lakes, and a Queen's Park of 33 ac. with large lake. There are two papers and four banks. There was a church here as early as 569, and a later church of Edward III.'s time was restored in the reign of Henry VIII.; it was dependent upon the Abbey of Whalley, and after Abbot Paslew's execution Archbishop Cranmer became rector of the pa. The present church of St. Mary (1826) is of Gothic style. There is some old stained glass in the clerestory, and the tracery of one window is copied from one in Roslyn chapel. The last fragment of the 16th-cent. church was destroyed in 1870 for the sake of the space which it occupied. There are also 12 eccl. districts, and five Roman Catholic churches, a convent, two Presbyterian churches, four Congregational churches, and many places of worship belonging to other denominations. The cemetery of 41 ac. has three mortuary chapels. The Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, founded 1567, can accommodate about 200 scholars, and has an exhibition of £50 to Oxford or Cambridge. There is also a technical school. The town, which in a century increased its population from 9,000 to 90,000, was noted in 1650 for its checks, and at a later date for "B. greys." The invention of the spinning-jenny by Hargreaves worked a revolution in the manufacture, though the hostility of the workmen drove the inventor from the town. Robert Peel, grandfather of the statesman, first established the factory system, and B. is now the centre of the cotton manufacture, having upwards of 140 mills and 55,000 power looms. Its principal productions are calicoes and light muslins for the Indian market. There are also engineering firms, machine makers, and breweries. In the Civil War B. was unsuccessfully attacked by Earl Derby. From the top of Billinge Hill may be seen on a clear day Ingleborough and Pennigent, and the heights of Cumberland, Cheshire, North Wales, and even the Isle of Man.

Blackburn (2), ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Rotherham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Blackburn (3), affluent of the South Tyne, E. Cumb., which it joins above Alston.

Blackburn (4), vil. on the Almond, pas. of Whitburn and Livingstone (q.v.), S. Linliths., Sc., 2½ S. of Bathgate. This is a mission station of the Church of Scotland, and contains an Independent chapel and a public school. Cotton manufactures are carried on.

Blackburn (5), vil., pa. of Kinnellar (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 9 N.W. of Aberdeen. Here is a Free church and a public school.

Blackburn (6), vil., pa. of Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., within 4 miles of Dunfermline to.

Black Burn (1), stream, S.W. Roxbs., Sc. In its course of 4⅓ miles it descends 1,300 feet, and forms a series of romantic waterfalls, joining the Liddel three-quarters of a mile above New Castleton. A prehistoric fortress stands on its banks.

Black Burn (2), stream, Mid Elgs., Sc. It falls into the Lossie near Dallas.

Black Burn (3), stream, S. Kincs., Sc. It is a tributary of the North Esk, which it joins a little below Bridgend.

Black Burn (4), stream, Kincs. and Abers., Sc. It is formed by the junction of the Cluny and Carrichie, and falls into the Loch of Drum.

Blackbury, ha., pa. of Colaton Raleigh (q.v.), E. Dev., 4 S.W. of Colyton.

Black Cairn, hill crowned by a cairn, pa. of Rayne (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., about 12 W. of Tarves.

Black Callerton, tp., pa. of Newburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Newcastle; ac. 1,384.

Black Carts with Ryehill, tp., pa. of Simonburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 8½ N.W. of Hexham.

Blackcastle, ancient camp on the Blackadder, pa. of Greenlaw (q.v.), S. Berws., Sc., 1¾ N.W. of Greenlaw. An extensive entrenchment is in the neighbourhood.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blackboy	Limerick	129	497
Blackbraes	Avonbridge (1½)	405	510
Blackburn (1), pa.	Blackburn	211	189433
Blackburn (1), tp.	Blackburn	211	104342

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blackburn (1), bor.	Blackburn	211	120064
Blackburn (4)	Bathgate (2½)	400	814
Black Callerton	Newcastle-on-T. (6)	271	187
Black Carts with R.	Chollerford (3)	294	22

Black Cave, cavern in the Struy Rocks, Arran island, Buteshire, Sc. It is 160 ft. long, 80 ft. high, and 40 ft. broad; from its mouth a fine view of part of the Firth of Clyde is obtained.

Blackcave Head, promontory adjoining Larne, on Lough Larne, Upper Glenarm bar., E. co. Antr., Ir.

Blackchester, ancient camp, pa. of Lauder (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Lauder. It is oval in form, occupies an elevated situation, and has a couple of entries.

Black Combe, mountain (1,919 ft.) near the mouth of the Duddon, S.W. Cumb., 6½ S.E. of Ravenglass. It is covered with dark heather, and commands a fine view.

Black Country, a colloquial term for the manufacturing district to the north and west of Birmingham, from its being blackened with smoke and strewn with cinder heaps from the factories.

Blackcraig, vil., pa. of Minnigaff (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 2 S.E. of Newton Stewart. Lead and zinc were once worked, but the mines are abandoned.

Black Craig (1), ha. near Menstrie, pa. of Port of Monteith (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc.

Black Craig (2), mountain (2,298 ft.), pa. of and 5¼ S.S.E. from New Cumnock (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc.

Black Craig (3), hill (665 ft.), pa. of Creich (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 6½ N.E. of Newburgh. From its summit is a fine view of the Firth of Tay and of the Grampians.

Blackden, tp., chap. of Goostrey-cum-Barnshaw (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 6½ S.E. of Knutsford; ac. 735.

Black Dog, Higher, ha., pa. of Washford Pyne (q.v.), N. Dev., 4 S. from Witheridge.

Black Dog, Lower, ha., pa. of and 1¼ W. from Washford Pyne (q.v.), N. Dev.

Blackdown (1), vil., pa. of Broadwinsor (q.v.), W. Dors., 5½ N.W. of Beaminster.

Blackdown (2), ha., pa. of Churchill (q.v.), N. Worcs., 3 N. of Kidderminster. There is an iron foundry here, and some good fishing may be obtained in the neighbourhood.

Black Down (1), ti., pa. of and 6½ S.W. from Crewkerne (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Black Down (2), highest peak (1,100 ft.) of the Mendip Hills, E. Somerset, 3 N.E. of Axbridge. It commands an extensive view.

Black Down (3), high ridge (1,160 ft.) in N.E. Dev., on the Somerset border. On the highest point is a column in honour of Wellington.

Black Down (4), hill ridge (817 ft.), N.W. Dors., a continuation of the ridge in Devon. It is crowned by a monument to Admiral Hardy (1769–1839).

Black Down (5), ridge (532 ft.) between Liphook and Petersfield, on the eastern border of Hants.

Black Down (6), hill, I. of W., 3½ N.W. of Ventnor.

Blacker (1), ha., pa. of Darfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S. of Barnsley.

Blacker (2), ha., pa. of Darton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Barnsley.

Blackerstone, estate, pa. of Abbey St. Bathans (q.v.), N. Berws., Sc., 7 E.N.E. of Longformacus.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blackden	Holmes Chapel (3)	166	148
Blackford (1)	Wincanton (3)	116	118
Blackford (2)	Highbridge (4)	143	456
Blackford (5), pa.	Blackford	432	1557

Blacketon, hill with camp on its summit, E. Cornw., 5½ N.W. of St. Germans.

Blackford (1), small pa., Mid Somerset, 4½ S.W. of Wincanton; ac. 702; soil sandy loam, overlying stone. The Norm. church of St. Michael, restored 1880, has a fine Norm. arch in the south porch; the font is also noteworthy. The pa. contains a picturesque spring, called the "Nuns' Well." B. belonged at one time to Glastonbury Abbey.

Blackford (2), eccl. pa., formed from Wedmore (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 4½ S. of Axbridge. Trinity Church is octagonal in shape. The manor was in 1617 granted by Hugh Saxey, royal auditor, to his foundation, now called Bruton Hospital. The pa. contains a mineral spring, said to cure scrofula.

Blackford (3), ha., pa. of Stoke St. Milborough (q.v.), S. Salop, 8 N.E. of Ludlow.

Blackford (4), ha., tp. of Pilkington (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Blackford (5), pa. and vil. on the Danny, S. Perths., Sc., 9 N.E. of Dunblane; ac. 21,453. The soil is generally poor in quality, and overlies a hard sandstone, quarried and manufactured into millstones. The pa. church (1850) is in Norm. style, and there is a Free church. Gas and water works have been established, and brewing and tanning are carried on. Here are the remains of a Roman camp, the ruins of several old castles and churches, and some cairns and standing stones. *Castle Strathallan*, *Glencagles House*, *Kincardine Castle*, and *Machany House* are seats.

Blackford Hill, eminence and public park, pa. of St. Cuthbert's (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 2 S.E. of Edinburgh Castle. From its summit (where there is an observatory) is obtained that view of Edinburgh which was thought by Scott to be the best from any point, and which he described in "Marmion."

Blackfordby, eccl. pa. and tp., formed from the pas. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Seal (N. Leics.), and Hartshorne (Derbys.), 2 N.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 1,117; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Margaret, upon the site of an 11th-cent. church, is in E. Eng. style. There is a colliery in the pa., and bricks and pipes are manufactured. *Norris Hill House* is an interesting seat.

Black Forest, a high mountain range, culminating in Pen-y-caderfawr, E. border of Brecons., extending 16 S. from valley of the Wye to valley of the Usk.

Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, one of the seven parl. divs. of Glasgow. It returns one member.

Blackgang Chine, chasm on the south coast of I. of W., 5 W. of Ventnor, the most noted and once the wildest of the ravines so characteristic of the island. The rocks here are dark-green clays, parted by strong bands of greyish or brownish sandstone, like rude courses of masonry.

Blackhall (1), vil., pas. of Corstorphine, Cramond, and St. Cuthbert's (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 2 W. of Edinburgh. From Craigleith quarry, in the neighbourhood, a valuable building-stone is obtained, largely employed in the erection of the New Town of Edinburgh. St. Cuthbert's poor-house and Fettes College are in the vicinity; and *Blinkbonny*, *Craigcrook Castle*, and *Ravelstone* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blackford (5), vil.	Blackford	432	666
Blackfordby, ec. pa.	Moira (1)	120	1359
Blackfordby, tp.	Moira (1)	120	1040
Blackfriars and H.	.....	.....	73784

Blackhall (2), estate, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc., in the south-east vicinity of Paisley. Limestone is worked, and lime manufactured.

Blackhall (3), estate, pas. of Banchory-Ternan and Strachan (q.v.), N.W. Kincs., Sc., 2 W. of Banchory. *B. House* is a seat.

Black Hambleton, mountain (1,400 ft.), N.R. Yorks., 9½ N.W. of Helmsley.

Black Head (1), headland on south-east coast of Cornw., between Mevagissey and St. Austell bays.

Black Head (2), prom. on the coast of Cornw., 6 N.E. of the Lizard.

Black Head (3), promontory on Belfast Lough, Lower Belfast bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 12 E. of Ballynure. It is composed of black basaltic rocks, terminating in a round knob 205 ft. high.

Black Head (4), promontory, Burren bar., N.W. co. Clare, Ir., 5½ N.W. of Ballyvaghen. The hill of which it forms part is 1,027 ft. high, and a conspicuous landmark.

Black Head (5), promontory, Courceys bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 2 N.E. of Old Head of Kinsale.

Black Head (6), promontory and lighthouse, Gaultiere bar., E. co. Waterf., Ir., ½ N.N.E. of Duncannon Fort. The fixed white light stands 128 ft. high, and is seen for 16 miles. There is a deep-water channel immediately off the fort, with a light at a much lower elevation.

Blackheath (1), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Rowley Regis and Halesowen (q.v.), Staffs., 2 miles from Rowley Regis. The modern church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style.

Blackheath (2), vil., pas. of Charlton, Greenwich, Kidbrooke, Lewisham, and Lee (q.v.), W. Kent, 7 S.E. of London. The vil. has a cottage hospital with 15 beds, and a working men's club. Morden College, a (1695) Queen Anne building, was founded (1702) for decayed merchants. The heath (300 ac.), on which there is a tumulus, is under the control of the London County Council. The Ranger's Lodge, in Greenwich Park, belonged (1753) to Lord Chesterfield. General Wolfe lived there, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester lived in it till she died in 1844. Vanbrugh House and Vanbrugh Castle were built by Sir John Vanbrugh, architect and dramatist. Julius Cæsar is said to have had a camp at B., and in 1001 the Danes kept the Archbishop of Canterbury a prisoner in their camp here. Wat Tyler (1381) and Jack Cade (1450) assembled their forces here, and in 1497 the Cornish men assembled here under Lord Audley. Henry IV. received Manuel Palæologus, and Henry V. the Emperor Sigismund; and Henry V. was received here, on his return from Agincourt, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Henry VI. after his coronation at Paris, and Charles II. at the Restoration. Here, too, the dignitaries of Church and State met Cardinal Campeggio, Papal legate, in 1517. The Congregational school for sons of missionaries has two scholarships of £50 a year for two years, tenable at any British University. There is a high school for girls in the Wemyss Road.

Black Heath (1), ha., pa. of East Donyland (q.v.), Essex, 2 N.W. of Fingringhoe.

Black Heath (2), pl., pa. of and ½ N.W. from Powderham (q.v.), E. Dev.

Black Heddon, tp., pa. of Stamfordham (q.v.), S. Northumb., 11 S.W. of Morpeth; ac. 1,668.

Blackhill (1), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 1 W. of Shotley Bridge. The church of St. Aidan, built 1885, is in E. Eng. style.

Blackhill (2), *q.s.* pa., pas. of Longside, Peterhead, and Cruden (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 4 S.W. of Peterhead. Here is an excellent quarry of Peterhead granite (syenite). B. Hill, in the centre of the pa., rises 374 ft., and was long looked upon as waste land; it has been reclaimed, with the best results, and is now all under the plough.

Blackhill (3), pl., pa. of Barony (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2 E. of Glasgow. Here are a large number of locks on the Forth and Clyde Canal, but they are only used by loaded boats, all empty barges being hauled up or let down in special carriages on a double line of rails for a distance of 1,040 ft.

Blackhill (4), pl., pa. of Aghadowey (q.v.), N.E. co. Londy., Ir., 5 N. of Garvagh.

Blackhill (5), mountain (1,984 ft.) rising immediately above Blessington, Lower Talbotstown bar., N.W. co. Wick., Ir.

Black Hill, mountain (1,260 ft.), pa. of Crawfordjohn (q.v.), S.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2 N.W. of Abington. It commands a fine view of the Clyde, and has remains of ancient defensive works.

Blackhills, ha., pa. of Skene (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 6 W. of Aberdeen.

Blackhope, stream, S. Edins., Sc. It joins the Ladyside to form the Heriot, 4 S. of Middleton.

Blackhope Scar (2,136 ft.), summit of the Moorfoot Hills, on the borders of Edins. and Peebs., Sc., 7 S.W. of Heriot.

Blackhouse Heights, mountain ridge on the border of Peebs. and Selks., Sc., 5 N. of St. Mary's Loch. It throws up a number of summits, the highest 2,382 ft., several others reaching a height nearly as great. It was an ancient hunting-forest of the Douglas family.

Blackhouse Tower, ruined keep, pa. of Yarrow (q.v.), W. Selks., Sc., 2½ N.N.E. of St. Mary's Loch. It is traditionally said to have been the scene of "the Douglas tragedy," and the graves of several brothers who are reported to have fallen in that affair are pointed out in the neighbourhood.

Black Isle, peninsular dis. between the Cromarty Firth and the Firths of Beauly and Moray, S.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It contains eight pas. [ARDMEANACH.]

Black Knowe, hill (1,804 ft.), pa. of and 2¾ S.W. from Ettrick (q.v.), S.W. Selks., Sc.

Black Knowe Head, hill (1,806 ft.), pas. of Kirkhope and Yarrow (q.v.), Mid Selks., Sc., 3 N.N.E. of Tushielaw.

Blackland, formerly a pa., N.W. Wilts., 7 S.E. of Chippenham, now annexed for civil purposes to Calne Without, and ecclesiastically to Calstone Wellington. The church of St. Peter is a Gothic building. *B. Park* is a seat with extensive park, through which the Marden flows, and in which the church stands.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blackheath (1)	Rowley (¼)	136	8965
Black Heddon	Angerton (6)	295	56
Blackhill (1)	Consett & Blackhill	265	4244
Blackhill (2)	Peterhead (4)	572	850

Blacklarg, mountain (2,231 ft.) on the borders of Ayrs., Kirkcuds., and Dumfs., Sc., 7 S.E. of New Cumnock. It contains the source of the Afton Water, celebrated by Burns.

Blacklaw (1), ruined tower on the Evan, pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Moffat (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc. It was a stronghold of the Douglases of Fingland, one of whom (Richard) was the author of the well-known song "Annie Laurie."

Blacklaw (2), hill (928 ft.), pa. of Lundie and Foulis (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 8 W.N.W. of Dundee.

Blacklaw (3), ha., pa. of Marnoch (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Aberchirdir.

Blackley, tp. on the Irk, pa. of and 3 N. from Manchester (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 1,840; soil sandy, overlying clay. The tp. comprises two eccl. pas.; that of St. Peter was formed 1854. There was a chapel here in the middle of the 16th cent., which was rebuilt 1736; the present building is in E. Eng. style. The pa. of St. Andrew was formed from that of St. Peter in 1866; the church, built 1865, is in Gothic style. The tp. contains a Roman Catholic chapel (dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel), as well as Primitive and Free Methodist, Methodist New Connection, Wesleyan, and Unitarian places of worship. There are several charities. A school for boys and girls was established and endowed in 1838. It is recorded that the district was disforested in the reign of Edward I.; it is mentioned as B. Park in a survey of 1321–22. *Booth Hall* was built by Humphrey Booth; on its face is carved the date of its erection (1640).

Blacklion (1), vil., pa. of Kinawley (q.v.), N.W. co. Cav., Ir., ¾ S.W. of Belcoo.

Blacklion (2), ha., pa. of Ardoyne (q.v.), E. co. Carl., Ir., 8 W. of Shillelagh.

Black Loch (1), pa. of Mearns (q.v.), S.E. Renfs., Sc., 3¾ S.W. of Newton-Mearns. It measures half a mile long by a quarter of a mile wide, and contains fine trout.

Black Loch (2), on the borders of Stirls. and Lanarks., Sc., 2 S.E. of Slamannan.

Black Loch (3), pa. of and 1 E. from Dumfries (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc. In winter it makes an excellent curling-pond.

Black Loch (4), pa. of Penpont (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 1 S. of Drumlanrig. At one time it was resorted to for the cure of all manner of diseases. It was formerly about 120 yards long by 70 yards wide, but it has been much reduced in size by drainage.

Black Loch (5), on the borders of Fifes. and Kinrs., Sc., within 3½ furlongs of Loch Glow.

Black Loch (6), pa. of Blairgowrie (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., about 10 N.W. of Coupar-Angus. It contains plenty of pike and perch, with a few trout.

Black Loch, Little, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Slamannan (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc.

Black Lochs (1), series of lakes, Lorn, Mid Args., Sc., 3 E. of Oban. They abound in small trout, which afford excellent sport.

Black Lochs (2), series of small tarns, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), S. Banffs., Sc., 2 S.E. of Loch Aven. They abound in trout.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blackley	Manchester (3)	185	7332
Blackley St. Peter	Manchester (3)	185	6189
Blackley St. Andrew	Manchester (3)	185	1143

Blackmanstone, pa., S.E. Kent, 3 N. of New Romney; ac. 287; soil, alluvial. Scarcely any traces of the ruined church remain.

Blackmill, vil., pa. of Llandyfodog (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs., 5 W.N.W. of Llantrissant.

Blackmillbay, vil. and bay, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan (q.v.), Luing island, Mid Args., Sc., 1 mile from Leaca Point. The bay is clear of dangers, and affords good anchorage in five and six fathoms, but the space is limited.

Blackmoor (1), ha., pa. of and 2 E. from Churchill (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Blackmoor (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S. from West Buckland (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Blackmoor (3), mountain (1,464 ft.), Lower Talbotstown bar., N.W. co. Wick., Ir., 2 E.S.E. of Blessington.

Blackmoor End (1), ha., pa. of Hanley Castle (q.v.), S. Worcs., 3 N.W. of Hanley.

Blackmoor End (2), ha., pa. of and 2 E. from the vil. of Wethersfield (q.v.), N. Essex.

Blackmoor Foot, ha. near Huddersfield, pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Blackmoor Vale, valley of the Cale (q.v.), on the borders of Somerset and Dorset, extending south-east from Wincanton.

Blackmore (1), pa., N.W. Essex, 3½ S.E. of Chipping Ongar; ac. 2,584; soil mixed, overlying clayey. The church of St. Lawrence is chiefly E. Eng., with Norm. remains; it was at one time attached to the Augustinian priory founded here in the reign of Henry II.; there is a small chantry chapel at the east end of the south aisle containing an altar-tomb with effigies, dated 1594; the floor of the nave holds a slab of Purbeck marble, having the matrices of a large brass cross and shields. The country-house of Henry VIII., which his courtiers called "Jericho," was situated here; a house in the pa. is still called by this name, and a rivulet is known as "Jordan," although its proper name is Cam.

Blackmore (2), ti., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Melksham (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Black Mount (1), mountain (1,689 ft.), pas. of Walston and Dolphinton (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., 7 E. of Carnwath.

Black Mount (2), deer forest, Appin, N. Args., Sc., 14 E. of Loch Creran. Covering an area of 80,000 ac., it is one of the best sporting tracts in the country.

Black Mountains, a wild range of mountains on the borders of Herefords. and Brecons. (where they are called Halterhill Hills), between the rivers Monnow and Usk. They form a branch of the chain which runs through Carmarths. and Brecons. [Pencader Fawr.]

Blackness, coast ha., pa. of Carriden (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc., 3½ E. of Bo'ness. At one time the scaport of Linlithgow, it carried on a large trade, and was a place of importance. The rise of Bo'ness, however, affected its prosperity, and now its only shipping business is a small trade in tiles, bricks, lime, and coal. *B. Castle,* said by some authorities to mark an extremity of Antoninus's Wall, stands on a rock at the mouth of the B. burn, and dates from an unknown period. A treaty of peace was signed

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blacklion (1)	Enniskillen (11)	117	134
Blackmanstone	Ham Street (5)	60	11
Blackmore (1)	Ingatestone (3)	24	599

here between James III. and his rebellious nobles, 1488. Later it became a State prison, and many of the Covenanters were confined here. At the Union the preservation of this place as a fortress was agreed to, but having become useless for defensive purposes it has been converted into an ammunition depôt for Sc., with barracks, officers' quarters, and a good iron pier.

Blacknib Head, promontory, Upper Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 1¼ N.E. of the entrance of Lough Strangford.

Black Notley. [NOTLEY.]

Black Park, tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Salop.

Blackpool (1), watering-place and mun. bor. (with two eccl. pas.), pa. of Bispham (q.v.), N.

EIFFEL TOWER, BLACKPOOL.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.)

Lancs., 17½ N.W. of Preston; ac. 2,952. The town takes its name from a peaty brook, which is now covered over and forms the main sewer. The charter of incorporation was given in 1876. The churches of St. John, Christ Church, and Holy Trinity are in E. Eng. style. There are Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels. B. is situated on the west coast, to the north of the estuary of the Ribble; its good sands have brought it into great repute as a bathing-place, and it has been called "the Brighton of the North." On the front is the Blackpool Eiffel steel tower (about 500 ft.), provided with hydraulic lifts; it rises from the centre of a fine block of shops, and encloses places of amusement in its base. There are three piers—the North, about 1,700 ft. long; the Central, about 2,000 ft.; and the New Victoria, about 1,000 ft. The to. has winter gardens, a floral hall, an aquarium, two markets, three theatres, assembly rooms, circuses, and many other places of amusement; also a lifeboat station, an electric tramway, and bathing and hydropathic establishments. Claremont Park (60 ac.) is well laid out; and there is a recreation ground (33 ac.), called the Royal Palace Grounds, where various forms of amusement are provided.

Blackpool (2), vil., pa. of Stoke Fleming (q.v.), S. Dev., 3 S.W. of Dartmouth.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
B'ackpool (1), bor.	Blackpool	227	23846
Blackpool Division	.....	.....	72955
Blackrath	Kilkenny (3)	81	262

Blackpool Division, one of the twenty-three parl. divs. of Lancs. It lies in the north of co., contains the mun. bor. of Preston, and returns one member.

Blackpots, ha. on the coast, pa. of Boyndie (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 2¼ N.W. of Banff. There are manufactures of bricks and tiles, and a successful salmon fishery is carried on.

Black Quarter, ancient territory, now the pa. of Portpatrick (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Loch Ryan.

Blackrake, ha., tp. of Carlton High Dale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Middleham.

Blackrath, pa., Gowran bar., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 3 N.E. of Kilkenny; ac. 1,758. The soil is not fertile. There is a school, and *Lyrath* is a seat.

Blackridge, vil., pa. of Torphichen (q.v.), S.W. Linliths., Sc., 5½ W. of Bathgate. It is a Free Church mission station, and has a public school.

Blackrock (1), vil., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Ashton-under-Lyne (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Blackrock (2), ferry on the Severn, Mon., 4 S.W. of Chepstow. At full tide it is 2¼ miles wide.

Blackrock (3), tp. and vil. on Dublin Bay, pa. of Monkstown (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., 4 S.E. of Dublin. A bathing and residential place, it consists principally of good villas. There are Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, a Carmelite convent, bath-house, two schools, etc. An ancient granite cross marks the southern boundary of the city of Dublin. *B. House*, *Carysfort House*, *Maretimo*, and *Newton House* are seats.

Blackrock (4), vil. on the Lee, pa. of St. Finbar (q.v.), S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 3 E. of Cork. The church, in the Perp. style, is a chapel-of-ease to the cathedral of St. Finbar; there is also a Roman Catholic chapel, an Ursuline convent (which, with its chapel, stands in extensive grounds), two lunatic asylums, and several schools. The surrounding landscape is of great beauty. The castle, founded 1604, was

BLACKROCK CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, Kent.)

rebuilt 1830, its lofty tower being utilised as a lighthouse. Dundanion Castle and King Mahon Castle are in ruins. Amethysts have been found in the neighbourhood. *Beaumont*, *Castle Mahon*, and *Lakelands* are seats in finely-wooded parks.

Blackrock (5), coast vil., pa. of Haggardstown

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Blackrock (3)	Blackrock	4	8401
Blackrock (4)	Blackrock	168	593
Blackrock (5)	Dundalk (4)	55	229

(q.v.), E. co. Louth, Ir., 5 S.E. of Dundalk. It is frequented as a watering-place, and is the head-quarters of a small fleet of fishing-boats. Salt marshes occupy a considerable area in the neighbourhood. A good beach forms part of the shore of the Bay of Dundalk.

Blackrock (6), reef in Sligo Bay, Carbury bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir., 1 N.W. of Coney island. On it is a lighthouse, the fixed light, 79 ft. high, being visible 13 miles. The reef is connected with Coney island by a ridge, mostly uncovered at low water.

Blackrock (7), islet, Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 2⅔ S.W. of Carnsore Point. Rising six feet above high-water mark, Tercheen is a dangerous rock two cable-lengths to the north, uncovered at low tide.

Black Rocks, rocky islets, Erris bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 N.W. of Achill Head. The highest point attains 268 ft.; and a lighthouse, with a flashing red and white light visible 22 miles, marks the channel, which is free of all dangers.

Blackrod, tp., vil. (on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal), and eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), N. Lancs., 5 S.E. of Chorley; ac. 2,388; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Catherine, enlarged 1766, is Norm. The Free Grammar School, established and endowed by John Holmes in 1568, is now incorporated with that of Rivington. B. possesses extensive charities. There are large coal mines here, also gas-works; and bleaching is carried on. The Romans are said to have had a station here. The pa. contains a large swamp, named "Red Moss."

Blacksboat, pl. with railway station, on the Spey, pa. of Knockando (q.v.), S.W. Elgs., Sc., 8¼ S.S.W. of Aberdeen. There is a ferry over the Spey here.

Blackshaw, vil. on the Solway Firth, pa. of Caerlaverock (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 8 S.S.E. of Dumfries. B. Bank is the name of the extensive foreshore.

Blackshiels, ha. on the road between Edinburgh and Lauder, pa. of Humbie (q.v.), S.W. Haddings., Sc., 15 S.E. of Edinburgh.

Blackside End, hill (1,342 ft.), pas. of Sorn and Muirkirk (q.v.), N.E. Ayrs., Sc., 6½ N.E. of Mauchline. From the summit, it is said, portions of 16 counties may be seen.

Blackskull, pl., pa. of and within 5 miles of the to. of Dromore (q.v.), N.W. co. Down, Ir.

Blackslade, ha., pa. of Widecome-in-the-Moor (q.v.), S. Dev., near Newton Abbot.

Blacksmill, ha., hill, and burn, pa. of Langton (q.v.), Mid Berws., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Longformacus. The hill is 905 ft. high, and the stream, which joins the Dye below Longformacus, is well stocked with trout.

Blacksnape, ha., pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 1½ E. from Over Darwen.

Blacksod Bay, between Erris and Burrishoole bars., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 10 N. of Clew Bay. This is one of the finest natural harbours on the west coast, and is much frequented by ships of the Royal Navy. It has a width of 4½ miles at its entrance, with a depth of 26 fathoms, and penetrates 10 miles into the land. Opening off it are a number of small but safe harbours, except near the mouth, where there is some want of shelter. On B. Point is a fixed light 37 ft. high, and visible 10 miles.

Black Spout, cascade on the Edradour burn, pa. of Moulin (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 1½ E. of Pitlochry. It has a leap of 120 ft.

Blackstairs, mountains, cos. Wex. and Carl., Ir., 5 N.E. of Ballymurphy. They extend 13 miles, and culminate in Mount Leinster, 2,610 ft. high.

Blackstakes, roadstead in the Medway, above Sheerness, N. Kent.

Blackston, ha., pa. of Muiravonside (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., 11 S. of Falkirk. There is a railway junction here.

Blackstone (1), ha. on the Severn, 2 miles below Bewdley, pa. of Ribbesford (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Blackstone (2), stream, S. co. Kerry, Ir. Rising among the Dunkerrin mountains, it flows 7 N. into Upper Lough Carragh. It is navigable by small boats for about a mile, and there is some fine hill scenery in the neighbourhood.

Blackstone Edge, range of high hills, S.E. Lancs., 6 N.E. of Rochdale.

Blackstoun, vil. on the Black Cart, pa. of Kilbarchan (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc., 2 N.W. of Paisley.

Blackthorn, tp., pa. of Ambrosden (q.v.), N.E. Oxon, 3 S.E. of Bicester; ac. 2,031.

Blacktoft, pa., tp., and vil., on the Ouse, near its junction with the Trent and Humber, E.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Howden; ac. of pa. 3,508, of tp. 1,839; soil alluvium and clay, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity is modern.

Black Torrington, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 6 N.W. of Hatherleigh; ac. 7,200; soil clay, overlying carboniferous rocks. The church of St. Mary is Late Perp., and contains a stone mural monument dated 1675. Glove-making is carried on here. *Coham*, situated amongst rich woodland, and *Beara Court*, an Elizabethan building, are seats.

Blackwall (1), dis., pa. of Poplar (q.v.), S.E. Middx., 4 E. of St. Paul's, London. Here are the East India Docks, and large ship-building yards.

Blackwall (2), dis., pa. of Idridgehay (q.v.), Mid Derbys., 3 S.W. of Wirksworth.

Blackwater (1), vil. on the Blackwater, on the south-west border of Hants, 2 N.W. of Christchurch.

Blackwater (2), vil., pa. of Yately (q.v.), on the north-east border of Hants, 3½ N.W. of Farnborough.

Blackwater (3), vil., pa. of and 3 S.E. from St. Agnes (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Blackwater (4), ha. on the Blackwater, pa. of Bradwell-next-Coggeshall (q.v.), Mid Essex.

Blackwater (5), ha. on the Medina, pa. of and 2 W. from Arreton (q.v.), I. of W.

Blackwater (6), river, W. Essex, rises near Saffron Walden (where it is called the Pant), and flows 40 S.E., past Braintree and Coggeshall, to the North Sea, at Mersea island.

Blackwater (7), affluent of the Stour. It rises near Cranborne in Dorset, and flows 15 miles in a south-easterly direction to the Stour, which it joins near Christchurch, S. Hants.

Blackwater (8), affluent of the Loddon, rises near

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blackrod	Blackrod (1)	201	4021
Blackstoun	Houston (1)	410	344
Blackthorn	Bicester (3)	66	283

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blacktoft, pa.	Staddlethorpe (2¾)	180	578
Blacktoft, tp.	Staddlethorpe (2¾)	180	363
Black Torrington	Halwill (5)	210	619

Farnham, W. Surrey, and flows north-west to the Loddon, near Swallowfield, Berks.

Blackwater (9), vil., pas. of Ballyvaldon and Killila (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 10 S.E. of Enniscorthy. It is a coastguard station, and *Castle Talbot* is a seat. B. Bank, to the north-east of B. Harbour, is seven miles long, with soundings from a little over 1 fathom to 15 fathoms. A lightship shows a fixed white light visible for 10 miles.

Blackwater (10), river, cos. Kerry, Cork, and Waterf., Ir. This, next to the Shannon, is the largest and one of the most beautiful rivers in the country. It rises among the Knocknagossy and Knockanadune Mountains, and after a course of about 100 miles falls into the sea at Youghal. The river is navigable for 10 miles by boats and barges, and for 8 miles by vessels drawing two fathoms, but its mouth is obstructed by a bar. A mile above Youghal it is crossed by a great wooden bridge 625 yards long. Tidal influences are felt 20 miles above the mouth. Mill Street, Mallow, Fermoy, and Lismore are the principal towns on its banks; and its chief tributaries are the Allua, the Awbeg, the Araghlin, the Finisk, and the Funcheon. There are many fine seats in pleasant grounds along the banks, with ruins of churches and castles. The salmon fishery is an important industry, and pearl oysters have been found.

Blackwater (11), river, Mid co. Meath, Ir. It rises in E. co. Cav., and after a course of 40 miles falls into the Boyne at Navan.

Blackwater (12), river, cos. Tyr. and Arm., Ir. It has a course of about 50 miles, and falls into Lough Neagh, 4 N.E. of Vernersbridge, receiving a number of small tributaries as it flows along. In former times it was the boundary between the territory of O'Neil and the English pale.

Blackwater (13), river, N. co. Cav., Ir. It falls into Lough Garadice, 5 E. of Ballinamore.

Blackwater (14), river, S.W. co. Kerry, Ir. Rising among the Dunkerrin Mountains, it has a southward course of about 8 miles, rushing impetuously through a beautiful ravine spanned by a graceful bridge, and falls into the Kenmare, 5 miles below Kenmare. It affords excellent fishing.

Blackwater (15), stream, N. Banffs., Sc. After a course of 8 miles it falls into the Deveron at Dalreach, traversing some grand Highland scenery.

Blackwater (16), river, N.E. Perths., Sc. It is a lower reach of the Shee, and unites with the Ardle, 4 N.W. of Blairgowrie, to form the Ericht.

Blackwater (17), river, S.E. Suths., Sc. It rises on Ben Armine, has a course of about 16 miles, and falls into the Brora, 2 N.W. of Loch Brora. The B. has a couple of fine waterfalls, and its lower portion passes through most romantic scenery.

Blackwater (18), stream, Arran island, Buteshire, Sc. It falls into the sea in Drimadown Bay, about 10 S.W. of Lamlash.

Blackwater (19), stream, S.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. Rising in Strathvaich, among the Derrymore Mountains, it has a course of 19 miles, and joins the Conan at Moy. After passing through Loch Garge it forms the celebrated Falls of Rogie, amid fine wooded and rocky scenery. Pike, trout, and salmon are taken.

Blackwater (20), stream falling into Loch Roag, Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It abounds with salmon.

Blackwater (21), stream, N. Kirkcuds., Sc. It falls into the Ken after a course of six miles, and is well stocked with trout.

Blackwater Bridge (1), pl., pa. of Ballynadrumny (q.v.), N.E. co. Kildare, Ir., 7¾ N.W. of Kilcock.

Blackwater Bridge (2), pl. on the Blackwater, pa. of Templenoe (q.v.), S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 S.W. of Kenmare There is a coastguard station here.

Blackwatertown, vil. on the Blackwater, pa. of Clonfeacle (q.v.), N.W. co. Arm., Ir., 4 N. of Armagh. A bridge with three arches spans the river, and connects B. with Clonfeacle. Business is done in corn, potatoes, timber, and coal—chiefly by the Ulster Canal, which passes in the neighbourhood. A fort was founded here 1584.

Blackwell (1), pa., E. Derbys., 2½ N.E. of Alfreton; ac. 1,700; soil mostly loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Werburgh was rebuilt 1827–28, and again in 1879, with the exception of the tower. In the churchyard is part of an ancient cross. The B. Colliery Company erected in 1878 an institute and reading-room for the use of their numerous workpeople, and in 1882 the Colliery Hospital.

Blackwell (2), tp. on the Wye, pa. of Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys., 3 S.W. of Tideswell; ac. 1,083.

Blackwell (3), tp. and vil. on the Tees, pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Darlington (q.v.), S. Dur.; ac. 1,589. *B. Hall*, in well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Blackwell (4), ha., pa. of Tredington (q.v.), E. Worcs., 3 N.W. of Shipston-on-Stour.

Blackwell, High, tp., pa. of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle (q.v.), N. Cumb., 2 S. of Carlisle.

Blackwell, Low, tp., pa. of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle (q.v.), N. Cumb., 2 S. of Carlisle.

Blackwell Mill, ha., pa. of and about 2 S.W. from Wormhill (q.v.), N. Derbys.

Blackwood (1), large vil. with railway station, on the Sirhowy, pa. of Bedwellty (q.v.), W. Mons., 7½ S.W. of Pontypool. The chapel-of-ease of St. Margaret, built 1876, is in Gothic style. There are two collieries and an iron foundry.

Blackwood (2), estate, pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 4 S.E. of Stonehouse. An ancient Caledonian battle-axe is preserved in *B. House*.

Blackwood (3), estate and hill (604 ft.), pa. of Kier (q.v.), Nithsdale, W. Dumfs., Sc., 5¾ S.S.E. of Thornhill. Allan Cunningham the poet (1784–1842) was born here. *B. House* is a seat.

Blackwood (4), estate, hill (1,000 ft.), and loch, pa. of Eaglesham (q.v.), S.E. Renfs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Eaglesham. The lake is often known as Loch Goil or Blackwoodhill Dam.

Blackwood and Crowborough, tp., pa. of Horton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 W. of Leek.

Blacon cum Crabhall, tp., pa. of Holy Trinity, Chester city, W. Chesh., 2 S.W. of Chester; ac. 1,178; soil and subsoil clay.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blackwater (9)	Wexford (6)	93	196
Blackwatertown	Armagh (4)	99	183
Blackwell (1)	Westhouses and B.	137	3140
Blackwell (2)	Miller's Dale (1¼)	159	42
Blackwell (3)	Darlington (1)	232	391
Blacon cum Crabhall	Chester (2)	179	261

Blacon Hill, N. Notts, 4½ S.E. of Bawtry. It has vestiges of an ancient camp and burial-place.

Bladenoch (1), vil. on the B., pa. of and 1¼ S.W. from Wigtown (q.v.), E. Wigs., Sc. Whisky is manufactured at a large distillery.

Bladenoch (2), river, E. Wigs., Sc. It rises in Loch Maberry, on border of Ayrs., has a course of over 20 miles, and falls into Wigtown Bay. Salmon and trout frequent the stream, and extensive land reclamations have been carried out near its mouth.

Bladon, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Oxon, 2 S. of Woodstock; ac. 1,061; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay and stone-brash. The church of St. Martin, built 1802–4, is in Gothic style; there are some memorial stones preserved from the old church, and some curious entries in the pa. register of moneys expended. There is a 15th-cent. house in the vil. On B. Heath is an earthwork called Round Castle, and marked by a clump of trees.

Blaen-Aeron, tp., pa. of Caron (q.v.), 4 N.E. of Tregaron, E. Cardigs.

Blaenan, ha., pa. of Llanfihangel Ar-Arth (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 9 S.W. of Lampeter.

Blaenau Festiniog, vil., pa. of and near Duffws (q.v.), N.W. Merions.

Blaenavon, eccl. pa. and mkt. to. (S.), pa. of Llanover (q.v.), S.W. Mons., 5½ N.W. of Pontypool. The church of St. Peter is in Gothic style. The Roman Catholics have a church, and there are several Dissenting chapels. Here are very extensive iron, steel, and coal works, with several blast furnaces. Brickmaking is carried on, and there are breweries. *B. House* is a seat.

Blaen Caron, tp., pa. of Caron (q.v.), E. Cardigs., near Tregaron, at the head of the Caron stream.

Blaenconin, pl., pa. of and 4 N. from Narberth (q.v.), S. Pembs.

Blaenglesyrch and Rhiwgwreiddyn, tp., pa. of Llanwrin (q.v.), W. Montgoms., 2 N. of Machynlleth.

Blaengwrach, tp., pa. of Glyncorrwg (q.v.), N. Glamorgs., 10 N.E. of Neath; ac. 3,032; soil clay, overlying blue clay.

Blaenhonddan, tp., pa. of Cadoxton (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 2½ N.E. of Neath. There are copper mines in the neighbourhood.

Blaenpenal, tp. on the Ayron, pa. of Llanddewybrefi (q.v.), S.E. Cardigs., 4 N.W. of Tregaron; ac. 4,105.

Blaenporth, pa., S.W. Cardigs., 5 E.N.E. of Cardigan; ac. 3,548. The church is dedicated to St. David. B. contains three camps, and was the site of a castle built by Gilbert, Earl of Clare.

Blaensawthe, ha., pa. of Llanddausaint (q.v.), E. Carmarths., 7½ S. of Llandovery.

Blagdon (1), pa. and large vil., E. Somerset, 6 N.E. of Axbridge; ac. 3,517; soil various, mostly overlying dolomitic conglomerate and red marl. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1822, is in the Perp. style; the chancel contains a monument to the wife of the Rev. John Langhorne, translator of "Plutarch's Lives," rector of the pa. 1767–79. B. is picturesquely situated on the northern slope of the Mendips. There are several charities. *Aldwick Court*, *Coombe Lodge*, and the *Manor House* are seats.

Blagdon (2), ha., pa. of Stannington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 S. of Morpeth. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Blagdon (3), ti., pa. of and ¾ N. from Cranborne (q.v.), N.E. Dors.

Blagdon (4), ti., pa. of Pitminster (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3½ S. of Taunton.

Blagdon (5), ha., pa. of Paignton (q.v.), E. Dev., 5 N.E. of Totnes.

Blagrave, ti., pa. of and near Lambourn (q.v.), W. Berks.

Blaich, vil. on the borders of Invs. and Args., Sc., within 4 miles of Fort William.

Blaides, ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ W. of Reeth.

Blaina, vil., pa. of Aberystruth (q.v.), W. Mons., 7 E. of Tredegar. There are extensive tin-plate works and furnaces, and in the neighbourhood are several collieries.

Blainey, parcel, pa. of Llanfihangelcwmdu (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 5½ N.W. of Crickhowel.

Blainey-with-Duffryn, parcel, pa. of Llangunider (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 4½ N.W. of Crickhowel.

Blainslee, vil., pa. of Melrose (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Lauder. There is a public school.

Blair (1), estate on the Dusk, pa. of Dalry (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 1¼ S.E. of Dalry. It is a mission station of the Church of Scotland, and has a public school. Here are extensive ironworks, and iron and other minerals occur. The property has been much improved by judicious land reclamation and planting. In the limestone rocks is a curious cave, and there is some fine scenery along the river. *B. House* is partly ancient, and stands in fine grounds.

Blair (2), mountain (2,441 ft.), pas. of Alyth (q.v.) and Glenisla (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., 10½ N.N.E. of Alyth.

Blair (3), estate, pa. of Carnock (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 4¾ W.N.W. of Dunfermline. *B. House* is a seat.

Blairadam, ha. and estate on the Kelty, pa. of Cleish (q.v.), S. Kinrs., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Kinross. *B. House*, or *B. Park*, was erected towards the close of the 18th cent.

Blair Athole, pa. and vil. on the Tilt and Garry, N. Perths., Sc., 21 N. of Aberfeldy; ac. 181,113. It is a mountainous tract, several peaks attaining heights of over 3,000 ft. The soil, where arable, is light loam or gravelly earth, overlying rocks of great variety. Many rare plants occur. There are two pa. churches, a Free church, and Episcopal and Baptist chapels, with several schools. Fairs are held four times a year, and there is an annual Highland gathering. The scenery is grand and wild. *Blair Castle*, restored 1872, is a Scots Baronial mansion of great magnificence, founded about the year 1269. It was the muster-place of Montrose's army previous to the battle of Tippermuir. The castle was stormed and partially blown up (1653) by Colonel Daniel,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bladon, pa.	Woodstock Road (2)	69	670
Bladon, tp.	Woodstock Road (2)	69	432
Blaenavon	Blaenavon	167	11377
Blaengwrach	Glen Neath (3)	187	206
Blaenhonddan	Neath (3)	196	2709
Blaenpenal	Tregaron (4)	262	472
Blaenporth	Llandyliss (12)	252	689
Blagdon (1)	Axbridge (6)	136	901
Blair (1)	Dalry (1)	402	667
Blair Athole, pa.	Blair Athol	481	1808
Blair Athole, vil.	Blair Athol	481	326

one of Cromwell's officers. It was garrisoned on behalf of James VI. in 1689, and the body of Lord

BLAIR CASTLE, FROM THE EAST.
(*From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.*)

Dundee was brought here after Killiecrankie. Prince Charles Edward stayed here in 1745.

Blairburn, vil. on the Forth, pa. of and 1½ W. from Culross (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc. The vil. was formerly in Perthshire, but its county has been altered by the Boundary Commissioners. *Blair Castle* occupies the site of a mansion built by Archbishop Hamilton, of St. Andrews, shortly before the date of the Reformation.

Blairdaff, pl., pa. of Chapel of Garioch (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 4½ S. of Garioch church. It has a chapel-of-ease and a Free church.

Blairdardie, pl. on the Forth and Clyde Canal, pa. of New Kilpatrick (q.v.), S.E. Dumbarts., Sc., 8 S. of Strathblane. Here is a public school.

Blair Drummond, vil. and estate on the Teith, pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 2 S.E. of Doune. The vil. consists of neat cottages, occupied by those employed on the estate. Much bogland has been reclaimed by cutting ditches through the moss, and then admitting water to wash off the superincumbent peat. During these operations part of a Roman road, several other Roman relics, two curious ancient wooden wheels, and the skeleton of a whale were discovered.

Blairessan, ha., pa. of and ¼ N. from Killearn (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc. It is the traditionary site of a battle between the Romans and Caledonians.

Blairgowrie, pa. and mkt. to. (w.) on the Ericht, N.E. Perths., Sc., 5 N.W. of Coupar-Angus; ac. 15,303. The soils consist of a superficial mossy earth and a deep rich alluvium, all overlying Devonian, Silurian, and igneous rocks; sandstone and trap are quarried. The to., a well-built and thriving-looking place, containing numerous handsome villas, is connected with Rattray by a bridge. The pa. church occupies a fine site, besides which there are the *q.s.* pa. church of St. Mary, two Free churches, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, United Presbyterian, and Congregational churches, town hall, mechanics' institute, reading-room, museum, and a Roman Catholic and two public schools. Manufactures of flax, linen, jute, wood, malt, ale, and farina are carried on. It is a free burgh of barony, governed by a town council, and is a seat of sheriff and burgh courts. Six annual fairs are held. *B. Castle* is near, as is *Newton Castle*, the birthplace of George Drummond, six times Lord Provost of Edinburgh in the 18th cent.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Blairgowrie, pa.	Blairgowrie	466	4739
Blairgowrie, to.	Blairgowrie	466	3714
Blairingone	Dollar (2)	425	413
Blairmore & Strone	Greenock (6)	422	573

Blairhall, vil., pa. of Longforgan (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 6½ N.W. of Dundee.

Blairingone (= "Moor of the Smith"), *q.s.* pa. and vil., Perths. and Clacks., Sc., 2½ E.S.E. of Dollar. The church stands a little way out of the vil., and there is a public school. At Palace Brae stood a mansion of the ancestors of the Duke of Athole; and Gibson's Craig, a high rock, was a rallying-point of the Clan Murray.

Blairlogie, vil., pa. of Logie (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 3 E.N.E. of Stirling. It is a pleasant little place, and before the Bridge of Allan won its reputation was a fashionable health resort. There is a United Presbyterian church. *B. Castle* is now a farmhouse.

Blairmore and Strone, watering-place on Loch Long, pa. of Dunoon and Kilmun (q.v.), S.E. Args., Sc., 9 N.W. of Greenock. A comparatively modern place, the houses are mostly villas, commanding views of the Firth of Clyde. Steamers call regularly at the wooden pier. B. Hill is 1,402 ft. high.

Blairquhan Castle, mansion on the Girvan, pa. of and 1 N.W. from Straiton, W. Ayrs., Sc. It was built 1824, in Tudor style, and stands amid finely-wooded grounds.

Blairs (1), estate on the Dee, pa. of Maryculter (q.v.), N. Kincs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Aberdeen. Its fine old mansion is now a college for the education of young men intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Scotland. It contains a valuable library and interesting portraits.

Blairs (2), loch, pa. of Rafford, N.W. Elgs., Sc., about 4 S. of Forres. It has been enlarged and ornamented, and is well stocked with trout.

Blairs-Smithy, pl. on the Dee, pa. of Maryculter (q.v.), Kincs., Sc., 1½ S. of Cults.

Blaisdon, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 4 N. of Newnham; ac. 926; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1869, in E. Eng. style, is of Forest stone with dressings of Bath stone; the ancient tower has been preserved. The vil. (completely burnt down in 1699) lies in a fruit-producing country. *B. Hall*, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, is a seat.

Blakedown, pl., pa. of Hagley (q.v.), W. Worcs., 3 N.E. of Kidderminster.

Blake Fell, mountain peak between Ennerdale Water and Loweswater, W. Cumb., 8 E. of Whitehaven.

Blakemere, pa. and vil., N. Herefords., 10 N.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,106; soil light loam, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Leonard, rebuilt 1876, was originally of the Trans. period, and retains a good Norm. arch.

Blakeney (1), pa. and small coast to., N. Norf., 5½ N.W. of Holt; ac. 1,630, water 235; soil various. The church of St. Nicholas, partly rebuilt

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Blaisdon	Longhope (1)	125	210
Blakemere	Moorhampton (2)	154	165
Blakeney (1)	Holt (6)	133	807

in the 15th cent., and restored 1883–87, is a fine E. and later Eng. structure; the chancel, the only portion of the E. Eng. church remaining, has a roof delicately groined in stone, and contains three sedilia, rood-screen, aumbries, Easter sepulchre, and founder's tomb. A Carmelite monastery, founded 1290, has only a few fine arches remaining. The trade consists chiefly in timber, coal, manure, oil-cake, corn; and there are some vessels employed in a small oyster fishery. A market was granted by Henry III., and for many years a considerable fish trade was carried on.

Blakeney (2), vil. and eccl. pa., formed from civ. pa. of Awre (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 3½ S.W. of Newnham. The church of All Saints is a modern stone building.

Blakenhall (1), tp. and small vil., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5½ S.E. of Crewe; ac. 1,544.

Blakenhall (2), eccl. dis., formed from the pas. of Sedgley and Wolverhampton (q.v.), W. Staffs., on the southern side of the to. of Wolverhampton. The church of St. Luke was consecrated in 1861.

Blakenhall Heath, ha. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Walsall (q.v.), E. Staffs., 1 E. of Bloxwich. Christ Church, built 1870, is in E. Eng. style.

Blakenham, Great, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 3½ S.E. of Needham Market; ac. 1,046; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1876, is of Norm. and E. Eng. styles; a monument (1649) is to the Swift family of London. Walter Gifford (*temp.* William I.) gave the manor to the Abbey of Bec, Normandy; and Henry VI., at the dissolution of alien priories, gave it to Eton College.

Blakenham, Little, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 4¾ S.E. of Needham Market; ac. 849; soil mixed, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1868, is of E. Eng. and Dec. styles. There is a large chalk-pit with lime-kiln in the pa.

Blakesall, ha., pa. of Wolverley (q.v.), W. Worcs., 3½ N. of Kidderminster.

Blakes Green, ha., pa. of Seal (q.v.), W. Kent, 1¾ S.E. of St. Lawrence-Seal.

Blakesley, pa. and tp., S. Northants, 4½ N.W. of Towcester; ac. 3,940; soil clay. The church of the Blessed Virgin, partly restored 1874, is E. Eng., and contains a brass, with effigy in armour, to the memory of Matthew Swetenham, bowbearer to Henry IV. (1416), and a monument (1614) with mutilated effigy. There is an Endowed Free School, founded (1669) by William Foxley, for 40 boys, and charities amounting to about £300 a year. *B. Hall,* formerly a possession of the Knights Hospitallers, was, in the time of Edward VI., exchanged with the Duke of Northumberland for Tonbridge, Kent. A chalybeate spring in the grounds resembles the waters of Tunbridge Wells.

Blakewell (1), ha., pa. of Marwood (q.v.), N. Dev., 2 N.W. of Barnstaple.

Blakewell (2), ha., pa. of Chittlehampton (q.v.), N. Dev., 8 S.E. of Barnstaple.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blakeney (2)	Blakeney	130	909
Blakenhall (1)	Betley Road (2)	153	186
Blakenhall (2)	Wolverhampton	125	5958
Blakenhall Heath	Bloxwich (1)	123	5255
Blakenham, Great	Claydon (1)	74	276
Blakenham, Little	Ipswich (1)	69	159
Blakesley, pa.	Blakesley	71	666

Blananllyn, vil., pa. of Kilrhedin, N.W. Carmarths., 4½ S. of Newcastle-Emlyn.

Blanchardstown, vil., pa. of Castleknock (q.v.), Mid co. Dub., Ir., 5 N.W. of Dublin. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel and a convent, with a school for girls. The Royal Canal passes in the neighbourhood. *Abbotstown House* is a seat in extensive wooded grounds.

Blanchland, tp. and eccl. pa. on the Derwent, pa. of Shotley (q.v.), Northumb., 9 S.E. of Hexham; ac. 5,006. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng.; it was originally attached to the Premonstratensian abbey, founded 1190.

Blanchvilleskill, pa., Gowran bar., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S.E. of Kilkenny; ac. 854. The soil is of good quality, overlying sandstone and limestone. *Blanchville House* is a seat.

Bland, ha., pa. of and near Sedbergh (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Blandford Forum, or **Blandford,** pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (s.), N.E. Dors., 16 N.E. of Dorchester; ac. 363. The present church, restored 1879, was built 1732, the old church of SS. Peter and Paul having been destroyed by fire the previous year. The new church is in the semi-Classical style, and contains a number of handsome monuments. B. derives its name from its situation near an ancient ford on the river Stour. It suffered severely from fires in 1579, 1677, and 1713. The Parliamentary forces under Major Sydenham plundered the town in 1644. The eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough takes his title of Marquis from this town, which is also the birthplace of the learned antiquary Sir Thomas Ryves; William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Samuel Lisle, Bishop of Norwich; and the Rev. Thomas Creech, the poet and translator of Lucretius. A corn exchange has been erected behind the town hall. George Ryves in 1682 founded and endowed almshouses for ten poor persons, and three years later he bequeathed the residue of his estate to apprentice poor boys. Almshouses for six old persons were rebuilt in 1736 by the corporation. A cottage hospital was opened in 1889. The grammar school, founded by William Middleton, Abbot of Milton, in 1521, as the "Milton Abbas School," was removed from Milton to Blandford in 1775. The Blue Coat School was founded and endowed by Archbishop Wake in 1729; and William Williams gave a sum of money, which now produces about £646 a year, to educate poor children, and for other charitable purposes. There are several fortified camps and barrows in the vicinity, in which have been discovered bronze and flint weapons, pottery, and personal ornaments. The chalk and greenstone of the neighbourhood are rich in fossils.

Blandford St. Mary, pa. on the Stour, N.E. Dors., ½ S. of Blandford Forum; ac. 1,873; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, a flint and greenstone building, repaired 1862, is Perp. Governor Pitt, grandfather of the Earl of Chatham, and other members of the Pitt family are buried in

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blakesley, tp.	Blakesley	71	453
Blanchardstown	Blanchardstown	7	206
Blanchland	Rowley (6)	263	276
Blanchvilleskill	Kilkenny (5)	81	69
Blandford Forum, pa.	Blandford	121	3985
B. Forum, mun. bor.	Blandford	121	3974
Blandford St. Mary	Blandford (½)	121	375

the north aisle. The antiquary Browne Willis was born here in 1682. *Down House* was formerly the seat of the Pitt family when lords of the manor.

Blane, stream, W. Stirls., Sc. It rises on Earl's Seat, one of the Lennox Hills, and after a course of about 8 miles falls into the Endrick, 1½ S.W. of Killearn. In its channel are several cascades.

Blanefield, vil. on the Blane, pa. of Strathblane (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 7½ N.W. of Kirkintilloch. Calico is manufactured here.

Blaney, ha. on Lough Erne, pa. of Inishmacsaint (q.v.), Mid co. Ferm., Ir., 8 S.E. of Belleek.

Blankney, pa., Mid Lincs., 9 N. of Sleaford; ac. 6,621; soil clay, fenland, and black moorland, overlying limestone. The church of St. Oswald, rebuilt 1820, restored 1880, is Gothic; the altar-cloth and frontal are 16th-cent. work. *B. Hall*, in a park of 200 ac., is in the pa.; and here is a celebrated stud of racehorses.

Blantyre, pa. and vil. on the Clyde, N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 3 N.W. of Hamilton; ac. 3,954. The soil consists of loam, sand, clay, and peat, overlying carboniferous rocks—sandstone, limestone, coal, and iron being worked. There is a strong mineral well. The pa. church is a handsome modern building (1863), and another, also belonging to the Church of Scotland, stands at Stonefield. There are Roman Catholic, Free, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union churches, with a Roman Catholic and two public schools. Bothwell Castle is in the neighbourhood; and an old fortified camp and the ruins of a priory, founded by Alexander II., 1296, are the chief antiquities. The place is closely associated with the life of Sir William Wallace. The village is sometimes called High Blantyre.

Blantyre Works, or **Low Blantyre,** vil., pa. of Blantyre (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Hamilton. Manufactures of cotton spinning and weaving are carried on, and there are extensive dye works. It was the birthplace of Dr. Livingstone (1803–73), the celebrated African explorer and missionary, who was employed as a mill-hand, and here he educated himself before proceeding to the University.

Blaris, pa. on the Laggan, Upper Massereene, Upper Castlereagh, and Lower Iveagh bars., cos. Antr. and Down, Ir., 7 S.W. of Belfast; ac. 16,698. Although well cultivated, much of the land is of poor quality. The pa. church is about 200 years old. The Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Society of Friends have places of worship. Linen is manufactured here.

Blarney, vil. on the B. and the Comane, pa. of Garrycloyne (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 4 N.W. of Cork. The river is here spanned by a bridge, and the surrounding scenery is lovely in the extreme. The pa. church is a plain building, besides which there are schools. Two annual fairs are held. Linen and cotton manufactures, once important industries, are now extinct, but a large woollen mill gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The old castle, standing on a limestone rock, was built on the site of an older stronghold by Cormac McCarthy in 1446. It contains the celebrated "B. stone," which is said to confer marvellous powers of persuasion and cajolery on anyone who kisses it. There are some remarkable caves in the neighbourhood. *B. Castle* is a modern seat.

Blaskenwell, ti., pa. of and near Corfe Castle (q.v.), S.E. Dors.

Blasket, Blasquet, or **Ferriter Islands,** lying in the mouth of Dingle Bay, Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 12 W. of Dingle. They are a resort of sea-birds, and present some magnificent cliff scenery. The largest of the group (**Great Blasket**) is inhabited, and has an area of 1,020 ac. The navigation is dangerous during high west winds.

Blasket, Great. [BLASKET.]

Blaston, pa., S. Leics., 5 S.W. of Uppingham; ac. 1,267; soil black earth and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is of Gothic style. *The Manor House* and *B. Hall* are seats.

Blaston St. Giles, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Blaston (q.v.), S. Leics., 5 S.W. of Uppingham. The church of St. Giles is of Gothic style; it possesses a fine old gold and silver chalice, said to be the best specimen of its kind in Leics.

Blatch Ground, ha., pa. of St. Mary-at-the-Walls (q.v.), N.E. Essex, near Colchester.

Blatchington, East, coast pa., S.E. Sussex, ¾ N. of Seaford; ac. 734; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter, restored 1890, is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp. The pa. is in process of becoming a watering-place, and has a convalescent home.

Blatchington, West, pa., E. Sussex, 2½ N.W. of Brighton; ac. 876; soil loam and chalk, overlying chalk. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

Blatchinworth with Calderbrook, tp., pa. of and 5 N.E. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 4,781. The tp. lies to the east and north-east of the town of Rochdale, extending along the road to Todmorden, and along the Halifax road from Featherstall to the summit of Blackstone Edge. Stone of good quality is quarried at Blackstone Edge; the tp. also contains woollen and cotton factories and several collieries. *Hare Hill*, *Honeresfield*, *Pyke House*, and *Town House* are seats.

Blatherwick, pa., N. Northants, 6 N.W. of Oundle; ac. 2,053; soil clay, overlying oolite. The church of the Holy Trinity, partially restored 1855 and 1868, is E. Eng. There are several charities. *B. Hall* is a seat; the house is on a height in a deer park of 400 ac. containing a lake of 68 ac.

Blaunau, tp., pa. of Nantglyn (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., 4½ S.W. of Denbigh.

Blawith, tp., pa. of and 6½ N. from Ulverston (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 2,995, including 152 water; soil gravel, overlying stone and slate. The parochial school has an endowment which arises from sums

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Blanefield	Blanefield	411	585
Blankney	Blankney (1)	122	627
Blantyre, pa.	Blantyre	395	11352
Blantyre, vil.	Blantyre	395	2255
Blantyre Works	Blantyre	395	1505
Blaris	Lisburn	105	16471
Blarney	Blarney	160	808
Blasket, Great	Killorglin (32)	209	132
Blaston	Ashley & Weston (2)	89	100
Blaston St. Giles	Ashley & Weston (2)	89	70
Blatchington, East	Seaford (¾)	59	434
Blatchington, West	Portslade (1½)	52	95
Blatchinworth w. C.	Littleborough (1)	198	8384
Blatherwick	Seaton (4)	98	142
Blawith	Broughton (4)	270	153

bequeathed in 1772, 1777, 1831, and 1871. B. is pleasantly situated on a hill near the southern extremity of Coniston Water.

Blaxhall, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 6 S.W. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,975; soil mixed, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Peter, restored 1863, is in E. Eng. style. The pa. has a free school. There are clay-pits and sand-pits at B.

Blaxton, tp. and vil. bordering on Notts., pa. of Finningley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Bawtry; ac. 1,849; soil gravel, sand, and in some places clay, overlying gravel.

Blaydon, to. on the Tyne, pas. of Ryton and Winlaton (q.v.), Dur., 5 W. of Gateshead. The Mechanics' Institute (1852), belonging to the B. District Industrial and Provident Society, has a good library, lecture-hall, and reading-room. Sanitary pipes, fire-bricks, chemical manures, and bottles are manufactured here; and there are saw-mills, collieries, and iron foundries. B. is connected with Newcastle by a suspension bridge crossing the Tyne.

Blayne, ha., pa. of Llandebie (q.v.), S.E. Carmarths., 4½ S. of Llandilofawr.

Bleaberry Fell, mountain ridge, W. Cumb., on the eastern side of Derwent Water.

Bleaberry Tarn (1), lakelet between Eskdale and Miterdale, W. Cumb., 6 N.E. of Ravenglass.

Bleaberry Tarn (2), lakelet between High Stile and Red Pike, Buttermere Vale, W. Cumb.

Bleadon, pa. and vil. on the Axe, Mid Somerset, 4½ S.E. of Weston-super-Mare; ac. 2,795; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Peter is Dec. and Perp., and contains a Trans. Norm. font, and an octagonal stone pulpit with Perp. carving; in the porch there is a panel, with a representation in relief of the Virgin and Child, before whom an ecclesiastic and a nun kneel in adoration. The stepped base and mutilated shaft of a stone cross are still standing near the church. The pa. is picturesquely situated on a spur of the Mendip Hills, and contains vestiges of an encampment.

Bleak Hills, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Mansfield (q.v.), W. Notts.

Blean, pa., E. Kent, 2 W. of Canterbury; ac. 2,297; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, restored 1866, is E. Eng.

Blean, High, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 S.W. of Askrigg.

Blean, Low, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 S.W. of Askrigg.

Bleanish, island in Upper Lough Erne, S. co. Ferm., Ir.; ac. 107.

Bleasby (1), pa. and vil., Mid Notts., 10½ N.E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,550; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1869, is in E. Dec. style; some of the Elizabethan plate bears the Lincoln assay mark. *B. Hall*, a 17th-cent. building in good grounds, is a seat.

Bleasby (2), ha., pa. of Legsby (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 4½ N. of Wragby.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blaxhall	Wickham Mkt. (1½)	85	567
Blaxton	Finningley (½)	158	168
Blaydon	Blaydon	272	13371
Bleadon	Bleadon and Uphill	139	563
Blean	Canterbury (2)	62	662

Bleasdale, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs., 5 N.E. of Garstang; ac. 7,298. The church of St. Eadnor, rebuilt 1837, is in Gothic style. Here is the North Lancashire Reformatory School, established 1857, with a farm of 200 ac., on which the boys work; they also learn shoe-making and tailoring. The charities are partly applied to furnishing poor children with a free education at the national school. There was anciently a royal forest at B. Much ground has been reclaimed within the last half-century, but more than half the area is still wild moss-land, covered with heather and abounding in grouse. Drain-pipes are manufactured, but the inhabitants are mostly engaged in making butter and cheese. *B. Tower* is a seat.

Bleatarn, ha., pa. of Warcop (q.v.), N.E. Westmd., 4 W. of Brough. B. Common is of large extent. In this ha. was a cell attached to Byland Abbey.

Blea Tarn (1), a small lake in Borrodale Fells, W. Cumb., 6 S.E. of Keswick.

Blea Tarn (2), a small lake, W. Westmd., 5 W. of Ambleside. Here Wordsworth placed his hermit in the "Excursion."

Bleaton, formerly a detached portion of the pa. of Rattray (q.v.), now included in the pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc.

Blea Water, lakelet, W. Westmd., 6 N.E. of Ambleside.

Blebo, vil. and estate, pa. of Kemback (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 5½ S.W. of St. Andrews. The vil. forms a sub. of Dura Den. Flax is manufactured here. The estate has been much improved within late years. *B. House* contains a valuable and interesting portrait gallery.

Blebo Craigs, vil., pa. of Kemback (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 1 N.E. of Blebo.

Bleddfa. [Blethvaugh.]

Bledington, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4 S.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 1,445; soil gravel and clay. The church of St. Leonard is of mixed periods—the south porch and doorway being E. Eng., the western window Dec., and the nave, clerestory, and aisles Perp.; there are piscinæ in the south aisle and on the south side of the chancel, and stained-glass windows, now arranged in their original form; the chancel was restored (1881) in E. Eng. style.

Bledisloe, ti., pa. of Awre (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 2 S.E. of Newnham.

Bledlow, pa. and vil., S. Bucks., 5 S.E. of Thame; ac. 4,130; soil chalk, loam, and clay, overlying chalk, ragstone, and clay. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1876, is E. Eng.; the font is Norm., and there are traces of ancient fresco, as well as fragments of old glass in the chancel windows; there is a large holy-water stoup near the door of the south porch; in the south aisle is a piscina and the traces of two recessed tombs; there is a brass of a robed priest in the chancel; a sun-dial is over the outer door, and near it is the stone base of an old cross. On a hill in the pa. is a Greek cross cut in the turf.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bleasby (1)	Bleasby	134	282
Bleasdale, eccl. pa.	Garstang (5)	219	293
Bleasdale, tp.	Garstang (5)	219	402
Bledington	Chipping N, Junc. (1)	84	354
Bledlow	Bledlow	44	978

Bledlow Ridge, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Bledlow (q.v.), S. Bucks. The modern (1868) church of St. Paul is in the E. Eng. style.

Bleedy Pots, pl., pa. of and near Gamrie (q.v.), N.W. Banffs., Sc. This is the traditional scene of a battle with the Scandinavians, fought 1004.

Blelack, estate, pa. of Logie Coldstone (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 10 N.W. of Aboyne. *B. House* is an ancient mansion.

Blelham Tarn, lakelet near Windermere, N. Lancs., 3½ S.W. of Ambleside.

Blencarn, ha. close to the borders of Westmorland, pa. of Kirkland (q.v.), E. Cumb., 9 E. of Penrith. There is a free school, endowed with £60.

Blencogo, tp., pa. of Bromfield (q.v.), N. Cumb., 4 W.S.W. of Wigton; ac. 1,778. Glacial deposits and peat overlie New Red Sandstone. Jonathan Boucher, author of a "Glossary of the English Language" and other works, was born here 1738.

Blencow, Great, ha., pa. of Dacre (q.v.), E. Cumb., 4 W. of Penrith. There is here a free grammar school—Thomas Burbank's, 1576—of some repute; and near is also a fine old manor house, *Blencow Hall.*

Blencow, Little, ha., pa. of Greystoke (q.v.), E. Cumb., 4 W. of Penrith.

Blendon, ha., pa. of Bexley (q.v.), W. Kent, 3¼ E. of Dartford. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Blendworth, pa. and vil., N.E. Hants, 7 S.W. of Petersfield; ac. 2,333; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Giles, built 1851, is in Dec. style. The old church is used as a mortuary chapel. The national school has an endowment of £46 a year. On B. Down is a barrow. *Cadlington* is a seat.

Bleng, affl., W. Cumb. It rises on Hay Cock, flows 6 S.W., and falls into the Irt, 2½ E. of Gosforth.

Blenheim Park (formerly ex-parochial), pa., Mid Oxon, near Woodstock; ac. 2,253; soil light, overlying stone-brash. The name B. only dates from the time when the manor was granted to Marlborough, and commemorates his victory at Blenheim in 1704. King Alfred resided here, and made his translation of Boethius, and Ethelred held a council here. But B. is an object of twofold interest; first, for the glamour cast around it by the story of Fair Rosamond and Scott's novel of "Woodstock"; and secondly, for the palace and other associations with the victorious Duke of Marlborough. Henry I. rebuilt the palace of Woodstock (as it was then called), and stocked the park with deer, making it (so it is said) the first enclosed park in England; and Henry II. built the bower for Fair Rosamond; but the High Lodge and Fair Rosamond's Well, at the waterside near the bridge, are the only relics of the times of Scott's romance. The site of the ancient palace of Woodstock is marked by a clump of trees. The manor of Woodstock, with its domains, was granted by Queen Anne to John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs for ever, and Parliament added a grant of £480,000 for building the palace. The park (13 miles in circumference) is 8 miles from Oxford, contains fine oaks and cedars, and is well stocked with deer. The palace, having a frontage of 850 ft., is of freestone, and is a specimen of the 17th- and 18th-cent. architecture, of which Versailles is the model, and was designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. The paintings for which B. was renowned, including 20 by Rubens, presented to Marlborough by Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent, together with the famous collection of gems and

BLENHEIM.
(From a Photograph by Bedford, Lemere and Co., Strand.)

library, were sold during the seventh and eighth decades of the nineteenth cent. The Ansidei Madonna, by Raphael, was bought for the National Gallery for £70,000. In the gardens is a fountain adorned with statues of river-gods by Bernini. On the way from the gardens to the valley there is a grand cascade which falls into the Evenlode. The Roman road (Akeman Street) runs through the park.

Blenkinsopp, tp., pa. of and 3 W. from Haltwhistle (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 5,022. Here are extensive coal works. *B. Castle* is a Border tower, built in the 14th cent. *B. Hall* is a castellated mansion, beautifully situated among fine woods.

Blennerhasset and Kirkland, tp. on the Ellen, pa. of Torpenhow (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 N.W. of Aspatria; ac. 1,263.

Blennerville, vil. on Tralee Bay, pa. of Annagh (q.v.), N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 1 W.S.W. of Tralee. A trade in corn, chiefly with Liverpool, is carried on, and fisheries are engaged in. Four annual fairs are held.

Blervie, estate, pa. of Rafford (q.v.), N.W. Elgs., Sc., 4 E.S.E. of Forres. A tower is all that now remains of the old castle, demolished to provide materials for the construction of the modern mansion. There are several standing stones, believed to be remains of ancient circles.

Blessington, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Liffey, Lower Talbotstown bar., N.W. co. Wick., Ir., 18 S.W. of Dublin, with which it is connected by a steam-tramway; ac. 15,780. B. is a mountainous tract, containing a considerable area of waste land and bog, and presents fine landscapes of varied beauty.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bledlow Ridge	Bledlow	44	398
Blencogo	Leegate (2)	314	180
Blendworth	Rowland's Cas. (2)	63	291
Blenheim Park	Woodstock Rd. (2)	69	151
Blenkinsopp	Haltwhistle (2)	305	694
Blennerhasset & K.	Baggrow (¼)	318	503
Blessington, pa.	(*See* text)	18	1188
Blessington, to.	(*See* text)	18	336

The pa. church contains a monument to the memory of Archbishop Boyle, who may be said to have founded the place in the reign of Charles II., and did much to carry out improvements and to promote its prosperity. A second Protestant church stands at Kilbride, and there are three Roman Catholic chapels. Three annual fairs are held. B. received its charter 1669, and continued to send two members to Parliament down to the date of the Union. The ruins of a seat of the Downshire family, burnt during the rebellion of 1798, are in the neighbourhood, and *Hillsborough*, *Russborough*, and *Russelltown* are modern mansions.

Bletchingley, pa. and vil. (once bor. and mkt. to.), S.E. Surrey, 5 N.E. of Reigate; ac. 5,605; soil sandy loam, overlying mixed soils. The church of St. Mary, restored 1870, is E. Eng. There is a charity of about £70 a year, and four almshouses are for the reception of widows. *Castle Hill* (where are still some traces of outer and inner moats and foundations of walls, once forming part of a fortress demolished after the battle of Lewes) and *Pendell* (or *Pendhill*) *Court*, an early seventeenth-cent. mansion in well-wooded park, are seats.

Bletchington, pa., Mid Oxon, 6 S.W. of Bicester; ac. 2,540; soil and subsoil clay, stone-brash, and gravel. The church of St. Giles, restored 1878, is Perp.; there are some monuments in the chancel to the Coghill family, and one to Dr. John Mill, rector (d. 1707). There are charities to the amount of £60 a year, including £200 left by Leonard Power in 1620 for the endowment of some almshouses and a school. *B. Park* is a seat.

Bletchley (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Bucks., 1 W. of Fenny Stratford; ac. of pa. 3,150, of tp. 2,432; soil clay, overlying clay and gravel. B. is an important junction on the L. & N.W. system. From this point lines diverge to Oxford on the west, and to Bedford and Cambridge on the east. The church of St. Mary, restored 1867–68, is chiefly E. Eng. with older portions; in the chancel are four sedilia, and the ceiling is ornamented with painted figures of the Apostles; there is an ancient table-tomb with white marble effigy (1442) between the chancel and north chapel; and in the north wall of the chancel is a brass (1616) with effigy; there is some ancient glass. Dr. Browne Willis, the antiquary, is commemorated by a marble slab. A fine avenue of ancient yews leads to the church. *Elmers*, surrounded by fine elms, is a seat.

Bletchley (2), tp., pa. of Moreton Say (q.v.), N. Salop, 3½ W. of Market Drayton.

Bletherston, pa., E. Pembs., 5 N.W. of Narberth; ac. 2,366. [LLAWHADEN.]

Blethvaugh, pa., E. Radnors., 6 S.W. of Knighton railway station; ac. 2,740. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Bletsoe, pa. and small vil. to the east of the Ouse, N. Beds., 6 N. of Bedford; ac. 2,186; soil clay, overlying gravel, clay, and limestone. The cruciform church of St. Mary, restored 1868, is mostly Dec., and contains sedilia and double piscina; there are many monuments to the St. John family, and a fine reredos. A small part, including a staircase, of B. Castle still remains, and is used as a farmhouse. B. gives the title of baron to Lord St. John. Some pillow-lace is made in the pa.

Blewbury, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Berks., 3½ S. of Didcot; ac. 4,246; soil chiefly chalk and marl. The church of St. Michael is of various periods; some Anglo-Norm. work still exists; the south chapel (1350) has some fine window tracery and a piscina; there are 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses; upon the slab of a tomb in the south chapel are figures in brass; the church possesses chained and iron-bound books; there is also an ancient aumbry. There are some almshouses and other charities. The endowed school (1709) pays part of its yearly income of £490 to the Blue and Green Coat Schools at Reading for the support of 10 boys. A bell is rung at eight in the evening from old Lady-Day till old Michaelmas-Day; the custom having had for its object the guidance of people lost on the Downs. Near the vil. is Blewburton, a terraced hill, and around it many Roman and other coins, and relics of the Civil War have been found. A Roman road, called Ickleton Way, and a British road, called Grimsditch, pass through the pa., and a branch of the Roman road is called the Ridgeway.

Bleyne, ha., pa. of Llannon (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 5½ N.E. of Llanelly.

Blickling, pa. and vil. on the Bure, N. Norf., 1¼ N.W. of Aylsham; ac. 2,084; soil gravel and sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1878, is Perp.; there is a large brass with incription (1401), a brass bust (1360), several other brasses dated from 1454 to 1512, and monuments to the 7th and 8th Marquesses of Lothian. *B. Hall*, built 1619, is a quadrangular massive structure, the seat of the Marchioness of Lothian. It is approached by a bridge over a moat, and contains fine ancient tapestry, numerous valuable pictures, and a large library with many rare manuscripts. The gardens and deer-park cover about 600 ac.

Blidworth, pa. and ancient vil., S. Notts., 5 S.E. of Mansfield; ac. 6,610; soil sandy, overlying rock and limestone. The church of St. Mary is of mixed periods, and contains some monuments. Many Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood. B. is on an eminence among some of the finest scenery of Sherwood Forest, and near the vil. is a curious collection of conglomerate rocks. *B. Dale*, formerly a hunting-seat of King John, is a seat; as are *Fountain Dale* and *Rainworth Lodge* (the latter is on an open reach of the Rain, and is noted for its fine collection of birds, including a skeleton of the extinct great auk).

Blindbothel, tp., pa. of Brigham (q.v.), W. Cumb., 2 W. of Cockermouth; ac. 1,261.

Blindcrake, Isell, and Redmain, tp., pa. of Isell (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 N.E. of Cockermouth; ac. 4,251.

Blindley Heath, eccl. pa., formed from the civ.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bletchingley	Redhill (3)	21	1882
Bletchington	Kirtlington (1¼)	71	649
Bletchley (1), pa.	Bletchley	47	2731
Bletchley (1), tp.	Bletchley	47	456
Bletherston	Clynderwen (2½)	252	236
Blethvaugh	Llangullo (3)	188	124
Bletsoe	Sharnbrook (2)	57	337
Blewbury, pa.	Upton (1½)	56	1029
Blewbury, tp.	Upton (1½)	56	628
Blickling	Aylsham (1½)	132	325
Blidworth	Blidworth	145	1079
Blindbothel	Cockermouth (2)	311	75
Blindcrake, I., & R.	Cockermouth (4)	311	292
Blindley Heath	Godstone (2)	27	1051

pas. of Godstone, Horne, and Tandridge (q.v.), S.E. Surrey, 5¾ N.W. of East Grinstead. The modern church of St. John the Evangelist, restored 1886, is of E. Eng. style.

Blindport, small natural harbour, Erris bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 N.W. of Belmullet.

Blind Tarn, mountain lakelet, Furness, N. Lancs., 3 W. of Coniston.

Blinkbonny, ha. and hill (654 ft.), pa. of and 1 N.W. from Nenthorn (q.v.), S. Berws., Sc. [BLACKHALL (1).]

Blisland, pa. and small vil., W. Cornw., 4 N.E. of Bodmin; ac. 6,338; soil clay, overlying clay-slate and stone. The church of St. Prothus is partly Norm., but chiefly Perp.; the ancient Norm. font still remains, but is not used, its place being taken by a Perp. font; there is a piscina in the chancel aisle, and part of the rood-screen and a spiral staircase leading to the rood-screen remain; a brass (1410) to John Balsam, once rector, with effigy in eucharistic vestments, has been removed to the rectory. There are the remains of several crosses in the pa., and two British barrows. *Trewardale* is a seat, as was *Trevint* (now a farmhouse).

Blisworth, pa. and large vil., S. Northants, 5 S.W. of Northampton; ac. 1,942; soil light, overlying limestone and ironstone. The church of St. John Baptist, restored 1856, is Dec. and Perp.; an oak screen separates the chancel from the nave; in the south aisle is an altar-tomb with brass effigies and inscription. There are some stone quarries, and the mining of iron ore is carried on extensively. *B. House* is a seat.

Blith-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* BLYTH-.

Blithbury, ha., pa. of Mavesyn Ridware (q.v.), E. Staffs., 2 N.E. of Rugeley.

Blithe, affluent of the Tame, N. Warws. It rises near Chadwick End, and flows 12 miles, joining the Tame 1½ miles below Coleshill.

Blithe Marsh, vil. on the Blythe, pa. of Dilhorne (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3½ S.W. of Cheadle. *B. House* is a seat.

Blithfield, pa. near the Blythe, W. Staffs., 2 S.W. of Abbots Bromley; ac. 3,219; soil marl and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard, restored 1851, is Trans.; the chancel retains sedilia and a double piscina, ancient carved oak benches, and chancel-screen; there is a brass (1508), a recumbent figure of Albert (priest in the 13th cent.), and two ancient altar-tombs. There is an ancient cross (restored) in the churchyard. A school was erected in 1857, and endowed with £33 a year. *B. Hall*, in a large wooded park, is a seat.

Blochairn, pl., pa. of Baldernock (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc., 2 E.N.E. of Milnagie. Here are several cairns, said to be memorials of a battle with the Norsemen.

Block House Fort, a fortification commanding the mouth of Portsmouth Harbour, S. Hants.

Blockhouse Island, in Lough Carlingford, Mourne bar., S. co. Down, Ir., 5 S.W. of Kilkeel. This is an extensive rocky flat, nearly covered at high water, and steep-to at its eastern side. It obtained its name from the erection here of a blockhouse for the defence of the coast.

Blockley, pa. and large vil., E. Worcs., 11½ S.E. of Evesham; ac. 7,870; soil light and fertile, overlying beds of stone and blue lias. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is partly Norm., and contains a brass, engraved with a figure, to Philip Warthim, vicar in 1488, and another dated 1510; there are also inscribed scrolls and several modern monuments. There were formerly silk mills. There are a large number of charities, both in money and land. *Northwick Park* is a seat.

Blodwell, tp., pa. of Llanblodwell (q.v.), N. Salop, 5½ S.W. of Oswestry.

Blofield, pa. and vil., S.E. Norf., 7 E. of Norwich; ac. 2,299; soil mixed, overlying clay, sand, and brick-earth. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1878, is Dec.; the octagonal font is very ancient; amongst the monuments there is one in marble to a member of the Paston family, a Privy Councillor of Henry VIII. The charities amount to £40 per annum, and the fuel allotment yields £60 yearly.

Blo'-Norton, pa. and picturesque vil. on the Little Ouse, S. Norf., 9½ S.E. of Thetford; ac. 1,132; soil various, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew, repaired 1877, is E. Eng.

Bloodhope, stream, N.E. Dumfs., Sc. It rises on the borders of Selks., flows S.E. and S.W., and falls into the White Esk, about a mile above Cassock.

Bloody Bay (1), pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., ½ S.E. of Ardmore Point. The shores consist of high braes, and the ground within is clean, with the exception of one rock, which shows at low tide. It was the scene of a naval engagement between two local factions contending for the Lordship of the Isles, 1480—hence the name.

Bloody Bay (2), pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon (q.v.), Iona island, W. Args., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Iona.

Bloody Burn, stream, W. Ayrs., Sc. It falls into the Fail Water. The origin of the name is unknown.

Bloody Faulds, pl., pa. of Tough (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., about 1½ S.E. of Alford. General Bailly's men rallied here after the retreat from the battlefield of Alford, and made a desperate stand against the victorious troops of Montrose.

Bloody Fold, pl., pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 1 mile from Bannockburn. Here, it is said, a body of the English troops defeated at Bannockburn made a stand and were slain.

Bloody Foreland, promontory, Kilmacrenan bar., N.W. co. Don., Ir., 3 S.W. of Innisboffin. It rises in a rounded hill, crowned by a cairn, to 1,024 ft.

Bloody Laws, one of the Cheviot Hills, pa. of Oxnam (q.v.), E. Roxbs., Sc., 4 S.W. of Hownam. It is surmounted by an ancient camp.

Bloomfield (1), formerly a vil., now the northern part of the to. of Tipton (q.v.), W. Staffs. There are large ironworks here.

Bloomfield (2), pl. with railway station, pa. of Holywood (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir., 1½ E. of Belfast.

Bloomhill, estate, pa. of Cardross (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., about 3 S.W. of Alexandria. *B. House* is a handsome modern mansion.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Blisland	Bodmin (5)	271	510
Blisworth	Blisworth	63	930
Blithfield	Colwich (3)	127	292

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Blockley	Blockley	95	2127
Blofield	Brundall (1½)	120	1151
Blo'-Norton	Diss (6)	95	262

Bloomsbury (1), an extensive dis. of West Central London, and eccl. pa. in the pa. of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, Middx. B. is said to derive its name from a manor of Lomesbury which once occupied the spot, and may be described as extending from the Euston Road on the north to Holborn on the south, and from Gray's Inn Road on the east to Tottenham Court Road on the west. Its many squares and fine old houses point to a time when the tide of London fashionable life was at its height in this quarter, then the home of nobles and statesmen, poets and wits. The pa. church of St. George is chiefly noted for its incongruous styles of architecture; Christ Church is in Woburn Square. Other places of worship are the Catholic Apostolic church in Gordon Square, the Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury Chapel, the French Protestant church of St. John of the Savoy, and the Roman Catholic chapel of SS. John and Elizabeth. Other important buildings are the British Museum, in Great Russell Street, occupying the site of Montagu House, once noted for the duels fought in its grounds; the Foundling Hospital, in Guilford Street; the Children's, Alexandra, Homœopathic, and University College hospitals; University College; and the Working Men's College.

Bloomsbury (2), a north-east sub. of Birmingham (q.v.), N. Warws.

Bloore with Tyrley and Hales, tp., pa. of Drayton-in-Hales (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 E. of Market Drayton. On Bloore Heath a battle was fought on Sept. 23rd, 1459, between Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the latter were defeated, and a stone cross marks the spot where Lord Audley, their leader, fell.

Blore, pa. and small vil., N. Staffs., 4 N.W. of Ashborne; ac. 1,622; soil limestone, overlying clay. The church of St. Bartholomew, repaired 1844 and 1877, is Gothic, and has a fine wooden screen and some original oak benches; in the south chancel window is some good ancient glass; and there are 15th-cent. brasses and a canopied altar-tomb. *B. Hall* is now a farmhouse.

Blorenge (= "the Grey Ridge"), mountain (1,720 ft.), N. Mons., $2\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. of Abergavenny.

Blore with Swinscoe, tp., pa. of Blore (q.v.), N. Staffs., about 4 N.W. of Ashborne; ac. 1,886.

Blowick Bay, at the bottom of Ulleswater, N.W. Westmd., 1 N. of Patterdale.

Blowick, Higher, ha., pa. of North Meols (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2 E. of Southport.

Blowick, Lower, ha., pa. of North Meols (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 2 E. of Southport.

Blowty, tp., pa. of Llangadfan (q.v.), Mid Montgoms., $6\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Llanfair.

Bloxham, pa., tp., and vil., N. Oxon, 3 S.W. of Banbury; ac. 3,142; soil red sandy loam, overlying loam. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp., with some traces of Norm.; the windows of the chancel and the doorway of the south porch are remarkable for the way in which 12th-cent. carved ornament has been worked up; the old rood-screen, restored and re-painted, still exists, and an ancient altar was discovered and restored in the south chapel. The sedilia and piscina have been restored from traces of old work; some fragments of ancient glass remain; and the patterns of some ancient tiles were recovered and copied in the new floor. Bloxham spire and those of the churches of Adderbury and King's Sutton (both in the neighbourhood) are

St. Mary's Church, Bloxham.
(*From a Photograph by E. A. Walford, Banbury.*)

thus locally celebrated for their special characters: "Bloxham for length, Adderbury for strength, and King's Sutton for beauty." The charities amount to about £350. Roman remains have been discovered in the pa. There is a school, founded 1860, and the national school has an endowment of £20 a year.

Bloxholme, pa., S. Lincs., $5\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Sleaford; ac. 1,298; soil various, overlying shale and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng. and Perp. The Waterloo colours of the 30th Regiment are in the church. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bloxwich, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Walsall (q.v.), E. Staffs. The church of All Saints, almost rebuilt 1877, is in E. Eng. style. The churchyard still has the base of an ancient cross.

Bloxworth, pa., S.E. Dors., 5 N.W. of Wareham; ac. 2,776; soil chalk, clay, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Andrew, originally Norm., was chiefly rebuilt in the 16th cent.; there are memorials to the Pickard and Trenchard families, and a fleur-de-lys, part of the arms of the Savages, formerly lords of the manor, is on the 17th-cent. font. On the heath about 1 E. are the remains of a British camp, and several barrows. *B. House*, formerly the seat of the Savages, is a fine Elizabethan building.

Blubberhouses, tp., pa. of Fewston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., $7\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Otley; ac. 3,736. The church of St. Andrew, chapel-of-ease to the pa. church, is in

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blore	Ashborne (5)	152	235
Blore w. Swinscoe	Ashborne (5)	152	178
Bloxham, pa.	Bloxham	87	1559
Bloxham, tp.	Bloxham	87	1340
Bloxholme	Digby ($1\frac{3}{4}$)	117	114
Bloxwich	Bloxwich	123	6729
Bloxworth	Wareham (6)	120	260
Blubberhouses	Otley (7)	208	82

the E. Eng. style. Brandrith Crags are a range of large rocks, among which is a rocking-stone weighing about 24 tons.

Blue Anchor, ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2 W. of Watchet. A slab with crocodilian remains, from the Rhætic beds here, is now in the British Museum of Natural History, South Kensington.

Blue Gill, ravine in the High Street mountain ridge, Westmd., 5½ N.E. of Windermere.

Bluemull, channel between the islands of Yell and Unst, Shetland, Sc. It is 4 miles in length, with deeply indented shores, but is free from dangers. Tides run strongly through it.

Bluestack, mountain (2,210 ft.), Bannagh bar., S.W. co. Don., Ir., 8 N. of Donegal. It is the highest point of this part of the Donegal highlands.

Blundeston, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 3½ N.W. of Lowestoft; ac. 1,573; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., with round tower. Two sheets of water in B. were formerly decoys. The school has a small endowment.

Blunham, pa. and tp. between the Ivel and the Ouse, N. Beds., 5 N.W. of Biggleswade; ac. of pa. 3,020, of tp. 1,205; soil gravel. The church of St. Edmund is partly Norm.; there is a 7th-cent. monument with recumbent effigy, as also memorial slabs to members of the Bromsall family. *B. House* is in a small park which contains some fine old trees; and in the old Manor House, now a farmhouse, once lived Charles Grey, Earl of Kent.

Blunsdon St. Andrew, pa., N. Wilts., 3½ S.E. of Cricklade; ac. 3,681; soil clay and stone-brash, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1869, is E. Eng. There are the remains of a Roman encampment. *B. Abbey* and *Holdcroft* are seats.

Blunsdon St. Leonard, or **Broad Blunsdon,** eccl. pa. in the pa. of B. St. Andrew (q.v.). The fine church of St. Leonard, restored 1872, is E. Eng. with Dec. and Perp. additions; there is a chantry chapel with a piscina, and an effigial brass of an armoured knight. The base and shaft of an old cross are still standing in the churchyard, and are now fitted as a sun-dial.

Bluntington, ha., pa. of and ½ N.E. from Chaddesley Corbett (q.v.), N. Worcs.

Bluntisham cum Earith, pa. and vil. on the Ouse, E. Hunts, 4½ N.E. of St. Ives; ac. 3,423; soil various. The church of St. Mary is a fine building, and is noteworthy for triple Dec. gable of chancel; in the church is a monument to Dr. James Knight, who wrote the Life of Dean Colet and that of Erasmus. There is an endowed school for boys and girls.

Blurton, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Trentham (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 5 S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1867, is an irregular red sandstone building.

Blyborough, pa., N. Lincs., 9 N.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 2,419; soil sandy, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Alkmund, rebuilt 1877, is chiefly in E. Eng. style; the only parts of the old church left are the chancel walls, the tower, and part of the west wall; the ancient font, parts of effigies, and a tomb (1434) are in the chapel. *B. Hall,* with a long and fine oak avenue, is a seat.

Blyford, pa. and vil. on the Blyth, N.E. Suff., 2½ S.E. of Halesworth; ac. 947; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints, restored 1875, has some good Norm. work.

Blymhill, pa. and vil., W. Staffs., 6 N.E. of Shifnal; ac. 2,925; soil variable, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Gothic; among several memorials to the Dickenson family is one to the Rev. S. Dickenson, the botanist (d. 1823).

Blysoog, affluent of the Teifi, rises near Blaen Porth, S.W. Cardigs., and flowing 4 S. joins the Teifi near Cilgerran Castle.

Blyth (1), large pa. and tp., N. Notts. and W.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of Worksop; ac. of pa. 16,021, of tp. 1,294; soil sandy, overlying sand. The church of SS. Mary and Martin, restored 1885, is Norm. and later; the chancel is separated from the south aisle by a good screen, and there are the remains of a 15th-cent. wall-painting; a recumbent effigy (1690) with arms and quarterings commemorates one of the Mellish family, and there is one (1877) to Lord Justice Mellish. The pa. has almshouses, a reading-room, and a library. A Benedictine priory of St. Mary, subject to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Rouen, was founded here 1088. *B. Hall,* in well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

Blyth (2), seaport, mkt. to. (S.), and eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Earsdon (q.v.), S. Northumb., 9 S.E. of Morpeth. The town lies on the south bank of the Blyth, where it flows into the North Sea. The church of St. Cuthbert, built 1885, is in E. Eng. style. This town has been much improved, and now contains good streets and shops. The coast is sandy, and affords facilities for bathing. There is a safe and convenient harbour, and the west pier extends about a mile into the sea, and forms an agreeable promenade. The trade, which is chiefly in coal (brought from the neighbouring collieries and exported to France, Germany, and the coasts of the Baltic and Mediterranean), has much increased of late years. There are three docks, in which a certain amount of shipbuilding is carried on; there are also steam saw-mills; and ropes, masts, chain-cables, anchors, and sails are manufactured. Large quantities of herring and salmon are caught here, especially in July and August. Among the public buildings are the mechanics' institute, with a good library and reading-room (built 1882), and the Thomas Knight Memorial Hospital (opened 1887).

Blyth (3), river, S. Northumb., rises 2 E. of Throckington, and flows 20 E. to the North Sea at the port of B.

Blyth (4), river, E. Suff., rises near Wilby, and flows 15 miles to the North Sea at Southwold.

Blyth (5), affluent of the Trent, Staffs., rises 3 E. of Lane End, flows 22 S.E., and joins the Trent 7 miles above Burton.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blundeston	Somerleyton (3)	117	741
Blunham, pa.	Blunham	69	1029
Blunham, tp.	Blunham	69	599
Blunsdon St. A.	Cricklade (3)	86	902
Blunsdon St. L.	Swindon (2½)	77	793
Bluntisham cum E.	Bluntisham	74	065
Blurton	Trentham (1)	143	438

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blyborough	Northorpe (3)	155	213
Blyford	Wenhaston (½)	104	163
Blymhill	Newport (6)	145	532
Blyth (1), pa.	Ranskill (2½)	144	3405
Blyth (1), tp.	Ranskill (2½)	144	566
Blyth (2)	Blyth	288	4553

Blyth Bridge, ha., pa. of Kingston (q.v.), N. Staffs., 5 S.E. of Stoke.

Blythburgh, ha. and decayed to. on the Blyth, N.E. Suff., 4½ S.E. of Halesworth; ac. 4,116; soil light and mixed, overlying gravel and marl. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1883–84, is Perp.; the one Dec. window has been carefully repaired, and as much as possible the old work in the church has been preserved; the carving of the choir-stalls is curious; there are some bits of old glass, and some old monuments with illegible dates; the church has a unique quatrefoil parapet. There are remains of two religious houses, one a priory of Augustinian canons. Many Roman coins and urns have been found in the pa.

Blythe Bridge, vil., pa. of West Linton (q.v.), N.W. Peebs., Sc., 4 S.W. of West Linton.

Blythswood, estate on the Clyde, pa. of and 1 N.W. from Renfrew (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc. A large block of stone marks the spot where the Earl of Argyll, disguised as a peasant, was arrested, 1685. *B. House,* a handsome and commodious modern mansion, is the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart.

Blyton, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 4 N.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 3,999; soil light sandy and stiff loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin, restored 1880, is E. Eng.; the original east window is E. Dec., and in the south aisle is a piscina and an aumbry; the Perp. font has an embattled cornice and richly-carved panels; there is a brass plate (1614) to one of the Cecil family.

Boa Island, in Lower Lough Erne, Lurg bar., N. co. Ferm., Ir., 1¼ S. of Pettigoe. It is naturally fertile.

Boal Hill, Lower, ha., pa. of Treeton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ E. of Sheffield.

Boal Hill, Upper, ha., pa. of Treeton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 3½ E. of Sheffield.

Boarhills, vil. on the railway between Mount Melville and Crail, pa. of and 3¾ S.E. from St. Andrews, E. Fifes., Sc. It is a mission station of the Church of Scotland, and contains a public school.

Boarhunt, pa., S. Hants, 2 N.E. of Fareham; ac. 2,005; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng., and contains a Saxon font; the Saxon window in the chancel is partly obscured on the inside by a fine 16th-cent. tomb.

Boarstall, pa. and vil. on the road to Oxford, N. Bucks., 1½ W. of Brill; ac. 3,080; soil gravel and blue clay, overlying loam and gravel. The church of St. James, rebuilt 1818, is in the Perp. style; there are modern monuments to the Aubrey family in the chancel; and in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. Here are the picturesque remains of *B. House;* a stone bridge over the moat leads to a massive gateway with turrets at the corners.

Boat Cave, basaltic cavern, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Staffa island, W. Args., Sc. It can only be approached by boats, and is 150 ft. long, 16 ft. high, and 12 ft. broad.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Blythburgh	Blythburgh	106	746
Blyton	Blyton	152	747
Boa Island	Pettigoe (1¼)	140	217
Boarhunt	Porchester (2½)	73	333
Boarstall	Brill (2)	62	188

Boatford, pl. on the Nith, in the south-west vicinity of Thornhill, pa. of Morton (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc. Here is an ancient sculptured cross.

Boath (1), pl., pa. of and 6 N.W. from Alness (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. There is a public school here.

Boath (2), hill (600 ft.), pa. of Carmylie (q.v.), S.E. Forfs., Sc., 4 N.N.W. of Arbirlot.

Boathaven, vil., pa. of Wick (q.v.), E. Caith., Sc., 1½ E. of Wick. B. Bay is capable of giving shelter to a few boats.

Boat of Bog, pl. on the borders of Banffs. and Elgs., Sc., adjoining Gordon Castle. It was the site of an old ferry over the Spey; now a fine bridge spans the river.

Boat of Garten, pl. with railway station, on the Spey, pa. of Duthil (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 30¾ S.W. of Forres. Here is a ferry to Abernethy. Nine annual fairs are held here.

Boat of Insh, pl., pa. of Alvie (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 5¾ N.E. of Kingussie.

Bobbers Mill, ha., pa. of Radford (q.v.), N. Notts., 2 N.W. of Nottingham.

Bobbing, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 2 N.W. of Sittingbourne; ac. 1,067; soil loam and brick-earth, overlying sand and loam. The church of St. Bartholomew is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains a piscina and sedilia; the chancel has a brass (1410) with effigies; and the nave a mutilated canopied brass (1420) with part of effigy, and a mural monument with busts (1657). The Sittingbourne Waterworks are in the pa.; and there is a Sittingbourne and Milton Hospital for infectious diseases. *Rose Hill* is a seat.

Bobbington, pa. and vil., partly in Staffs. and partly in Salop; ac. 2,676; soil varied, overlying clay and sand. The church of Holy Cross, restored 1878, is Norm. and E. Eng. There is an endowed school (1792), for 20 boys and 12 girls, who are educated free. *Leaton Hall* is a seat.

Bobbingworth, pa., N.W. Essex, 2½ N.W. of Ongar; ac. 1,639; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. German is Dec., and contains some 17th-cent. monuments. *Blake Hall* is a seat.

Bocastle, hill (300 ft.), pa. of and 1 W. from Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. It rises abruptly on all sides, and cannot be ascended on the south face. Its summit is crowned by the ruins of an old defensive work.

Bochel, mountain, pa. of Inveraven (q.v.), S. Banffs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Tomintoul. It rises in the valley of Glenlivet to 1,500 ft., and from the summit an extensive view is obtained.

Bockenfield, tp., pa. of Felton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 8 N. of Morpeth; ac. 2,375.

Bockhampton (1), ti., pa. of and ½ S.E. from Lambourn (q.v.), W. Berks.

Bockhampton (2), vil., pa. of Stinsford (q.v.), S. Dors., 3 E. of Dorchester.

Bocking, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, N.E. Essex, 1 N.E. of Braintree; ac. 4,613, water 26. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp., and contains piscinæ and some interesting monuments

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bobbing	Newington (1¼)	42	435
Bobbington	Bridgnorth (4)	149	367
Bobbingworth	Blake Hall (1)	21	313
Bockenfield	Acklington (3½)	300	85
Bocking	Braintree (2)	45	3526

and brasses; in the north aisle is a marble monument (1624) with a kneeling figure beneath a pediment resting on columns. In the time of Ethelred this pa. was granted to St. Saviour's Priory, Canterbury, and the Dean of B. had jurisdiction over this and other peculiars of Canterbury. The pa. has an almshouse, and the endowed charities amount to £300 a year. There is a Congregational church, a Workmen's Hall, and a Friends' meeting-house. There are several corn-mills, and a crape factory. *B. Place* is a seat.

Bockleton (1), pa., partly in Worcs. and partly in Herefords., and tp. in Worcs., 8 S.E. of Leominster; ac. 3,226 (including 477 ac. in Herefords.); soil clayey, overlying sandstone. The church of St. Michael is Norm.; there are fine arches over the north and south doorways, and a handsome rood-screen; a small chapel is attached, containing an altar-tomb in good condition, with recumbent effigies of an armed esquire and his lady, and other sculpture, dated 1574; the church also contains a marble monument by Woolner to Dr. W. W. Prescott (d. 1844).

Bockleton (2), vil., pa. of Stoke St. Millborough (q.v.), S. Salop, 6½ N.E. of Ludlow.

Boconnoc, pa., S.E. Cornw., 4 N.E. of Lostwithiel; ac. 2,065; soil light, overlying spar and clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Perp. There are two crosses in the pa., and on a height in B. Park is a modern obelisk 123 ft. high. At Braddock Down in the neighbourhood the Royalists in 1643 gained a victory over the Parliamentary forces. *B.*, in a well-wooded deer-park of 300 ac., is a seat.

Bodafon, pl. with public school, pa. of and 3 N.E. from Conway (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs.

Bodaioch, tp. on the Tarannon, near the Severn, pa. of Tref-Eglwys (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 4 N. of Llanidloes.

Bodarig, or **Boderig,** lough on the Shannon, cos. Leit. and Roscom., Ir., 2 miles below Drumsna. It is two miles long, has deeply-indented shores, and contains many islets. *Ballycomen* is a seat.

Boddam (1), *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the coast, pa. of and 3 S. from Peterhead (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. The vil. contains a chapel-of-ease and a handsome public school. There are two harbours, one admitting boats only, but at the substantial pier of the other vessels of considerable tonnage may lie. A flourishing fishing industry is carried on, and cured fish is exported. *B. Castle* is now in ruins.

Boddam (2), vil., pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc.

Boddin, ha. on the coast, pa. of Craig (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., 3 S. of Montrose.

Boddington, pa. on the Chelt, E. Gloucs., 4 N.W. of Cheltenham; ac. 2,155; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, restored 1876, is E. Eng.; the nave, as seen from within, resembles an inverted ship; there is a stoup in the porch. *B. Manor,* which was unsuccessfully attacked by a Royalist force, is a seat.

Boddington, Lower, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 9 S.E. of Daventry; ac. 1,304; soil clay, overlying rock. There is no church.

Boddington, Upper, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 10 N. of Banbury; ac. 1,723; soil clay, overlying rock. The church of St. John Baptist, repaired 1874, is E. Eng.; there is a brass (1627), the effigy in academic dress, and an ancient chest fashioned out of a single piece of wood, and iron-bound.

Bodedern, pa., W. Anglesey, 6 S.E. of Holyhead; ac. 4,235. The church is dedicated to St. Edeyrn.

Bodeigan, tp., pa. of and near St. Asaph, N.W. Flints.

Bodelgar, tp., pa. of Llanbedr (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 2 N.E. of Ruthin.

Bodelwyddan, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 3 W. from St. Asaph (q.v.), N.W. Flints. The church of St. Margaret, on rising ground overlooking the vale, is in the Dec. style, and has a profusion of rich carving, marbles, and stained glass. *B.* is a seat.

Bodenham (1), large pa. and vil., Mid Herefords., 6½ S.E. of Leominster; ac. 5,260; soil clay and loam, overlying gravel. The cruciform church of St. Michael is E. Eng.; the chancel has a monument (1401) with recumbent figure. In the vil. are the remains of a cross and well. B. is on the Lugg, which is noted for its grayling and trout-fishing. *Broadfield Court* and *Vennwood* are seats.

Bodenham (2), vil., pa. of Nunton (q.v.), S. Wilts., 3 S.E. of Salisbury.

Bodenstown, pa. on the Liffey, North Naas bar., E. co. Kildare, Ir., 2¾ N.E. of Naas; ac. 2,831. The river is here spanned by a curious bridge, no two of the arches being of the same form. B. is a fertile, well-cultivated tract, and a considerable trade is carried on by the Grand Canal. Wolfe Tone was born and buried here, and the latter fact is celebrated by Davis in his ballad "In Bodenstown churchyard there lies a green grave." *Blackhall, Castlesire, Little Rath, Prospect,* and *Sallins Lodge* are seats.

Bodesbeck Law, mountain (2,173 ft.) on the borders of Selks. and Dumfs., Sc., 7¼ N.E. of Moffat. The farm at its foot was the scene of Hogg's folk-tale, "The Brownie of Bodesbeck."

Bodewryd, pa., N. Anglesey, 4 S.W. of Amlwch; ac. 526. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Bodfach, tp. on the Cain, pa. of and ½ N.W. from Llanfyllin, N. Montgoms.

Bodfary, or **Bodvari,** pa. and tp., the latter wholly in Flints., the former extending into Denbighs., 4 N.E. of Denbigh; ac. of pa. 4,850, of tp. 1,494. The church of St. Stephen is a plain structure. The Moel-y-gaer camp commands the pass over the highroad. Urns, coins, and fragments of weapons have been discovered at Pont Ruffiths, near here.

Bodfeirig, ti., pa. of and near the to. of Aberffraw (q.v.), S. Anglesey.

Bodferin, pa., S.W. Carnarvs., 4½ N.W. of Aberdaron; ac. 511.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bockleton (1), pa.	Tenbury (5)	152	319
Bockleton (1), tp.	Tenbury (5)	152	288
Boconnoc	Lostwithiel (4)	271	314
Boddam (1), *q.s.* pa.	Peterhead (3)	572	2109
Boddam (1), vil.	Peterhead (3)	572	1110
Boddington	Cheltenham (4)	109	294
Boddington, Lower	Fenny Compton (4)	85	212
Boddington, Upper	Fenny Compton (4)	85	275
Bodedern	Valley (3)	260	993
Bodenham (1)	Dinmore (1)	151	883
Bodenstown	Naas (3)	20¼	267
Bodewryd	Rhosgoch (1)	260	30
Bodfary, pa.	Bodfary	205	818
Bodfary, tp.	Bodfary	205	427
Bodferin	Pwllheli (14)	270	45

Bodffordd, vil., pa. of Hen Eglwys (q.v.), Anglesey, 3 miles from Llangefni.

Bodgadfan, tp., pa. of Llangelynin (q.v.), S.W. Merions., 4½ N. of Towyn.

Bodgedrwydd, ti., pa. of and near the to. of Aberffraw (q.v.), S. Anglesey.

Bodgonwch, tp., pa. of Llangerniew (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 8 N.E. of Llanrwst.

Bodgynfel, tp., pa. of Gwyddelwern (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 2 N. of Corwen.

Bodham, pa., N. Norf., 3 E. of Holt; ac. 1,688; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints is in Later Eng. style.

Bodiam, pa. and vil. on the Rother and border of Kent, E. Sussex, 3¾ S.E. of Hurst Green; ac. 1,639; soil loamy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Giles is E. Eng. *B. Castle,* though a mere shell, is very picturesque; it is of the 14th cent., and is surrounded by a deep moat. The castle is quadrangular, with round tower at each corner, and

Bodiam Castle.

a square one in the centre of each side except the north. A causeway leads to the main entrance, which is a gateway flanked by two machicolated towers, and having an iron portcullis. Within are the remains of hall, kitchen (with two fireplaces and ovens of tiles), chapel, and other apartments round the main walls.

Bodicote, tp. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Adderbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, 2 S. of Banbury; ac. 1,281, water 10. The church, repaired 1844, is Dec., with later work. Rhubarb (introduced about 1777 by Dr. Hayward) and henbane are largely cultivated here for medicinal purposes. *B. Grange, B. House,* and *Red House* are seats.

Bodidda, tp., pa. of Gyffin (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs., 1 S.W. of Conway.

Bodidris and Bodidris Truam, tp., pa. of Llanarmon (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 8 S.E. of Ruthin.

Bodieve, pl., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Egloshayle (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Bodigrer Abbot, tp., pa. of Llanarmon (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 5½ S.E. of Ruthin.

Bodigrer Yarll, tp., pa. of Llanarmon (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 5½ S.E. of Ruthin.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bodham	Holt (3)	133	260
Bodiam	Etchingham (5)	46	310
Bodicote	Adderbury	84	715
Bodle Street Green	Hailsham (7)	54	684
Bodmin, pa.	Bodmin	271	5479

Bodingen, tp., pa. of Ysceifiog (q.v.), Mid Flints., 3½ S. of Holywell.

Bodinnoc, ha. on the east bank of the Fowey, pa. of Lanteglos-by-Fowey (q.v.), E. Cornw., 5½ S.E. of Lostwithiel.

Bodles, ha., pa. of Arksey (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N. of Doncaster.

Bodle Street Green, eccl. pa., taken out of the pas. of Dallington, Warbleton, Hurstmonceux, and Wartling (q.v.), E. Sussex, 5 N.E. of Hailsham. The church of St. John the Evangelist is Gothic.

Bodley, ha., pa. of and ¼ N. from Paracombe (q.v.), N. Dev.

Bodlith, tp., pa. of Llansilin (q.v.), S. Denbighs., 7½ S.E. of Chirk.

Bodlyman, tp., pa. of Bettws-Abergele (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 3½ S.W. of Abergele.

Bodlyngharad Isaf, tp., pa. of Llanfwrog (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., near Ruthin.

Bodlyngharad Uchaf, tp., pa. of Llanfwrog (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., near Ruthin.

Bodmin, capital of Cornwall, pa., tp., mun. bor., U. and mkt. to. (W. & S.), and head of Co. Co. dis., S.E. Cornw., 26 N.W. of Plymouth; ac. of pa. 6,189, water 25; of mun. bor. 2,795. The church of St. Petrock is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp., and has a parvise over the south porch; there is a fine altar-tomb (removed from the priory church) of Thomas Vivian, prior of B. and Bishop of Megara (1533); the font is Norm., and near it is a piscina, removed from the chancel, and used as a box for alms; the church also possesses some curiously-carved bench-ends, and a cross with a carving of the Crucifixion; there are numerous slabs and other memorials, some very ancient and imperfect, and some of the 16th and 17th cents. At the east end of the churchyard, and covered with ivy, is the chantry-chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, with a vaulted crypt beneath it. B. is spoken of as possessing municipal privileges in 1190. The to. is well paved and lighted, and has a good water-supply. The East Cornwall Hospital, County Lunatic Asylum, County Hall and Assize Courts, Her Majesty's prison, and the Guildhall are the principal buildings. Besides the remains of many crosses, B. has in the neighbourhood burial mounds, earthworks, and Roman remains. The curfew is still rung here.

Bodmin (or South-Eastern) Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Cornw. It includes the mun. bors. of Bodmin and Liskeard, and returns one member.

Bodney, pa., S.W. Norf., 5½ S.W. of Watton; ac. 2,621; soil sandy, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1882–83, is E. Eng., and contains sedilia and piscina; there are indications of Saxon work in a buttress at the north-east angle. *B. Hall* was lent during the French Revolution of 1792 to a society of French nuns.

Bodnod, tp., pa. of Eglwysbach (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 6½ N. of Llanrwst.

Bodoney, Lower, pa., Upper Strabane bar., N. co. Tyr., Ir., 4½ E. of Newtown-Stewart; ac. 47,921. The surface is mountainous, drained by the Moyle

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bodmin, tp.	Bodmin	271	328
Bodmin, mun. bor.	Bodmin	271	5151
Bodmin Division	.....	.....	52288
Bodney	Watton (5)	103	82
Bodoney, Lower	Newtown Stwrt. (4½)	153	5461

and its tributaries. The pa. church is at Gorton, and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels. *Beltrim* is a seat.

Bodoney, Upper, pa., Upper Strabane bar., N. co. Tyr., Ir., 6½ N.E. of Newtown-Stewart; ac. 38,209. This is a mountainous area with poor soil, the farmers chiefly breeding cattle and horses. A small manufacture of linen was carried on at one time. The pa. church dates from the early part of the 19th cent., and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels. A Franciscan friary was founded here in the 15th cent., and the ruins of an ancient castle are to be seen.

Bodorlas, tp., pa. of and near the to. of Corwen (q.v.), N.E. Merions.

Bodorryn, tp., pa. of and near the to. of Abergele (q.v.), N. Denbighs.

Bodrach, tp., pa. of Llangerniew (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 9 N.E. of Llanrwst.

Bodran, tp., pa. of and near Llanfyllin (q.v.), N. Montgoms.

Bodulltin, tp., pa. of Ruabon (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 5 N. of Chirk.

Bodvean, pa., S.W. Carnarvs., 2 S.E. of Nevin; ac. 2,572. The church is dedicated to St. Buan.

Bodwrog, pa., Mid Anglesey, 3¾ N.W. of Llangefni; ac. 1,813. The church is dedicated to St. Tyrog.

Bodyddon, tp., pa. of and near Llanfyllin (q.v.), N. Montgoms.

Bodyke, ha., pa. of Kilnoe (q.v.), E. co. Clare, about 14 N.W. of Killaloe, along the shores of Lough Derg.

Bodynwydag, tp., pa. of Bryneglwys (q.v.), S. Denbighs., 5 N.W. of Llangollen.

Bodys-Gaw, tp., pa. of Llannefydd (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 5½ N.W. of Denbigh.

Bodys-Gawen, tp., pa. of Llannefydd (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 5⅓ N.W. of Denbigh.

Bodyvol, tp., pa. of Llanfechan (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 4½ E. of Llanfyllin.

Boes Cave, cavern, pa. of Southend (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., adjoining Dunaverty.

Boffin, Lough (1), the southern arm of Lough Bodarig, between co. Leit. and co. Roscom., Ir., 7 S.W. of Mohill. [BODARIG.]

Boffin, Lough (2), Moycullen bar., W. co. Galway, Ir., 5 W. of Oughterard. It has a length of a mile and a half, and is one of a chain of lakes extending between Galway and Clifden.

Bogay, ha., pa. of Aghanunshin (q.v.), N.E. co. Don., Ir., within 7 miles of Londonderry.

Bogfoot, ha. on the Maidenpap, pa. of Colvend (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5 E.N.E. of Dalbeattie.

Bogganfin, vil. near the Shannon, pa. of St. Peter's (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., 3 S. of Athlone.

Boghall (1), ha., pa. of and 4½ N. from Lauder (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc.

Boghall (2), ha., pa. of and 1¼ S. from Kettle (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc.

Boghead (1), ha., pa. of Colvend (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3 S.S.E. of Dalbeattie.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bodoney, Upper	Newtown Stwrt. (6½)	153	4012
Bodvean	Pwllheli (2)	270	314
Bodwrog	Llangefni (3)	250	355

Boghead (2), vil. on the road between Stonebrae and Lanark, pa. of Lesmahagow (q.v.), Lanarks., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Stonehouse.

Boghead (3), estate, pa. of and 1¼ S. from Bathgate (q.v.), Mid Linliths., Sc. Bituminous shale is mined and manufactured into paraffin and paraffin oil in the neighbourhood. *B. House* is a seat.

Boghead, Little, ha. in the south-west vicinity of Bathgate, pa. of Bathgate (q.v.), Mid Linliths., Sc.

Bogie, river, N.W. Abers., Sc. It flows 14 miles in a northerly direction through Strathbogie, and falls into the Deveron at Huntly. The river supplies the Huntly bleachfields with fine pure water, and abounds with trout.

Bogmile, pl., pa. of Clunie (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., about 11 S.E. of Pitlochrie. There is a medicinal spring here.

Bogmuchals, ha., pa. of and 5 N.E. from Fordyce (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc. It contains a public school.

Bognor, eccl. pa., coast to., and watering-place, pa. of South Bersted (q.v.), W. Sussex, 9½ S.E. of Chichester. The church of St. John the Baptist, built 1882, is a flint structure with red-brick facings. The old church still stands. A Servite priory with a church was built in 1881. There are large assembly rooms, a seaside convalescent retreat, and

ESPLANADE, BOGNOR.
(*From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.*)

a market house (open daily). St. Michael's School for Girls is in connection with St. Nicholas' College, Lancing, and aims at giving a high-class Church of England training. B. is connected with South Bersted by a pleasant wooded drive of more than a mile—the Victoria Drive. The pier is 1,000 ft. long, and there is a brick esplanade of about a mile. Nine miles from the shore is the Owers Light Vessel, to guard some sunken rocks. *Darlinghurst,* which used to be occupied by the Queen when Princess, is a seat.

Bogra Mountains, East and West Muskerry bars., N.W. co. Cork, Ir., 14 E. of Headford. The Tor is 1,329 ft. high.

Bogrie, mountain (1,416 ft.), pa. of Dunscore (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Monieaive. It is crowned by the remains of a fortress.

Bogroy, pl., pa. of Kirkhill (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 7 W. of Inverness.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bognor, eccl. pa.	Bognor	67	3171
Bognor, to.	Bognor	67	4104

Bogside, pl. with railway station, pa. of and 2¾ N.N.W. from Culross (q.v.), W. Fifes., Sc.

Bogston, pl. with railway station, pa. of and 1½ E. from Greenock (q.v.), N.W. Renfs., Sc.

Bogthorn, ha., pa. of and near the to. of Keighley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Bogton (1), vil. adjoining Forglen, pas. of Forglen and Turriff (q.v.), on the borders of Abers. and Banffs., Sc.

Bogton (2), vil., pa. of Kilmany (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc., 5½ N. of Cupar. *Montquhanie House*, in extensive grounds, is in the neighbourhood.

Bogton Loch, on the Doon, pas. of Dalmellington and Straiton (q.v.), S.E. Ayrs., Sc., ¾ S.W. of Dalmellington.

Bohally, ha., pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 12 N. of Pitlochry.

Boharm, pa. on the Spey, N.W. Banffs., Sc., 5 W. of Kebble ; ac. 16,741. The soil is mostly waste or under plantations. The rocks are gneiss, mica-slate, talc, and quartz. The pa. church was rebuilt 1793, and there is a Free church and several schools. Few remains of Gouldwell Castle now exist. *Arndilly* and *Auchlunkart House* are seats.

Boher, pl. with railway station, pa. of Cahercon-lish (q.v.), N.E. co. Lim., Ir., 7 S.E. of Limerick. *Millbank Lodge* is a seat.

Boheraroan, vil. adjoining Newmarket-on-Fergus, pa. of Tomfinlough (q.v.), S. co. Clare, Ir.

Boherboy, vil. on the road between Milltown and Banteer, pa. of Kilmeen (q.v.), N.W. co. Cork, Ir., 8 W. of Banteer.

Boherlahan, vil., pa. of Ballysheehan (q.v.), Mid co. Tip., Ir., 4 N. of Cashel.

Bohermeen, vil., pas. of Ardbraccan and Martry (q.v.), Mid co. Meath, Ir., 5 N.W. of Navan. *Allanstown*, *Ardbraccan* (an episcopal palace), *Durhamstown*, *Oatlands*, and *Robertstown* are seats.

Bohillane, pa., Imokilly bar., E. co. Cork., Ir., 2 S. of Castlemartyr ; ac. 1,096. The soil is only of average quality.

Boho, pa. and ha., Magheraboy and Clanauley bars., W. co. Ferm., Ir., 7 W. of Enniskillen ; ac. 15,062. The surface consists partly of mountainous ground, partly of excellent soil.

Bohola, pa., Gallen bar., E. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 S.E. of Foxford ; ac. 8,674. The surface is generally mountainous, but is fairly cultivated. There is a ruined church.

Bohuntine, ha. and hill at the mouth of Glen Roy, pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 14 N.E. of Fort William.

Boisdale, ha. and sea-loch, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 3½ N. of Ru Melvich. The loch, one of the largest and most commodious natural harbours in the kingdom, contains numerous islands.

Bolam (1), pa. and tp., S. Northumb., 6½ S.W. of Morpeth ; ac. of pa. 7,502, of tp. 1,119 ; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Andrew is Trans. Norm. ; the north aisle contains the half-length stone effigy of an armed knight. There are freestone quarries and a lime-kiln in the pa. The seat of *B. House* is situated on a hill, which in old times was fortified ; remains of earthworks may still be seen.

Bolam (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Gainford (q.v.), S. Dur., 5 S. of Bishop Auckland ; ac. 1,013. The church of St. Peter is a small stone building.

Bolam Vicarage, tp., pa. of and ½ mile from Bolam (q.v.), S. Northumb. ; ac. 139.

Bolas Magna, pa. and vil. on the Tern, N. Salop, 6½ N.W. of Newport ; ac. 1,897, including 14 water ; soil loamy, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is a red-brick structure in Perp. style.

Bolas Parva, tp., pa. of Hodnet (q.v.), N. Salop, 7½ N.W. of Newport.

Bolbro, tp., pa. of Llandyssil (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 2 S.W. of Montgomery.

Bold (1), tp. on the road from Manchester to Liverpool, pa. of and 4 S.E. from Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs. ; ac. 4,483 ; soil clayey, overlying clay. *B. Hall*, built 1730, in Italian style, is surrounded by plantations and an extensive park.

Bold (2), ha., pa. of Aston-Botterell (q.v.), S. Salop, 6½ N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer.

Bold Burn, stream, E. Peebs., Sc. It rises on Far Hill, flows about 3 N.N.W., and falls into the Tweed 2 E. of Innerleithen.

Bolderstone, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. There is a woollen manufactory.

Bold Heath, ha., pa. of Prescot (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 4 S. of St. Helens.

Boldmere, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Sutton Coldfield (q.v.), N. Warws. The church of St. Michael, built 1857, is in Gothic style.

Boldon, pa. and vil., N. Dur., 3½ N.W. of Sunderland ; ac. 4,031 ; soil clayey, overlying gravel. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1876, is E. Eng. ; the chancel retains sedilia and piscina with two basins ; there is another piscina in the south aisle ; a finely-carved figure of an ecclesiastic also remains. The survey of the Palatinate of Durham, drawn up in 1183 by order of Bishop Hugh Pudsey, is called the "Boldon Book," perhaps because B. is the first place mentioned ; the MS. has disappeared, but four copies, of the 13th and 14th cents., remain, one of which is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Boldon, East, ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Boldon (q.v.), N. Dur.

Boldon, West, ha., pa. of Boldon (q.v.), N. Dur., 4½ N.W. of Sunderland. Near is a large colliery.

Boldre, large pa. and tp., S. Hants, 2½ N.W. of Lymington ; ac. 9,887 ; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. John, restored 1855, is Norm. and E. Eng. William Gilpin, the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Boharm	Mulben (1)	586	1266
Boherboy	Kanturk (3)	156	282
Bohillane	Mogeely (3¼)	183	175
Boho	Enniskillen (7)	117	1321
Bohola	Foxford (6)	159	2880
Bolam (1), pa.	Angerton (2)	295	585
Bolam (1), tp.	Angerton (2)	295	98
Bolam (2), eccl. pa.	West Auckland (4)	245	169
Bolam (2), tp.	West Auckland (4)	245	134
Bolam Vicarage	Angerton (3)	295	13
Bolas Magna	Crudgington (2)	166	269
Bold (1)	St. Helen's Junc. (2)	190	947
Boldmere	Sutton Coldfield (1)	117	2592
Boldon	Boldon	264	4890
Boldre, pa.	Lymington (2)	96	3114
Boldre, tp.	Lymington (2)	96	2251

author of "Forest Scenery," and vicar of B. for 30 years, is buried here.

Boldre, East, eccl. pa., formed 1840 from the civ. pa. of Boldre (q.v.), S. Hants. The church of St. Paul, built 1839, is in the E. Eng. style.

Boldron, tp., pa. of Startforth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Barnard Castle; ac. 1,222.

Bole (1), pa. and small vil. on the Trent, N. Notts., 2½ S.W. of Gainsborough; ac. 1,198; soil clayey, overlying red clay. The church of St. Martin is of Perp. style; the pulpit is of old carved oak.

Bole (2), ha., pa. of Rescobie (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 3 E.N.E. of Forfar.

Bolehall and Glascote, tp., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Tamworth (q.v.), N. Warws.; ac. 1,274.

Bolenowe, ha., pa. of Camborne (q.v.), W. Cornw., 1½ E. of Treslothan.

Boleran, vil. adjoining Garvagh, pa. of Errigal (q.v.), E. co. Londy, Ir.

Boleskine and Abertarff, pa. on both sides of Loch Ness, Mid Invs., Sc., 33½ S.E. of Inverness; ac. 110,047. A mountainous tract, clay, clay loam, peat, and gravel are the prevailing soils, overlying gneiss, granite, and limestone, the two latter being quarried. Sheep-farming is the principal industry. There are two pa. churches, a Free church, and two Roman Catholic chapels. *Aberchalder*, *Ardochy*, *Corriegarth*, *Cullachy*, and *Foyers* are seats.

Bolfracks, vil. on the Tay, adjoining Aberfeldy, pa. of Dull (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. Here are quarries of excellent building-stone. *B. House* belongs to the Earl of Breadalbane.

Bolingbroke, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 3½ S.W. of Spilsby; ac. 1,013; soil sand, loam, and clay, overlying various. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, partly restored 1879, is E. Eng.; in the south wall of the chancel are finely-carved piscina and sedilia, and in the porch is a canopied stoup. The national school is endowed with £21 a year. *B. Castle*, some vestiges of which still remain, was a strong fortress till the Civil War, but being surrendered after a siege of a few days it was dismantled. Henry IV. was born in this castle.

Bolingbroke-with-Hareby, vil. and eccl. pa., taken out of Bolingbroke, Hareby, and West Fen, Mid Lincs., 7½ S.W. of Spilsby. The modern (1853) church of St. Peter is in Gothic style.

Bolingey, ha., pa. of Perranzabuloe (q.v.), W. Cornw., 4 N.E. of St. Agnes.

Bolitho, ha., pa. of and 2½ E. from Crowan (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Bollait, vil., pa. of St. Buryan (q.v.), W. Cornw., 4½ S.W. of Penzance.

Bollin, affl. of the Mersey, Chesh., rises near Macclesfield, flows 20 N.W., and joins the Mersey a mile below Warburton.

Bollin Fee, tp. on the Bollin, pa. of Wilmslow (q.v.), E. Chesh., 6 S.W. of Stockport; ac. 2,484.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Boldre, East	Lymington (2)	96	606
Boldron	Barnard Castle (2)	249	136
Bole (1), pa.	Gainsborough (2)	146	177
Bolehall & Glascote	Tamworth (½)	110	3975
Boleskine & Abertarff	Inverness (30)	590	1438
Bolingbroke	Spilsby (4)	126	397
Bolingbroke-with-H.	Langrick (5)	112	444
Bollin Fee	Wilmslow (1)	177	3137

Bollingham, ha., pa. of Eardisley (q.v.), W. Herefords., 2½ S. of Kington.

Bollington (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 2½ N.E. of Macclesfield; ac. 1,291. The church of St. John the Baptist, built 1834, is in E. Eng. style. In and near the tp. are several silk and cotton factories. There are several stone quarries in the neighbourhood.

Bollington (2), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., near the Bollin, pa. of Rostherne (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 3 S.W. of Altrincham; ac. 647. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style.

Bollom, ha., pa. of Clareborough (q.v.), N. Notts., 1½ N. of East Retford.

Bolney (1), pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 3½ S.W. of Cuckfield; ac. 3,546; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, restored and added to in 1853, is Norm. and E. Eng.; in the chancel is a brass (1600) to the wife of Thomas Colepepper, and one (1625) to John Pellatt; a churchwarden's account book (*temp.* Henry VIII.) is still kept in the church. *Gravenhurst*, *Highlands*, and *Wykehurst* are seats.

Bolney (2), ha., pa. of Harpsden (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 2 S. of Henley.

Bolnhurst, pa. and vil., N. Beds., 7 N. of Bedford; ac. 2,160; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Dunstan, restored 1884, is E. Dec. and Perp.; there is a carved screen separating the chancel from the nave, and a fresco of St. Christopher with the child Christ adorns one of the walls; the church contains some monuments. There is an endowed school.

Bolshan, estate, pa. of and near Kinnell (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc.

Bolsover, pa., tp., and vil., N.E. Derbys., 6 E. of Chesterfield; ac. of pa. 6,060, of tp. 5,340; soil light, overlying limestone and clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1877, is Norm., with later additions; over the south door of the chancel is a representation of the Crucifixion, probably anterior to the Conquest; and there is a singular piece of E. Norm. sculpture, representing the Nativity, which was found about 1704 at the north door of the church, where it had served the purpose of a step; Cavendish chapel contains several interesting monuments to the Cavendish family; the font is remarkable from the admixture of styles; and there is an ancient piscina and modern sedilia. There is a colliery here. *B. Castle*, built by William Peveril in the 11th cent., was restored 1613 by the Countess of Shrewsbury and her son Sir Charles Cavendish; Charles I. and his court were entertained here three times. The most ancient part of the castle is still in good condition, and the line of fortifications with which it was formerly surrounded can be plainly traced to the edge of the precipice upon which the castle stands.

Bolsterstone, vil. and eccl. pa., formed from the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bollington (1)	Bollington	169	5335
Bollington (2), ec. pa.	Bowdon (3)	184	395
Bollington (2), tp.	Bowdon (3)	184	223
Bolney (1)	Hayward's Heath (5)	38	829
Bolnhurst	Pedford (8)	50	233
Bolsover, pa.	Bolsover	154	3748
Bolsover, tp.	Bolsover	154	3662
Bolsterstone	Deepcar (2)	170	4660

civ. pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of Sheffield. The church of St. Mary, built 1879 in E. Eng. style, stands on the site of an earlier one, which was Perp. There are some ruins of an old castle, believed to have been built in the 13th cent., consisting of the doorway and a portion of the wall; the porter's lodge is now used as a reading-room. The remains of the castle of the De Sheffields, who were lords of the manor, are situated on the east side of the vil.

Boltachan Loch, pa. of Comrie (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 1¼ N. of St. Fillans. It drains into the Earn, and is full of trout.

Boltbury, coast ha., pa. of Malborough (q.v.), S. Dev., 4½ S.W. of Kingsbridge.

Boltby, tp. and vil., pa. of Feliskirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Thirsk; ac. 3,834; soil clay, limestone, and peat, overlying limestone and peat. On the Hambleton Hills are training-stables; and the district produces ironstone and lime.

Bolton (1), mun., co., and parl. bor. (2 members), and mkt. to. (M. & S.) on the Croal, pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 11 N.W. of Manchester, with which it is united by a canal; ac. of mun. bor. 2,378, of parl. bor. 2,525. The Croal divides the to. into Great B. and Little B. respectively. The gas works and the water works belong to the Corporation, the water being brought from hills five miles distant, and rising by natural pressure to a height of 80 ft. St. Peter's Church was built (1871) on the site of an older one, whence were dug up fragments of Norm. zigzag and E. Eng. mouldings, and in the new church are the colours of the B. Volunteers raised 1794 and disbanded 1802. There are also eighteen district churches, five Roman Catholic

Bolton Town Hall.
(From a Photograph by Thos. Parkinson, Bolton.)

churches, and many places of worship belonging to different denominations. The grammar school was founded by Robert Lever in 1641, and is now, under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 1883, a first-grade school. There are some relics of the old school, among them a few score of old books with the chains that secured them, a sundial shaft of 1630, and an oak bookcase of 1694. There are exhibitions to Oxford or Cambridge. The school has the credit of having trained Ainsworth and Lempriere, both famed for their dictionaries. There is also a Church of England Educational Institution for boys and girls, endowed with several scholarships. The principal buildings are a fine Town Hall, Infirmary, Orphanage, School Board Offices, Market Hall, Fish Market, Public Baths, Technical School, Public Libraries, the Chadwick Natural History Museum, and the Mere Hall Museum. But B. is chiefly noted as being one of the most important and ancient seats of the cotton trade. As early as the reign of Richard I. there was a king's aulnager; in 1337 an immigration of Flemings gave an impetus to the wool trade, which was increased by a further immigration of Flemings in 1567, followed by one of French Huguenots in 1685, and of Palatinate weavers in 1769. In Henry VIII.'s reign Leland speaks of B. as working cotton and coarse yarn, but the real cotton trade seems to have begun about 1641. At the present time B. district is said to work up about 26,000 tons of raw cotton yearly, and there are 140 factories, employing about 28,000 hands, and possessing about 6,000,000 spindles. The yarns produced at B. are for the most part fine. In 1756 the manufacture of cotton-velvet began here. A great weight of cotton is bleached annually at B. Arkwright was a resident, and here, too, Crompton invented the mule, which, while it brought in fortunes to many, left him in comparative poverty. One of the most characteristic features of B. is its forest of chimneys. Besides the cotton and weaving works, there are iron and brass foundries, the oldest machine (spinning) works in the world (Dobson & Barlow's, Limited), and the works of the B. Iron and Steel Company, and Atlas Forge; and in the neighbourhood are many collieries. B. manor came into the possession of the Stanleys in 1251. The town was thrice stormed (1643–44), once by Prince Rupert and twice by Earl Derby, the latter of whom was sent here to be beheaded in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. There are many recreation grounds; and at Little B., about 1 N. from the borough, is a 16th-cent. stone and plaster hall (Hall i' th' Wood), and Smithells Hall, of Henry VII.'s time, with some interesting features.

Bolton (2), or **Boltons,** pa. and vil. on the Eller, W. Cumb., 1 N.W. of Ireby; ac. 8,456. The soil is moderately good, with some bog, and overlies limestone, which is worked, as are coal and copper ore. The church of All Saints is ancient; the peasantry long believed its erection to be due to witchcraft.

Bolton (3), tp. and vil. on the Aln, pa. of Edlingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 4 N.W. of Alnwick; ac. 2,060. *B. House* is a seat.

Bolton (4), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Morland (q.v.), N. Westmd., 4 N.W. of Appleby; ac. 2,744, water 47. The church of All Saints is an ancient low stone building. Near the vil. the Eden is crossed by a substantial stone bridge of two arches. *Bewley Castle* (an old seat of the Bishops of Carlisle), *Crossrig Hall,* and *Eden Grove* are seats.

Bolton (5), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Calverley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Bradford; ac. 712. The church of St. James is in E. Eng. style. B. is

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Boltby	Thirsk (5)	210	250
Bolton (1), mun. bor.	Bolton	196	115002
Bolton (1), parl. bor.	Bolton	196	118730
Bolton (2)	Mealsgate (2)	316	936
Bolton (3)	Alnwick (5½)	309	119
Bolton (4)	Appleby (3½)	277	345
Bolton (5)	Bradford (1)	192	3161

situated on undulating ground, which at one point reaches the height of 625 ft. above the sea; it overlooks the to. of Bradford.

Bolton (6), tp. and vil., pa. of Bishop Wilton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Pocklington; ac. 982. *B. Hall* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Bolton (7), pa. and ha. on the Coalston, W. Haddings., Sc., 3 W. of Haddington; ac. 3,106; soil clay (both thin and fertile) and clay loam, overlying sandstone and limestone. There are pa. and a Free church with several schools. An ancient square camp is the only antiquity of any importance, and *Eaglecarnie* is a seat.

Bolton Abbey, tp. and eccl. pa. on the Wharfe, pa. of and 6 E. from Skipton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. B. Priory, incorrectly called B. Abbey, was originally founded at Embsay in 1120 or 1121, as a monastery for Augustinian canons, and dedicated to the Virgin and St. Cuthbert; in 1151 it was translated to its present site. The ruins now standing are those of the church. The choir retains sedilia, a recess with ornamented canopy on the north side (supposed to be the tomb of Lady Margaret Neville), and several slabs, one of which is believed to mark the resting-place of Sir John de Clifford (d. 1422). In ancient days the choir was used as a priory chapel, and the nave as a pa. church, a purpose which it still serves. The almshouses were founded and endowed 1593. The Wharfe is crossed at B. by a bridge of two arches, built early in the 14th cent. Between the priory and the bridge is the town field, where Prince Rupert is said to have pitched his camp before the battle of Marston Moor (1644). *B. Hall*, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire, stands near the church, on the west side. The central part, now the entrance hall, was the gatehouse of the priory; the remainder of the mansion is modern.

Bolton Brow, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Skircoat (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Bolton-by-Bowland, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Clitheroe; ac. 5,942; soil loamy, overlying limestone and gritstone. The church of St. Peter, restored 1887, is Perp.; adjoining the choir is a chantry chapel, erected by the Pudsay family of B. Hall at the beginning of the 16th cent., and dedicated to the Virgin and St. John the Baptist. The national school has an endowment in land, and another arising from funds bequeathed in the last cent. *B. Hall* stands near a steep descent called "Pudsay's Leap," from the tradition that, in the reign of Elizabeth, William Pudsay, who had discovered a silver mine on one of his estates and coined false money, leapt over the precipice to escape from the hands of his pursuers. Henry VI. fled here for refuge after the battle of Hexham (1464).

Bolton Gate, pl., pa. of Bromfield (q.v.), W. Cumb., within 2½ miles of Mealsgate.

Bolton, Great, tp., pa. of Bolton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. It is contained in the parl. bor. of B.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bolton (6)	Pocklington (2)	198	118
Bolton (7)	Haddington (2¾)	387	271
Bolton Abbey, tp.	Bolton Abbey	217	169
Bolton Abbey, ec. pa.	Bolton Abbey	217	764
Bolton-by-Bowland	Chatburn (4½)	223	571
Bolton-le-Moors	Bolton	196	134400
Bolton-le-Sands, pa.	Bolton-le-Sands	234	1901

Bolton, High, tp., pa. of Bolton (q.v.), W. Cumb., 1 N.W. of Ireby. [Boltons.]

Bolton-in-Copeland, ha., pa. of Gosforth (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5 N. of Ravenglass.

Bolton-le-Moors, pa. containing the to. of Bolton, S.E. Lancs., 11 N.W. of Manchester; ac. 35,406, water 289. [Bolton (1).]

Bolton-le-Sands (in Domesday "Bodeltone"), pa., tp., and vil., on the Great North Road, situated on the coast of Morecambe Bay, N. Lancs., 4¾ N.E. of Lancaster; ac. of pa. 8,015, of tp. 1,580; soil light loam, overlying gravel. Trinity Church, which is in Perp. style, stands on the site of an old Norm. building; the tower, which dates from about 1500, has been preserved, and the pillars and arches between the nave and aisle belong to the original structure. There is a Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Mary of the Angels. The Free Grammar School has an endowment. *Hawkshead* is a seat.

Bolton, Little, tp., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. With the exception of a detached portion 2 N.E., it is contained in the parl. bor. of B.

Bolton, Low, tp., pa. of Bolton (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 N.W. of Ireby. [Boltons.]

Bolton Percy (in Domesday "Bodetone"), pa., tp., and vil., on the Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., 8 S.W. of York; ac. of pa. 7,642, of tp. 2,341; soil strong loam, overlying gravel and clay. All Saints' Church is Perp.; the chancel has an open roof of timber, and contains much old painted glass; it retains a piscina and sedilia, behind which is the matrix of a brass; on the outside of the church, above the east window, there is a representation of the Crucifixion. The churchyard contains the tomb of Thomas, 3rd Baron Fairfax, at one time commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary Army; here there is also a curious old sun-dial with four faces, standing on a shaft and surmounted by a ball.

Boltons. [Bolton (2).]

Bolton-upon-Dearne (in Domesday "Bodetone" and "Bodeltone"), pa. and vil. on the Dearne, W.R. Yorks., 11 W. of Doncaster; ac. 2,323; soil chiefly gritstone, in some places clayey, overlying sandy rock. The church of St. Andrew is Perp.

Bolton-upon-Swale, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5½ S.E. of Richmond; ac. 854. The church of St. Mary is Gothic.

Bolus Head, promontory (1,340 ft.) on Ballinskelligs Bay, Iveragh bar., S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8½ S.E. of Valencia island.

Bolventor, small vil. and eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Altarnon, Cardinham, and St. Neot (q.v.), N.E. Cornw., 9 S.W. of Launceston. The modern cruciform church is in Gothic style.

Bombie, ha., glen, and hill (400 ft.), pa. of and 3 E. from Kirkcudbright (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc. There are ruins of an old castle.

Bomby, ha. on the Lowther, pa. of Bampton (q.v.), N. Westmd., 3½ N.W. of Shap.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bolton-le-Sands, tp.	Bolton-le-Sands	234	734
Bolton Percy, pa.	Bolton Percy	187	842
Bolton Percy, tp.	Bolton Percy	187	242
Bolton-upon-Dearne	Bolton-o.-Dearne(1)	169	1205
Bolton-upon-Swale	Catterick Bridge(1½)	233	84
Bolventor	Launceston (8)	223	327

Bon-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* BUN-.

Bonaccord, pl., pa. of Old Machar (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., included in Aberdeen. It contains a distillery.

Bona Ferry, landing-place on Loch Dochfour, pa. of and 6 S.W. from Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc. Bona was formerly a separate pa. The antiquities include an old church, a ruined castle, and an ancient fortified camp. Human bones and coins of Queen Elizabeth have been found.

Bonally Tower, mansion, pa. of Colinton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 5 S.W. of Edinburgh. It stands in very fine grounds at the base of the Braid Hills.

Bonamargy, ruined monastery, Carey bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 1 E.S.E. of Ballycastle; situated amid scenery of the greatest beauty. Dating from the 15th cent., the buildings were of an imposing description, the sculptured details still remaining being exceedingly fine.

Bonane, pl., pa. of Kilcaskan (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 S. of Kenmare.

Bonar Bridge, vil. on the Dornoch Firth, pa. of Creich (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 13½ N.W. of Tain. This is a thriving little place, pleasantly situated on high ground. It contains a public school. The bridge which here spanned the Firth, giving the principal communication by road between Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire, was swept away by floods. Constructed partly of iron, partly of stone, it was erected from designs by Telford, 1811–12, and was considered one of the greatest engineering triumphs of the time.

Bonawe, vil. on the Awe, pa. of Glenorchy, N. Args., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Taynuilt. There is a ferry across Loch Etive, and granite and pavement quarries are in the neighbourhood. Ironworks were established 1753, and continued in operation down to 1878. The hematite was imported from Furnace on account of the cheap rate at which wood fuel was obtained here.

Bonbusk, ha., pa. of Cuckney (q.v.), N. Notts., 5½ S.W. of Worksop.

Bonby, pa. and small vil., N. Lincs., 6 W. of Barton on Humber; ac. 2,410; soil various. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. There was an ancient priory (founded *temp.* King John) of Austin canons, a cell of St. Fromond's Abbey. The pa. has a reading-room.

Bonchester Bridge, ha. and hill (1,059 ft.) on the Rule, pa. of Hobkirk (q.v.), S. Roxbs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Hawick. The hill has the ruins of an ancient fortified work. A Roman station is said to have stood here.

Bonchurch, pa. and vil., S.E. I. of W., Hants, 1 E. of Ventnor; ac. 561; soil chalk, overlying limestone. The old church, an ancient building, is now disused, except for burials. The new church, dedicated to St. Boniface, is in Norm. style. The vil. is picturesque, and on account of its mild temperature is a favourite resort for invalids during the winter. The Pulpit Rock, 400 ft. above the sea, is surmounted by a rude cross, and near are several caves. Monks' Bay, where some French monks landed in A.D. 755, affords splendid sea-

THE OLD CHURCH, BONCHURCH.
(*From a Photograph by Carl Norman and Co., Tunbridge Wells.*)

bathing and boating. *East Dene* is an Elizabethan building situated in fine grounds.

Bondgate. [AISMUNDERBY-WITH-BONDGATE.]

Bondington, ha., pa. of and near the to. of Dunster (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Bondleigh, pa. and vil. on the Taw, N. Dev., 2 N.W. of North Tawton; ac. 1,628; soil dun land, overlying principally clay and rock. The church of St. James is Norm.; the chancel has a recumbent effigy of a priest in vestments.

Bonds. [BARNACRE-WITH-BONDS.]

Bonehill, lib., pa. of Tamworth (q.v.), E. Staffs., ½ N.W. of Fazeley.

Bo'ness. [BORROWSTOUNNESS.]

Bonessan, vil. on Loch Sloch, pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 27 W.S.W. of Oban. The pa. church dates from 1804, and there is a public school.

Bonet, stream, N. co. Leit., Ir. Flowing 17 S.W., it falls into Lough Gill or Gilly, 7 S.W. of Manor Hamiltown.

Bongate (1), vil. on the Jed, forming a sub. of Jedburgh, pa. of Jedburgh (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc. Its ancient cross is represented by a fragment of curiously-sculptured stone, and a number of Saxon coins were unearthed in the neighbourhood in 1827.

Bongate (2), ancient name of the tp. of Appleby St. Michael (q.v.), Westmd.

Bonhard (1), farm, pa. of Kinnoull (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., about 5 N.N.E. of Perth. Here is a stone circle of some interest. *B. House* is a seat.

Bonhard (2), estate, pa. of Carriden (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Borrowstounness. Coal and iron have been worked here. The mansion is now a farmhouse.

Bonhill, pa. and to. on the Leven (here crossed by an iron suspension bridge), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 3½ N. of Dumbarton; ac. 9,191; soil loam and clay, overlying sandstone and Lower Silurian rocks. The pa. church (1836) is in Gothic style, and there are Free

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bonar Bridge	Bonar Bridge	648	356
Bonby	Barnetby (4½)	159	341
Bonchurch	Ventnor (1)	92	668

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bondleigh	North Tawton (2)	191	141
Bonhill, pa.	Alexandria (½)	421	14379
Bonhill, to.	Alexandria (½)	421	3843

and United Presbyterian churches. The Turkey red dye, calico printing, and bleaching works give employment to about 4,000 hands. An annual horse fair is held. Smollett's family possessed B. for a number of years.

Boningale, or **Boninghall,** small pa. bordering on Staffs., S. Salop, 5 S.E. of Shifnal; ac. 1,003; soil rich loam, overlying red sandstone and gravel. The church of St. Chad, restored 1861, is Gothic. There are some charities.

Bonjedward, vil., pa. of and 2 N. from Jedburgh (q.v.), Mid Roxbs., Sc. Originally a Roman station, it was a place of considerable note and of great strength for a long period. *B. House* is a seat.

Bonkle, vil., pa. of Cambusnethan (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 3 N.E. of Wishaw. It stands amid fine scenery.

Bonnen Gate, vil., pa. of and 3½ N.E. from Kendal (q.v.), S. Westmd.

Bonnington (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Kent, 6½ S.E. of Ashford; ac. 1,106; soil clay, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Rumwald is chiefly E. Eng.; the nave, with high tiled roof, is higher and wider than the chancel; there are three Norm. windows, and a Dec. window in the nave has some old glass.

Bonnington (2), north sub. of Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith, N. Edins., Sc. This is a well-built place, with chemical and other manufactories, and contains a United Presbyterian church, with fine hall, a school, and a mineral well.

Bonnington (3), vil., pa. of and 1½ W. from Ratho (q.v.), N.W. Edins., Sc. *B. House* dates from 1622.

Bonnington (4), estate, pa. of and 2¾ S. from Lanark (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc. This estate belonged to Sir William Wallace. *B. House* stands in fine grounds, and contains a portrait believed to be that of Wallace, and a chair and drinking-cup said to have belonged to him. B. Linn is the uppermost of the falls of Clyde, where the whole river comes over a precipice 30 ft. in height, the water parting about the middle of the edge, thus forming two cascades amid scenery of the greatest beauty.

Bonny, stream, Dumbarts. and Stirls., Sc. It flows 7 N.E., and falls into the Carron a little below the church of Dunipace.

Bonnybank, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Kennoway (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc.

Bonnybridge, vil., pas. of Denny and Falkirk (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., 4 W. of Falkirk. It has a public hall and school, and there are paper-mills, a saw-mill, and some iron-works.

Bonnykelly, pl., pa. of New Deer (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 3 S.W. of New Pitsligo.

Bonnymuir, moor, pa. of Falkirk (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., 1 S.S.E. of Bonnybridge. Here, on April 20th, 1820, a skirmish took place between a small body of cavalry and 20 Chartist weavers armed with pikes. Nineteen of the latter were taken prisoners and tried, two being executed and the others transported.

Bonnyrigg, vil., pa. of Cockpen (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., 9½ S. of Edinburgh. It was a small collier ha. when visited by Queen Victoria in 1842, but it is now a well-built, pleasant-looking place, and contains a Free church, public hall, school, public park, bowling green, and waterworks.

Bonnyton, sub. of Kilmarnock, pa. of Kilmarnock (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

Bonron, tp., pa. of Gwyddelwern (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 2 N. of Corwen.

Bonsall, pa. and vil., N.W. Derbys., 2 S.W. of Matlock; ac. 2,450; soil sandy, overlying gritstone and limestone. The church of St. James, restored 1863, is an old stone building; there is a piscina in the chancel, and a Perp. font. Framework-knitting and the manufacture of colours are carried on, and paper and merino mills and quarries also employ a number of persons. There was once a market here, and the market cross was restored in 1870. The Via Gellia (q.v.) is partly in the pa.

Bonshaw Tower, old mansion, pa. of Kirkpatrick-Fleming (q.v.), Dumfs., Sc., 3¾ E.S.E. of Ecclefechan.

Bonskeid, mansion on the Tummel, pa. of and 3½ S. from Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc.

Bonstead Hill, pl. on the railway between Carlisle and Silloth, pa. of Burgh-by-Sands (q.v.), E. Cumb., 2 N.W. of Burgh.

Bont (1), tp., pa. of Llanfairtalhaiarn (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 3 S.E. of Ruthin.

Bont (2), vil., pa. of Llanwrtyd (q.v.), N.W. Brecons., 12 W. of Builth.

Bonteyen, vil., pa. of Llangeitho (q.v.), Mid Cardigs., 8 N. of Lampeter.

Bonthorpe, ha., pa. of Willoughby (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 3¼ S. of Alford.

Bont-Newydd (1), vil., pa. of Llanbeblig (q.v.), N.W. Carnarvs., ½ mile from Carnarvon.

Bont-Newydd (2), vil., pa. of Llanwnda (q.v.), N.W. Carnarvs., 2 S. of Carnarvon.

Bontrhydyfere, vil., pa. of Llanwrtyd (q.v.), N.W. Brecons., 11½ W. of Builth.

Bont-Uchel, ha., pa. of Gyffylliog (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., 5 W. of Ruthin.

Bonvilston, pa., S.E. Glamorgs., 8 S.W. of Cardiff; ac. 1,118; soil clay and gravel, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1863, is in the E. Eng. style. It has an ancient circular font of carved stone. There are several charities. *B. House* is a seat. (Also written "Bonvilstone.")

Bonwen, tp., pa. of and near the to. of Corwen (q.v.), N.E. Merions.

Bonwick, tp., pa. of Skipsea (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Hornsea; ac. 774.

Bonwyson, tp., pa. of Gwyddelwern (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 2½ N. of Corwen.

Bony Brae, pl. adjoining Wooden, pa. of Kelso (q.v.), N.E. Roxbs., Sc. (The name is derived from the large number of human bones found here, thought to have been the site of a prehistoric battle.)

Bonytown, estate, pa. of Marytown (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc. Part of the moat is all that remains of the old castle.

Boode, ha. near the mouth of the Tawe, pa. of and 1 S.W. from Braunton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Boningale	Albrighton (1½)	149	165
Bonnington (1)	Smeeth (2)	59	163
Bonnybridge	Bonnybridge	406	2029
Bonnyrigg	Bonnyrigg	390	2551

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bonsall	Cromford (1)	143	1329
Bonvilston	Peterston (1½)	170	219
Bonwick	Hornsea (5)	211	16

Boohay, ha., pa. of Brixham (q.v.), E. Dev., 4½ N.E. of Dartmouth.

Bookham, Great, pa. and vil., W. Surrey, 4 N.W. of Dorking; ac. 2,458; soil marl, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1885, is Norm. and Perp., and contains some brasses and a marble figure. There are charities of about £60 a year. *B. Lodge, Eastwick Park,* and *Polesden Park* are seats. *Slyfield,* now used as a farmhouse, was a Tudor mansion, and still has a fine staircase, curious gables, projecting eaves, and red-brick pilasters.

Bookham, Little, pa. and vil., W. Surrey, 3¾ N.W. of Dorking; ac. 950; soil marl, overlying chalk and flint. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm. There are charities of about £50 a year. There is an establishment here for preparing pupils for army examinations.

Booley, tp., pa. of Stanton upon Hine Heath (q.v.), N. Salop, 4½ S.E. of Wem.

Boolyglass, vil., pa. of Aghaviller (q.v.), S. co. Kilk., Ir., 8 N.E. of Carrick-on-Suir.

Boon, hill (1,070 ft.), pa. of Legerwood (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc., 3 S.E. of Lauder. It is a spur of the Lammermuir Range. An ancient stone cross stands at its foot.

Boondreigh, stream, W. Berws., Sc. It rises among the Lammermuir Hills, has a general south-east course, and falls into the Leader, 2 S.E. of Lauder.

Boon Wood, ha., pa. of Gosforth (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5½ N. of Ravenglass.

Boosbeck, mining ha., pa. of Skelton-in-Cleveland (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.E. of Guisborough.

Booseley, Nether, decayed vil., pa. of Alstonefield (q.v.), N. Staffs., about 2 S.W. of Longnor.

Booseley, Upper, decayed vil., pa. of Alstonefield (q.v.), N. Staffs., about 2 S.W. of Longnor. This and the preceding have dwindled to single farms, with the dependencies, each known as B. Grange Farm.

Booterstown, pa. and vil. on the coast, Dublin and Rathdown bars., E. co. Dub., Ir., 4 S.E. of Dublin; ac. 540. The soil is of excellent quality, overlying limestone. The pa. church is a handsome structure, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. *Mount Merrion, St. Helens, Sans Souci,* and *Willow Park* are seats.

Booth, ha., tp. of Knedlington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 1½ S.W. of Howden. There is a ferry here across the Ouse.

Boothby, ha., pa. of Welton-in-the-Marsh (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 5½ N.E. of Spilsby.

Boothby-Graffoe, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 8 S. of Lincoln; ac. 2,050; soil strong loam or limestone, overlying limestone. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1842, is E. Dec. There are extensive remains of the ancient castle built by the Bishop of Durham (1281) and presented by him to the king. King John of France was imprisoned here in 1356. The castle area was enclosed by a double moat, and four round towers still remain at the corners. The vil. is on Ermine Street and on the Cliff Range. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Boothby-Pagnell, pa., S. Lincs., 5 S.E. of Grantham; ac. 1,794; soil creach, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., Dec., and Perp.; at the east end of the chancel are two plain statue niches, and the south wall has a piscina; there is a device worked on the lower part of the cylindrical font. *B. Hall,* in pleasant grounds, and having an ancient manor house adjoining, is a seat.

Boothen, tp., pa. of and ½ N.E. from the to. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Boothgate, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Heage (q.v.), S. Derbys.

Booth, Nether or **Lady,** ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Edale (q.v.), N.W. Derbys.

Boothorpe, tp. and ha., pa. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch (q.v.), N. Leics., ¾ S.W. from Blackfordby.

Boothroyd, ha., pa. of Dewsbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 W. of Wakefield.

Booths, Higher, tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 4½ S.W. of Burnley; ac. 4,412.

Booths, Lower, tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 4½ S.W. of Burnley; ac. 1,600.

Boothstown, ha., pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 7 S.W. of Manchester.

Boothtown, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Booth, Upper, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Edale (q.v.), N.W. Derbys.

Bootle (1), mun. and co. bor., pa. of Walton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S. Lancs. It practically forms a northern suburb of Liverpool, and contains 370 ac. of the Liverpool docks, the loading-berths of the American liners. Its charter dates from 1868. Among its industrial features are timber yards, jute factories, foundries, and corn-mills. There is a deep Corporation well at B., but it now draws its water-supply, along with the rest of Liverpool, from the newly-made Welsh lake of Vyrnwy. The chief public buildings are the Town Hall, Public Library and Museum, School of Science, Assembly Rooms, and two hospitals. As an instance of the rapid growth of Bootle, Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Liverpool, when he received the freedom of the city (Dec. 10, 1892), said that he had seen wild roses growing in what is now the centre of the to.

Bootle (2), pa. and vil., W. Cumb., 6½ S.E. of Ravenglass; ac. 6,786, water 494. Part of the surface is mountainous, and there the soil is poor. The prevailing strata are Permian. The church of St. Michael stands in the vil., and is in E. Eng. style with traces of Saxon influences. It contains a brass in memory of Sir Hugh Askew, knighted on Pinkie field. The vil. also contains an Independent chapel, a free school, and a workhouse.

Bootle cum Linacre, tp. on the Mersey, pa. of Walton-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S. Lancs., adjoining Liverpool on the north. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes through the tp.

Bootle Division, one of the 23 parl. divs. of Lancs.,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bookham, Great	Bookham (¾)	21	1172
Bookham, Little	Bookham (½)	21	234
Booterstown	Booterstown	4	3326
Boothby-Graffoe	Navenby (2)	121	188
Boothby-Pagnell	Great Ponton (2)	102	129
Booths, Higher	Whalley (2)	218	6765
Booths, Lower	Baxenden (1)	206	6994
Bootle (1)	Bootle	209	49217
Bootle (2)	Bootle (1¼)	282	783
Bootle cum Linacre	Bootle	209	49217
Bootle Division	.....	.....	97552

containing the mun. bors. of Liverpool and Bootle. It is in the south-west of the county, and returns one member.

Booton, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 5 S.W. of Aylsham; ac. 1,040; soil loam and sand, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (rebuilt, except the tower, 1875–87) is in E. Dec. style; the chancel contains a fine monument (1798). *B. Hall* is a spacious red-brick mansion; *B. Grove* is a seat with picturesque, well-wooded grounds.

Booze, ha., pa. of Arkengarthdale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Reeth.

Boquhan, estate, pas. of Gargunnock and Kippen (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 1¼ E. of Kippen. B. Burn traverses a glen of great beauty, and falls into the Forth near Kippen station.

Bora Holm, uninhabited island opposite Millburn harbour in Gairsay island, pa. of Rendal (q.v.), Orkney, Sc. B. Skerries are dangerous rocks, generally marked by broken water.

Boraston, tp. on the Teme, pa. of Burford (q.v.), S. Salop, 1 W. of Tenbury.

Bordean, ti., pa. of East Meon (q.v.), N. Hants, 3 W. of Petersfield. *B. House* is a seat.

Borden, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 1½ W. of Sittingbourne; ac. 2,146; soil peat and mould, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Norm. and E. Eng. A considerable charity was bequeathed to the poor in 1709; much of this has now been diverted to the establishment of a middle-class school, built 1878, for 130 boys.

Border Burghs, group of parl. burghs, Selks. and Roxbs., Sc. They consist of Hawick, Galashiels, and Selkirk, and unite to return one member to Parliament.

Bordesley, ha., pa. of Tardebigg (q.v.), E. Worcs., 5 S.E. of Bromsgrove.

Bordesley Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Birmingham (q.v.). It returns one member.

Bordley, tp., pa. of Burnsall (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Rilstone.

Bordwell, pa., Clandonagh and Clanmallagh bars., S.W. Q. Co., Ir., 4 E. of Ballybrophy; ac. 2,803. The soil is fairly good, with a small area of bog; limestone occurs. The pa. church is decayed, and there are two old castles in ruins. *Grantstown House* is a seat.

Boredale, a glen, N.W. Westmd. It is 2½ miles long, and descends north to Martindale, near Ullswater.

Boreham (1), pa. and vil. on the Chelmer, N.W. Essex, 3½ N.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 3,781, water 20; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew is of various periods, and has a Norm. tower; the Sussex chapel, which contains several monuments, has been rebuilt, and is now used as a vestry. The churchyard contains a Sicilian marble cross 8 ft. high, and a mausoleum in the Classic style. There is a charity, bequeathed 1717, of about £100, for educational purposes. *B. House,* with lake and park containing deer, is a seat. *New Hall,* a royal residence in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., is now used as a Roman Catholic convent and school.

Boreham (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Warminster (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Boreham Street, ha. on the Ashburn, pa. of Wartling (q.v.), E. Sussex, 4½ E. of Hailsham.

Boreham Wood, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Elstree (q.v.), S. Herts.

Boreland (1), vil., pas. of Dysart and Wemyss (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 1¼ N. of Dysart. There are collieries and a public school near.

Boreland (2), vil. on the Dryfe, pa. of Hutton and Corrie (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc., 7 N.E. of Lockerbie. The ruins of an old castle are in the neighbourhood. *B. House* is a seat.

Boreland (3), hill (1,013 ft.), pa. of Newlands (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc., 3½ S. of West Linton. It is crowned by an ancient fortress.

Boreland (4), ruined castle, pa. of Old Cumnock (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., about 12 S.W. of Muirkirk.

Boreland Park, vil., pa. of and ¼ S.W. from Auchterarder (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc.

Boreray (1), a fertile island, pa. of, and 3 W. from the northern point of, North Uist (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It is about a mile and a half long by half a mile wide. Cattle-breeding, kelp-making, crofting, and some fishing, are carried on.

Boreray (2), rocky islet, pa. of Harris (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 2 N. of St. Kilda. It measures about a mile in circumference, and attains an altitude of 1,072 ft. There is no water on the island, but sheep are pastured, and it is frequently visited by bird-catchers.

Boresford and Pedwardine, tp., pa. of Brampton Bryan (q.v.), N.W. Herefords., 2 S.E. of Knighton.

Borestone, vil., pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc. It forms a sub. of St. Ninians.

Bore Stone. [Borough Muir.]

Borgie, river, N. Suths., Sc. It issues from Loch Loyal, and flows 11 N.N.E., passing through Loch Creagach and Loch Slaim, and falling into Torrisdale Bay 1 W. of the mouth of the Naver. It is a fine stream, abounding in salmon, grilse, and trout.

Borgue (1), pa. and vil. on the coast, S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5¾ S.W. of Kirkcudbright; ac. 13,531. The soil is fertile, affording excellent pasturage. Iron ore of poor quality occurs. The pa. church (1814) occupies a commanding situation, and there is a Free church. Plunton Castle, an ancient tower, was chosen by Scott as the scene of his melodrama, "The Doom of Devergoil"; Balmangan Tower is another old stronghold. Manor Castle, B. House, and two churches are in ruins; and there are several forts, a standing stone, and prehistoric cave dwellings. *B., Earlston House,* and *Senwick* are mansions.

Borgue (2), or **Borgue of Dunbeath,** pl., pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S.E. Caith., Sc., about 7 N.E. of Berriedale.

Borlay, or **Borralaidh,** loch, pa. of and 1 W.S.W. from Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. It is fed by a subterranean stream, and abounds in trout and char.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Booton	Whitwell and R. (2)	137	251
Boraston	Tenbury (1)	152	255
Borden	Sittingbourne (1½)	45	1351
Bordesley Division	.....	.....	81795

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon or Dub.		Population.
Bordley	Bell Busk (7)	228	44
Bordwell	Ballybrophy (4)	67	324
Boreham (1)	Chelmsford (3¾)	30	944
Borgue (1)	Kirkcudbright (6)	362	1121

Borley (1), pa. on the Stour, N.E. Essex. 2¼ N.W. of Sudbury; ac. 795; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng., and contains, among other tombs of the Waldegrave family, a monument 14 ft. high, with a cornice supported by six Corinthian pillars. Beneath lie full-length figures of Sir Edward Waldegrave and his wife. There is a brass in the chancel dated 1601.

Borley (2), ha. on the Severn, pa. of Ombersley (q.v.), W. Worcs., 5 N.W. of Droitwich.

Bornish, estate near the coast, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc.

Borniskittag, ha. and promontory, pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 1¾ W. of Heribusta. The headland presents fine basaltic formations, and contains three caverns.

Boro (1), or **Bow,** stream, N.E. co. Clare, Ir. It flows 5 S.E., and falls into Lough Derg.

Boro (2), river, W. co. Wex., Ir. It rises among the Blackstairs Mountains, flows 16 S.E., and falls into the Slaney, two miles below Enniscorthy.

Boroughbridge (1) (in Domesday "Burg"), tp. and small mkt. to. (T.) on the Ure, pa. of Aldborough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 21½ N.W. of York; ac. 95; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. James (1852) is in Dec. style. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels here. At B. the baronial forces, led by Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, were in 1322 defeated by the army of Edward II. Three huge oblong blocks of gritstone, known as the "Devil's Arrows," from about 16 ft. to about 22 ft. high, lie in a field beside the highroad; the position they occupy is from north to south, the distance between the two blocks nearest the road being about 160 or 170 yards. A fourth block, which remained as late as the 16th cent., was made use of to build a bridge over the Test. This town sent burgesses to Parliament at the beginning of the 14th cent., and again from 1553 onwards; it was disfranchised in 1835. It is situated on the Ripon and B. Canal, which divides it from the North Riding.

Boroughbridge (2), ha. at the confluence of the Tone and Parret, pas. of Lyng and Weston-Zoyland (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 5 N.W. of Langport.

Borough Fen, pa., N. Northants, 5 N.E. of Peterborough; ac. 3,130. For ecclesiastical purposes the pa. is annexed to Newborough (q.v.). The Decoy Farm, in this pa., gets its name from the practice of wild-fowling which used to be carried on.

Borough Green, ha., pas. of Ightham and Wrotham (q.v.), Mid Kent, 6 N.E. of Sevenoaks.

Borough Head, promontory on Luce Bay, pa. of and 4 S. from Whithorn (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc. The cliffs are 156 ft. high, contain several caves, and are crowned by the ruins of an old fortress.

Borough Island, a small island in Bigbury Bay, S. Devon.

Borough Muir, sub. on the south of Edinburgh, pas. of St. Cuthbert's and Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc. It was formerly a forest, but was rapidly cleared of trees after 1504 on the citizens being allowed to purchase the wood at a cheap rate. Here James IV. mustered and reviewed his army previous to marching on Flodden. The chapel of St. Roque, of which no traces remain, stood here, and in its churchyard were interred persons who died of the plague. *Merchiston Castle* is now a school.

Borough Street. [BURGH HEATH.]

Borras-Hovah, tp., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Wrexham, E. Denbighs.; ac. 461.

Borras-Riffre, tp., pa. of Gresford (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 5 N. of Wrexham; ac. 341.

Borris (1), pa., East Maryborough bar., Mid Q. Co., Ir., 13 W. of Athy; ac. 7,049.

Borris (2), or **Borris-Idrone,** mkt. vil. (TH.) on the Barrow, pa. of Clonygoose (q.v.), W. co. Carl., Ir., 17 S. of Carlow. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, barracks, and several schools. *B. Castle*, the seat of the Kavanaghs, is situated in large grounds, to which the public are admitted, as they are to its private chapel.

Borris-in-Ossory, to. on the Nore, pa. of Aghaboe (q.v.), W. Q. Co., Ir., 3½ N. of Ballybrophy. Eight annual fairs are held here. A castle was erected here by the Fitzpatricks at a remote period, and withstood sieges in 1641 and 1642. Destroyed some years later, it was restored in the course of the 18th cent. *Bleakfield House*, *Sentry Lodge*, and *Springhill House* are seats.

Borrismore, pa., Galmoy bar., N. co. Kilk., Ir., 2 S. of Johnstown; ac. 1,271. The surface is varied, presenting some fine landscapes, and the soil is fairly productive. It formerly belonged to Jerpoint Abbey. *B. House*, *Bellevue*, and *Wilton* are seats.

Borrisnafarney, pa. on the Allitrim, Clonlisk and Skerrin bars., K. Co. and co. Tip., Ir., 6 S.W. of Roscrea; ac. 4,557. This is a very fertile tract, containing no bog or mountain ground. The pa. church dates from 1823. *Larch Vale*, *Loughton*, and *Thorn Vale* are seats.

Borrisokane, pa. and vil., Lower Ormond bar., N. co. Tip., Ir., 6 N.W. of Cloghjordan; ac. 1,502. The soil is very generally boggy, with patches of good ground, overlying limestone, which is quarried. The highest point is occupied by the pa. church. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large and fine building. Four annual fairs are held. *Arran Hill*, *Bushey Park*, and *Kyle House* are seats.

Borrisoleigh, mkt. vil. (M.), pa. of Two-Mile-Borris (q.v.), Mid co. Tip., Ir., 6 S.W. of Templemore. It is a seat of petty sessions, and three annual fairs are held. It stands amid the fine scenery of the Devil Bit Mountains. *Dovea*, *Fishmoyne*, and *Inch House* are seats.

Borrodale, estate on Loch-na-Nuagh, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), Arisaig, S.W. Invs., Sc., 35 N.W. of Fort William. The scenery is grand in the extreme, forming a typical Highland coast landscape. Here Prince Charles Edward landed on July 25th, 1745,

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Borley (1)	Sudbury (2)	59	195
Boroughbridge (1)	Boroughbridge	210	924
Borough Fen	Peterborough (5)	76	160
Borras-Hovah	Wrexham (2)	196	60
Borras-Riffre	Wrexham (3)	196	25
Borris (1)	Maryborough	51	3829
Borris (2)	Borris	75	518
Borris-in-Ossory	Ballybrophy (3¼)	67	465
Borrismore	Kilkenny (15)	81	77
Borrisnaferney	Roscrea (6)	78	296
Borrisokane, pa.	Cloughjordan (7½)	87	1291
Borrisokane, vil.	Cloughjordan (7½)	87	666
Borrisoleigh	Nenagh (6¾)	97	665

and held that interview with Lochiel which decided his future course.

Borrolan, loch, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), S.W. Suths., Sc., 26 W. of Lairg. It measures a mile in length by one-third of a mile wide, is shallow and overgrown with weeds, and contains good store of trout and char, the former affording excellent sport.

Borrow, affl. of the Lune, Westmd. It has a course of about eight miles, and falls into the Lune, 1½ miles below Orton.

Borrowash, vil., pa. of Ockbrook (q.v.), S. Derbys., 4 S.E. of Derby.

Borrow Bridge, High, ha. on Borrow Beck, pa. of Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd., 7 N.E. of Kendal.

Borrow Bridge, Low, ha. on Borrow Beck (q.v.), pa. of Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd., 3 N.W. of Low Gill Junction. Here was the site of the Roman station which commanded the pass.

Borrowby (1), tp. and straggling vil., pa. of Leake (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N. of Thirsk; ac. 829. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. There is an ancient but mutilated stone market cross in the vil.

Borrowby (2), tp., pa. of Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 10 N.W. of Whitby; ac. 682.

Borrowdale (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5 S. of Keswick; ac. 16,666. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Here are mines of plumbago, and near them are some fine old yew-trees celebrated by Wordsworth.

Borrowdale (2), vil. and romantic dale, pa. of and 4 S.W. from Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd.

Borrowdale (3), valley stretching between Glaramara Mountain and Derwent Water, W. Cumb. The surface is much diversified by mountain, hill, valley, glen, lake, and wood. The Bowder Stone, an immense fragment of rock torn from a neighbouring precipice, is 62 ft. in length, 36 ft. high, and 84 ft. in circumference. It has been likened to a ship, and is mentioned by Wordsworth in his poems.

Borrowstoun, vil., pa. of Borrowstounness (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc., ½ S. of Newtown.

Borrowstounness, or **Bo'ness,** pa., seaport, burgh of barony, and police burgh, on the Firth of Forth, N. Linliths., Sc., 23 N.W. of Edinburgh; ac. 3,146. The soil is deep fertile loam, all (save about 300 ac. under plantations) being cultivated. The strata are generally of volcanic origin, but some sandstone occurs, and it, as well as trap, is quarried. Coal and iron are also worked. At Burn Pit Colliery, now exhausted, Watt's first steam engine was erected. The to. contains the pa. church (repaired 1820), a Free and a United Presbyterian church, schools, town-hall, custom-house, and gas-works. There are manufactures of salt, vitriol, and soap, iron-foundries, potteries, brickfields, malthouses, and distilleries. Fisheries are carried on, and there is a growing shipbuilding industry. The harbour has two basins, a slipway and a wet dock; and the shipping trade carried on from it is of increasing importance. From an early period a trade was prosecuted with the Continent, principally with France and Holland, and a whaling fleet brought much prosperity to the place, until the opening of the Forth and Clyde Canal and the erection of Grangemouth into a port diverted the traffic into other channels, and left B. a dull quiet place. Since then, however, trade has revived, and the old level of prosperity has been again attained. Remains of the Wall of Antoninus are in the vicinity, and urns, cists, weapons, and coins have been found. Six persons, five being women, were executed here for witchcraft, 1679, and two years later a strange body of sectaries, calling themselves "the sweet singers of B.," arose, but never made much impression. There are ruins of an old tower, but no vestiges of Castle Lyon remain. *Kinneil*, a seat of the Breadalbane family, was occupied by Dugald Stewart in his later years.

Borrowstown, ha. on the coast, pa. of Reay (q.v.), N. Caith., Sc., 7 W. of Thurso. Lead ore occurs in the rocks along the shore.

Borth, vil., pa. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 8 N. of Aberystwith. The sands, for which the place is chiefly remarkable, extend 4 N. to the Dovey estuary. Owing to an outbreak of sickness among the boys, Uppingham School was removed to B. in the spring of 1876, and carried on there till April, 1877.

Borthin, ha., pa. of Llandyssul (q.v.), S. Cardigs., 8 E. of Newcastle-Emlyn.

Borth Point, headland on the north-west coast of Cardigs., 4 N. of Aberystwith.

Borthwick (1), pa. and ha., S.E. Edins., Sc., 12¾ S.E. of Edinburgh; ac. 9,806. The soil is generally good, overlying Silurian and carboniferous rocks. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are worked. The present pa. church (1850) replaced the ancient Romanesque church of St. Mungo, destroyed by fire 1775. There are two public schools. B. Castle, dating from the 15th cent., is associated with the life of Mary Queen of Scots, as there she lived for three weeks after her marriage with Bothwell, and fled from it to Dunbar disguised as a page. *Arniston*, standing in grounds resembling an English park, *Currie*, *Harvieston*, and *Vogrie* are seats.

Borthwick (2), stream, Selks. and Roxbs., Sc. It rises near the border of Dumfs., flows 16 N.E., and falls into the Teviot, 2 miles above Hawick. The current is rapid and impetuous, and good fishing is afforded along the higher reaches.

Borthwickbrae, estate on the Borthwick, pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Roberton (q.v.), E. Selks., Sc. The ancient graveyard is still used. *B. House* is a seat.

Borthwickshiels, estate on the Borthwick, pa. of and adjoining Roberton (q.v.), W. Roxbs., Sc. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Borve (1), dis., pa. of Snizort (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It has an endowed school.

Borve (2), ruined castle, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), Benbecula island, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 20 S.W. of Loch Maddy. Of unknown date, it was an ancient stronghold of the lairds of Benbecula.

Borve (3), burn, Harris, S.W. Lewis island, W. Invs., Sc. It is an excellent sporting stream.

Borve (4), ancient tower on the coast, pa. of Farr (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 8 N.E. of Tongue.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Borrowby (1)	Thirsk (5)	210	392
Borrowby (2)	Staithes (2½)	255	77
Borrowdale (1)	Keswick (5)	299	506
Borrowstounness, pa.	Borrowstounness	413	6399
Borrowstounness, to.	Borrowstounness	413	5866
Borthwick (1)	Fushiebridge (1)	384	3102

I R I S H S E A
HOLYHEAD BAY
Church Bay
HOLYHEAD
HOLY ISLAND
ANGLESEY
BEAUMARIS BAY
BEAUMARIS
Menai Strait
Menai Bridge
BANGOR
CAERNARVON
CAERNARVON BAY
CAERNARVON
DENBIGH
Mynydd Hiraethog
RIVER DEE
Great Ormes Hd
Point of Air
West Hoyle Bank
E. Hoyle Bank
ABERGELE
RHYL
ST ASAPH
Holywell
Caerwys
FLINT
Mold
Moel Famau
Ruthin
DENBIGH
Llanwrst
Llandudno
Conway
Colwyn B.
Rhos B.
Penmaen Mawr
Penmaen Bach
Puffin I.
Skerries
Carmels Pt.
Cemlyn B.
Commaes B.
North Stack
South Stack
Salt I.
Malldraeth B.
Abermenai B.
Cymmeran B.
Porth y gwin
Porth saint
Aberffraw B.
Llanddwyn I.
Abermenai Point
Dulas B.
Moelfre B.
Tyns Moelfre
Red Wharf B.
Pont ar Gaseg
Pont Llyfni
Pont Aber Glaslyn
Pont Cyfyng
Pont Fawr
Pont Newydd
Pont Rhyd y Benglog
Pont Aber Cowlyd
Pont Rhyd y Foel
Pont Rhyd y Gwyddel
Pont Rhyd y Gwystl
Pont Rhyd y Llan
Pont Rhyd y Llyn
Pont Rhyd y Meirch
Pont Rhyd y Saeson
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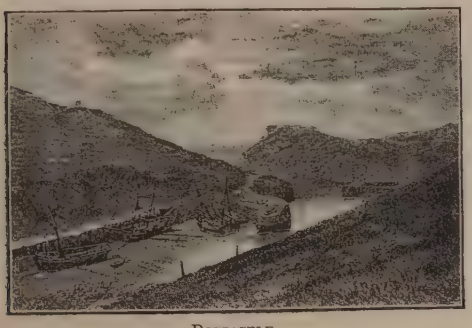
Borwick, tp., pa. of Warton (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2 E. of Carnforth; ac. 839, water 7. *B. Hall* (an ancient mansion with a peel tower, where Charles II. stopped on his way to Worcester) and *Linden Hall* are seats here.

Borwick Ground, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Hawkshead (q.v.), N. Lancs.

Bosbury, large pa. and picturesque vil. on the Leadon, S. Herefords., 4 N.W. of Ledbury; ac. 4,734; soil clay, overlying same. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1871, is Norm. and Trans.; there is a chantry (Moreton chapel with the rebus of M on a ton) on the south of the nave, and near it is an almost illegible inscription to the father of Bishop Swinfield, who died 1282; on each side of the altar is a monument. In the churchyard is a red sandstone cross, which has been restored. The grammar school for boys has an endowment of £108 a year. An inn ("The Crown") in the vil. was once the seat of the Harford family. *Temple Court* is a seat; it was a preceptory of the Templars, and then belonged to the Hospitallers. A bishop's palace was also here, of which only the gatehouse, a massive oak ceiling, and the refectory (used as a cider cellar) remain. *B. House* is another seat.

Boscar, tp., pa. of Raskelf (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Easingwold.

Boscastle, small seaport to., pas. of Minster and Forrabury (q.v.), N. Cornw., 5 N. of Camelford. There was in the to. a chapel of St. James, but it



BOSCASTLE.
(From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.)

is in ruins. B. Harbour is a creek belonging to the port of Padstow; it is well sheltered by hills, and has a small pier. The trade consists of the importation of coal, lime, and general merchandise; there is some pilchard fishing. The fine scenery makes B. a favourite summer resort.

Boscobel, pa., N. Salop, 6 N.E. of Shifnal; ac. 600; soil strong loam, overlying red sandstone. For ecclesiastical purposes this place is part of the pa. of Donington (q.v.). Here is the seat of *B. House*, in which Charles I. took refuge after the battle of Worcester (September, 1651); he at first lay hidden in a hole beneath a trapdoor in the cheese-room, which may still be seen; thence he escaped by way of the chimney to an oak in a field in front of the house, which is now guarded by an iron railing, and bears an inscription. Near this house are the ruins of a Cistercian convent, dedicated to St. Leonard, and founded towards the close of the 12th cent.; it was called "White Ladies," to distinguish it from the neighbouring Dominican convent of "Black Ladies" at Bishopswood in Staffordshire.

Boscombe (1), pa. and vil. on the Bourne, S. Wilts., 4 S.E. of Amesbury; ac. 1,686; soil light, overlying chalk. The small E. Eng. church of St. Andrew has a Norm. font; there is an aumbry in the chancel, and the carved oak pulpit dates from 1635. Richard Hooker (*c.* 1554–1600) was presented to this rectory in 1591, and here he wrote the first four books of his "Ecclesiastical Polity," which were printed in 1594. There are some almshouses in the vil.

Boscombe (2), an eastern sub. of Bournemouth, from which it is separated by the B. Chine Gardens, S.W. Hants. B. Pier, opened 1889, is 600 ft. long and 22 ft. broad, and is a comfortable promenade. The Orphanage and Industrial Home of the Sisters of Bethany (1875) trains children for service.

Boscreege, vil., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Germoe (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Bosden, tp., pa. of Cheadle (q.v.), N. Chesh., $2\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. of Stockport; ac. 477.

Bosham, pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. of Chichester; ac. 3,157; soil rich loam, overlying marl. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Eng.; a crocketed niche in the north wall encloses a female recumbent figure, said to represent a daughter of King Cnut, who was buried at the foot of the chancel steps; Cardinal Herbert de Bosham, Bishop of Beneventum, and secretary of St. Thomas of Canterbury, has a tomb on the north side of the nave. At the time of Domesday an establishment of Benedictine canons (founded 681 by St. Wilfrid) existed. The Chichester Waterworks have a pumping-station in the pa., and there are large brick, tile, and pottery works. *Old Park* is a seat.

Bosheston, pa. on the south coast of Pembs., 5 S.W. of Pembroke; ac. 1,664. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The limestone cliffs are honeycombed with caverns; the largest runs inland more than a quarter of a mile.

Bosley, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., $6\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 3,190. The church of St. Mary, originally Norm., was rebuilt, with the exception of tower, in 1777.

Bosoughan, ha., pa. of and near the vil. of Colan (q.v.), Mid Cornw.

Bossall, pa. and small vil. on the Derwent, N.R. Yorks., 10 E. of York; ac. 9,600; soil clay and loam, subsoil mixed. The church of St. Botolph is E. Eng., and contains some 16th-cent. monuments. *B. Hall* is a seat in the pa.

Bossall and Buttercrambe, formerly a tp., pa. of and 2 S. from Bossall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Bossiney, vil., pa. of Tintagel (q.v.), E. Cornw., 4 N.W. of Camelford.

Bossingham, ha., pa. of Upper Hardres (q.v.), E. Kent, $5\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Canterbury.

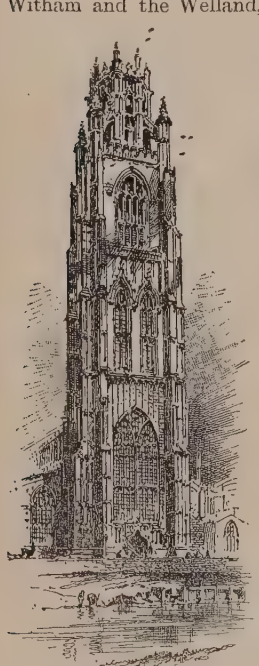
PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Borwick	Borwick	239	281
Bosbury	Ledbury ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	133	916
Boscobel	Wolverhampton ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	125	21
Boscombe (1)	Porton ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	78	113
Bosden	Handforth (1)	178	2342
Bosham	Bosham	72	1258
Bosheston	Pembroke (5)	272	190
Bosley	Bosley	162	364
Bossall	Barton Hill	200	1013

Bossington (1), small pa. on the Test, W. Hants, 3 S.W. of Stockbridge; ac. 1,512; soil chalk, clay, gravel, loam, and peat, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. James, rebuilt 1839, is a diminutive structure in E. Eng. style; it stands in the park of *B. House*. Numerous Roman ornaments and coins have been discovered in the neighbourhood; and in 1783 a pig of lead, weighing 156 lbs., was brought to light, bearing an inscription of the first cent., and is now in the British Museum. *B. House*, situated in a park of 50 ac., is a seat.

Bossington (2), ti. on the east side of Porlock Bay, pa. of Porlock (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Bostock, tp. and vil., pa. of Davenham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 2½ N.W. of Middlewich; ac. 1,111. On B. Green is an ancient oak-tree, said to have been planted there to mark the centre of the county. This tp. formerly gave name to the descendants of Osmerus, Lord of B. in the time of the Conqueror. *B. Hall*, in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Boston, pa., mkt. to. (W. & S.), mun. and parl. bor., and seaport, on the navigable Witham, S. Lincs., 30 S.E. of Lincoln; ac. of pa. 2,801, of mun. bor. 2,664, of parl. bor. 8,872. The to., which gives the title of baron to the Irby family, is an ancient seaport, and is 8 miles from the junction of the Witham and the Welland, and 14 miles from the entrance of Boston Deeps. The port was silting up, and the trade was decaying, but recent drainage works in connection with the Wash, and the construction of a canal, which have brought it within three miles of deep water, have much improved its condition. The new dock of 7 ac. admits vessels of 2,000 tons at spring tides, and a swing-bridge gives the Great Northern Railway access to it. The church of St. Botolph (who gives the town its name) is Dec. and Perp., and has a noble tower 282 ft. high, which, under the name of "Boston Stump," forms a well-known seamark. The present church is said to be the fourth built on the same site, the oldest part (1309) being the lower tower. In the tower is a carillon of 36 bells, which were cast at Louvain. There are sedilia, a piscina, two aumbries, and 64 stalls, 38 of which have carved canopies; and the misereres are notable. A Cotton chapel commemorates a former rector of that name who suffered for Nonconformity. An alabaster altar-tomb has the figure of a knight in full armour, and there are many monuments and brasses, one of the latter being a palimpsest. The to. has two chapels-of-ease, a Roman Catholic church of Our Lady, and Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian, and Plymouth Brethren chapels. A grammar school, founded 1554, has some exhibitions, two of which are to a university; a charity school educates and apprentices 35 boys, and a Blue-Coat School educates 33 boys and 33 girls. Among the public institutions are an Athenæum, a Guildhall (containing some ancient glass), assembly rooms, sessions house, Shodfriars Hall (with half-timbered front), a hospital in grounds, a People's Park, and the Corporation Sea-water Baths. There is a statue in the Market Place of Herbert Ingram, founder of the *Illustrated London News*, who was a native of B. The chief industries are agricultural implement and machine manufactures, iron and brass founding, sailcloth and rope making, brewing, malting, and tanning; and there are brickfields. A Deep-Sea Fishing Company employs ten steam-trawlers and eight smacks, and there are other fishing-boats. An active import and export trade is carried on, much of the inland trade by means of the Welland and communicating canals. There is weekly communication by screw steamers with Hull and London, and twice a week the boats of the Boston Line (carrying goods only) leave for Hamburg. The ancient importance of B. is shown by the fact that the Hanseatic League had a house here in the 13th cent., and that in the reign of Edward III. it contributed 17 ships and 260 men for the king's forces.



Boston Stump.
(From a Photograph by G. Nicholls, Stamford.)

Boston Spa, vil. and eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Bramham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Tadcaster. The church of St. Mary, erected 1812, rebuilt between 1874 and 1885, is in E. Eng. style. Wharfedale College, the chief part of which was built 1857, and originally formed bath and assembly rooms, is a school for boys. Half a mile to the south of the vil. is a Roman Catholic asylum for the deaf and dumb. The vil., which is picturesquely situated in a valley on the south of the Wharfe, has grown since the discovery in 1744 of a saline spring here. It contains pump-rooms, and hot and cold baths.

Bosullow, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Madron (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Boswarthen, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Madron (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Boswingran, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Gorran (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Bosworth Division, one of the four parl. divs. of Leicestershire. It is in the western part of the county, and returns one member.

Bosworth Field, pa. of and about 3 S. from the to. of Market Bosworth (q.v.), W. Leics. Here was fought on Aug. 21, 1485, the decisive battle which put an end to the Wars of the Roses. Richard III. was killed on the field, and his rival, the Duke of Richmond, came to the throne under the title of Henry VII.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bossington (1)	Dunbridge (5)	79	100
Bostock	Hartford (1½)	170	213
Boston, pa.	Boston	107	14570
Boston, mun. bor.	Boston	107	14593

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Boston, parl. bor.	Boston	107	18717
Boston Spa	Thorp Arch (1)	193	1427
Bosworth Division	.....	.....	57146

Botany Bay, ha., pa. of Enfield (q.v.), N.E. Middx., 3½ N.E. of Barnet.

Botcherby, tp., pa. of St. Cuthbert (q.v.), in the city of Carlisle (q.v.), E. Cumb.

Botcheston, ha., pa. of Ratby (q.v.), S. Leics., 6 N.E. of Market Bosworth.

Botegwell, tp., pa. of and near the to. of Abergele (q.v.), N. Denbighs.

Botesdale, tp. and vil. on the road from Bury to Norwich, pa. of Redgrave (q.v.), W. Suff., 7 N.W. of Eye; ac. 1,260; soil mixed, overlying marl, sand, and gravel. *B. Lodge* is a seat.

Bothal, pa. and small vil. on the Wansbeck, N. Northumb., near Morpeth; ac. 15,944; soil clayey, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Andrew, originally E. Eng., was completely changed during the Perp. period; in the south wall of the chancel, which contains a piscina and sedilia, is a priest's doorway with the ball-flower on the jambs, and an equilateral cusped arch; there is a low side window at the south-east corner, some beautiful 14th-cent. painted glass remains in the aisles, and at the south side of the chancel arch is an altar-tomb with alabaster effigies. *B. Castle* dates prior to 1343, when Robert Bertram obtained a licence to fortify his mansion; the gatehouse, now used as a dwelling, is flanked by polygonal towers, and has grooves for a portcullis; several shields, including that of the Plantagenets, are carved over the north doorway; in the woods are the ruins of a chapel to the Virgin.

Bothal Demesne, tp., pa. of Bothal (q.v.), N. Northumb., 3 E. of Morpeth; ac. 3,191.

Bothamsall, pa. and vil., N. Notts., 5½ N.E. of Ollerton; ac. 1,630; soil sand, overlying sand and clay. The modern (1845) church of SS. Mary and Peter is of Gothic style; the stone font belonged to a former church on the same site. There is a monument (1698) to Henry Walters, a benefactor of the pa. *Clumber Park* and *Thoresby Park* are seats.

Bothel and Threapland, tp., pa. of Torpenhow (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 S.E. of Aspatria; ac. 3,389. Limestone is abundant, and is quarried.

Bothenhampton, pa. and sub. of Bridport, W. Dors.; ac. 823; soil clay and loam, overlying rock. The church of the Holy Trinity (1400) is a small Perp. structure. The new church of Holy Trinity, in E. Eng. style, is in a more convenient situation. *Wanderwell House* is a seat.

Both Hergests, tp., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Kington, W. Herefords.

Bothkennar, pa., E. Stirls., Sc., 3 N.E. of Falkirk; ac. 1,774. The surface is a dead level, and the soil fertile loam, almost entirely under cultivation, and quite free from stones. Coal of fine quality is largely worked. The pa. church dates from 1789.

Bothland, burn, N.W. Lanarks., Sc. It has a general north-east course of 4 miles, and falls into the Luggie, on the border of Dumbartonshire.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Botesdale	Mellis (4)	91	455
Bothal	Morpeth (3)	288	8266
Bothal Demesne	Morpeth	288	5426
Bothamsall	Checker House (5)	143	272
Bothel & Threapland	Baggrow (3)	318	386
Bothenhampton	Bridport (1)	154	490
Bothkennar	Grangemouth (2)	413	4134

Bothwell (1), pa. and to. on the Clyde, N. Lanarks., Sc., 8 S.E. of Glasgow; ac. 13,664. The river is here spanned by a suspension bridge and by B. Brig. The soils consist of clay and loam, mostly fertile, and much the greater part of the area is under cultivation. Triassic and carboniferous rocks prevail, sandstone is quarried, and iron and coal are very extensively worked. The pa. church is in Gothic style; the Free church is in the Dec. style, and there is a United Presbyterian church and a public school. The to. is pleasingly situated, and contains a number of fine villas and substantial cottage residences. The ruins of a Dec. church near the pa. church contain monuments to the two Douglases, Earls of Forfar, one of whom fell at the battle of Sheriffmuir. B. Castle, founded in the 14th cent., still presents imposing ruins. Old B. Brig, only 12 ft. broad, and defended in the middle by a strong port, was the scene of the Duke of Monmouth's complete victory over the Covenanters, 1679. *B. Castle* is an unpretending Queen Anne mansion; there are several other seats.

Bothwell (2), stream, Haddings. and Berws., Sc. It falls into the Whiteadder after a course of seven miles.

Bothwell Park, vil., pa. of and 1½ miles from Bothwell (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc.

Botley (1), pa. and mkt. to. (alt. M.) on the Hamble, S. Hants, 4½ S.W. of Bishop's Waltham; ac. 1,830, water 20; soil various, overlying loam. The church of All Saints is in E. Eng. style; there is a font taken from the old church, which stood about ¼ mile from the town, and of which only the nave remains. William Cobbett once resided here, at Fairthorn Farm. A brisk trade is carried on in flour and timber.

Botley (2), straggling ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Chesham (q.v.), S.E. Bucks.

Botley (3), ha., pa. of North (or Ferry) Hinksey (q.v.), N. Berks., 2 W. of Oxford.

Botley (4), ha., pa. of Wooton Wawen (q.v.), S. Warws., 1½ N.W. of Henley in Arden.

Botleys and Lyne, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of and 2 S.W. from Chertsey (q.v.), W. Surrey. The church of the Holy Trinity, built 1849, is in E. Eng. style.

Botolph Claydon, ha., pa. of Claydon (q.v.), N. Bucks., 3 S.W. of Winslow.

Botonnet, ha., pa. of and 2 S. from South Petherwin (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Botreal, tp., pa. of Llanfairtalhaiarn (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 4 S. of Abergele.

Botriphnie, pa., Mid Banffs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Keith; ac. 9,459. The soil is generally good, and land improvements have been carried out. It contains a pa. and a Free church and several public schools. An annual fair is held. *Drummuir* is a seat.

Bottallack, pl., pa. of St. Just in Penwith (q.v.), W. Cornw., 6 N.W. of Penzance. There are tin and copper mines, extending under the sea.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bothwell (1), pa.	Bothwell	393	31484
Bothwell (1), to.	Bothwell	393	2400
Bothwell Park	Bothwell	393	892
Botley (1)	Botley (¾)	77	1114
Botleys and Lyne	Chertsey (2)	22	586
Botriphnie	Drummuir (¼)	577	729

Bottegir Bach, extra-parochial tract, N.E. Merions., 6 N.W. of Corwen.

Bottesford (1), pa. and vil. on the Devon and the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, N. Leics., 7 N.W. of Grantham; ac. 5,010; soil clay, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and parts of a still more ancient church are incorporated in it; to the north of the west door is an old shield with the instruments of the Crucifixion; the font is ancient; a brass of 1404, and another of 1420, commemorate two former rectors; there are many tombs, helmets, gauntlets, and banners of the Lords de Roos, premier barons of England. An old stone market cross bears the De Roos arms, and in the market-place is to be seen part of the old stocks.

Bottesford (2), pa., tp., and vil., N. Lincs., 7 W. of Brigg; ac. 7,470; soil lias clay, overlying lias. The church of St. Peter is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., and has credence, piscina, sedilia, three aumbries, and two ancient altar-slabs, an oak chest of 1693, a sanctus bell, and two old sundials; the font is E. Eng., and in the churchyard is part of an E. Eng. cross. *B. Manor House* is a seat.

Botteslow, tp., pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N. Staffs., 2 E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Bottisham, pa. and large vil., S.E. Cambs., 6½ N.E. of Cambridge; ac. 5,229; soil clay, overlying chalk. The fine church of the Holy Trinity is E. Dec. with Perp. stone screen; there is an altar-tomb of Purbeck marble (*temp.* Edward I.) with matrix of a brass figure and a canopy; also a monument with marble effigies, cherubs, and a canopy (1638), which, together with another monument, is enclosed in an oak screen; a number of stone coffin slabs are preserved in an arcade on the south side; also a marble tomb with two draped figures (1728 and 1740) enclosed within an oak screen; there are piscina and sedilia in the chancel, and also on the south side; the reredos and the fine east window commemorate Colonel Jenyns, one of the "Six Hundred" at Balaclava, who died 1873. *B. Park* is a seat.

Bottlehill, ha., pa. of Mourneabbey (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 9 S. of Mallow. In 1691 it was the scene of a desperate encounter between a body of 100 English troops and 300 Irish, in which the latter were completely defeated after three hours' fighting.

Bottoms, ha., pa. of Blidworth (q.v.), S. Notts., 5 S.E. of Mansfield.

Bottomstead, ha., pa. of and 1¼ W. from Hampstead Norris (q.v.), Mid Berks.

Botton, large ha., pa. of Mellin (q.v.), N. Lancs. With Wray it forms the tp. of **Wray-with-Botton.**

Botton Head, Botton Head Fell (1,784 ft.), two summits on the eastern border of Lancs., 11 E. of Lancaster.

Bottwnog, pa., S.W. Carnarvs., 11 W. of Pwllheli; ac. 487. The church is dedicated to St. Beuno. Bishop Rowland's Grammar School is endowed.

Botusfleming, pa. and vil., S.E. Cornw., 2 N.W. of Saltash; ac. 1,146; soil loam and marl, overlying freestone and slate. The church of St. Mary, restored 1873, is E. Eng. and Perp.; in the north aisle is the figure of a knight in armour, thought to represent the founder of the church (1259). The chief industry is market-gardening. *Moditonham,* in 200 ac. of grounds, and *Hatt* are seats.

Botwell, ha., pa. of Hayes (q.v.), E. Middx., 4 S.E. of Uxbridge.

Bough Beech. [Bow Beech.]

Boughrood, or **Bachrhyd** (= "Little Ford"), pa., S. Radnors., 4 S.W. of Hay; ac. 1,633. The church is dedicated to St. Cynog. *B. Castle* is a seat on the site of an ancient castle, slight vestiges of which remain.

Boughton (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 6 S.E. of Downham; ac. 1,323; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, rebuilt (excepting the tower) 1872, is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles. The Wesleyans have a chapel in Gothic style, built 1871. There is a lake in the centre of the vil.

Boughton (2), pa., S. Northants, 3 N. of Northampton; ac. 1,431; soil marl and clay, overlying stone. The ancient church of St. John Baptist, about half a mile away from the vil., was Dec., but has been for centuries in ruins. The present church, formerly a chapel, of which only the Late Perp. tower (repaired 1599) remains, is of different dates. The pa. possesses several charities, a portion of which is devoted to the support of the school. There is a large three-day cattle fair, beginning the 24th of June. In a field east of the vil. is an obelisk erected by a Duke of Devonshire. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Boughton (3), pa. and small vil., N. Notts., 2 N.E. of Ollerton; ac. 1,330; soil sand, overlying gravel and sandstone. The modern (1868) church of St. Matthew is in Geometrical style. A deep cavern in the neighbourhood is called Robin Hood's Cave.

Boughton (4), ha., pas. of Diddington and Southoe (q.v.), S. Hunts, 3½ N. of St. Neots.

Boughton (5), ha., pa. of St. John Bedwardine, W. Worcs., 2 S.W. of Worcester.

Boughton (6), ha., pa. of Asgardby (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2 E. of Sleaford.

Boughton (7), ha., pa. of Weekley (q.v.), N. Northants, 3 N.E. of Kettering.

Boughton (8), vil., pa. of Boughton-under-Blean (q.v.), E. Kent, 3 S.E. of Faversham.

Boughton Aluph, pa. and vil., S.E. Kent, 4 N.E. of Ashford; ac. 2,418; soil loam, overlying chalk. The cruciform church of All Saints is Perp.; the chancel has a sedile and a canopied piscina, and the north chapel a piscina; there is a marble monument with recumbent female figure (1631) in the chancel aisle, and there are two other 17th-cent. monuments.

Boughton, Great, tp. and vil., pa. of St. Oswald, Chester (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 796. The vil. was the scene of several fights between the Royalists and the Parliamentary forces during the Civil War, and the whole of Great Boughton was burnt down by

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bottesford (1)	Bottesford	113	1286
Bottesford (2), pa.	Frodingham (2)	169	2667
Bottesford (2), tp.	Frodingham (2)	169	298
Bottisham	Bottisham (1½)	62	1501
Bottwnog	Pwllheli (7½)	270	162
Botusfleming	Saltash (4)	245	203
Boughrood	Boughrood	175	227
Boughton (1)	Downham (6)	86	211
Boughton (2)	Pitsford & Bptn. (1½)	70	293
Boughton (3)	Tuxford (5¾)	132	286
Boughton Aluph	Wye (2)	59	571
Boughton, Great	Chester (1)	179	739

the garrison of Chester. *B. Hall* is a 17th-cent. mansion.

Boughton Lees, ha., pa. of Boughton Aluph (q.v.), E. Kent, 3 N. of Wye.

Boughton Malherbe, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 10 S.E. of Maidstone; ac. 2,699; soil loam, clay, and ragstone, subsoil various. The church of St. Nicholas is Dec.; in the chancel is a sepulchral arch with double feathering, and two wide arches on an octagonal pier separate the south aisle from the nave; there is an effigy of a knight, and 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses. The old *Manor House* was the birthplace (1568) of Sir Henry Wotton, Provost of Eton and diplomatist. *Chilston Park* is a seat.

Boughton Monchelsea, pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 4 S.E. of Maidstone; ac. 2,296; soil loam, overlying ragstone. The church of St. Peter, restored and enlarged 1874, is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp.; it is prettily situated on the side of a range of hills commanding a fine view of the Weald. *B. Mount*, *B. Place* (an old house in a well-wooded park), and *Wierton Park* are seats.

Boughton under Blean, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 3 S.E. of Faversham; ac. 2,351, water 407; soil clay, overlying chalk and marl. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1871, is E. Eng. and Perp.; the chancel has sedilia and piscinæ, and a fine Perp. oak screen separates the chancel from the nave; the rood door remains on both sides; there is a brass of 1405, one of 1508, an incised brass (1553), an altar-tomb with brass effigies (1587), and other 16th-cent. brasses. The charities exceed £100 a year. *Nash Court* and *Brenley House* are seats.

Boulby, ha., pa. of Easington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 E. of Guisborough.

Bouldon, tp., pa. of Holdgate (q.v.), S. Salop, 7½ N.E. of Ludlow.

Bouley Bay, on the north-east side of Jersey, Channel Islands.

Boulge, pa., S.E. Suff., 3 N.W. of Woodbridge; ac. 535; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is in E. Eng. style; the Fitz-Gerald family have monuments in the south aisle, and a mausoleum in the churchyard. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Boulmer and Seaton House, coast tp., pa. of Long Houghton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 E. of Alnwick. Boulmer is a small fishing village.

Boulsdon and Killcott, ti., pa. of Newent (q.v.), N.W. Glouc., 9 N.W. of Gloucester.

Boulston, pa., S. Pembs., 4 S.E. of Haverfordwest; ac. 1,722, water 160. *B. House*, a ruined seat, is in the pa., near some ancient barrows.

Boulstone, or **Bolstone,** small pa., S. Herefords., 5½ S.E. of Hereford; ac. 642; soil clay, overlying same. The church was nearly rebuilt 1877 in Norm. style, but its ancient features were retained. *B. Court* is now a farmhouse.

Boulsworth Hill (1,689 ft.), N.E. Lancs., 5 N.E. of Burnley.

Boultham, pa. and vil. on the Witham, Mid Lincs., 2 S.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,210; soil gravelly, overlying sand. The church of St. Helen is E. Eng. and Perp. In the churchyard is a large block of granite brought from Sebastopol and set here as a memorial of some who fell in the Crimea. *B. Hall*, in a park of 70 ac., is a seat.

Boulton, tp. and eccl. pa., civ. pa. of Derby St. Peter, S. Derbys.; the tp. was amalgamated with Alvaston as a civ. pa. in 1884 under the name of Alvaston and Boulton (q.v.). The church of the Blessed Virgin was originally Norm.; in 1840 it was enlarged and repaired. There are still remains of the old Norm. church; some slabs of alabaster taken from the floor of the chancel were used for the construction of the pulpit in 1871, near which are some encaustic tiles in the pavement, found in 1840; a movable Norm. stoup is in the porch.

Boundary (1), pa. (formerly extra-parochial), N. Derbys., 2 N. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. John Langley of Ashby left £400, invested in land at Ashby, for the school, which is held in a cottage, there being no school buildings.

Boundary (2), straggling vil., pa. of and about 1 N.W. from Blackfordby (q.v.), N. Leics.

Boundary (3), vil., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Dilhorne (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Bound Skerries Lighthouse, pa. of Nesting (q.v.), Bound Skerry, one of the Outer Skerries, E. Shetland, Sc., 6½ N.E. of Whalsey island. It shows a revolving light, seen 18 miles.

Bouness, peninsula, pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Fair Isle, Shetland, Sc. It affords pasturage for sheep.

Bourg, vil., pa. of St. Clement (q.v.), Jersey, 3½ S.E. of St. Heliers.

Bourjo, eminence of the Eildon Hills, pa. of Melrose (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc. It is traditionally associated with ancient religious rites.

Bourn (1), pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), S. Lincs., 9½ W.

THE OLD RED HOUSE, BOURN.

of Spalding; ac. 9,352; soil fen and loam, overlying silt and gravel. The four streets meet at the

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Boughton Malherbe	Lenham (2)	49	431
B'ghton Monchelsea	Maidstone (4)	40	1117
B'ghton under Blean	Selling (2)	56	1739
Boulge	Woodbridge (3½)	79	48
Boulston	Haverfordwest (5)	264	111
Boulstone	Holm Lacy (2½)	140	51
Boultham	Lincoln (1)	130	527
Boulton, eccl. pa.	Derby (3)	128	972
Boundary (1)	Woodville (1)	124	94
Bourn (1)	Bourn	95	4191

market-place, and the town is supplied with water from an artesian well. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Norm., Trans., E. Eng., and Perp.; and there are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, a town hall, public hall, and a reading-room with library. A stream called the Bourne Eau rises to the west of the to., to which it gives its name, and flows into the Glen. William Cecil (Lord Burleigh) (1520–98) was a native of B. Of B. Castle (once the residence of Hereward the Wake) there are hardly any traces beyond the marks of a moat. There are some remains of an abbey of Augustinian canons, founded 1138. The Old Red House, an Elizabethan building, was formerly the seat of the Digbys, from whom it was purchased by the Great Northern Railway Company in 1859. Here, it is said, the Gunpowder Plot was conceived, and Sir Everard Digby, its owner at that time, was tried and executed for his share in the conspiracy. The house is now used as a station by the Great Northern and Midland companies, and will be preserved in its present condition.

Bourn (2), pa., S.W. Cambs., 2 S.E. of Caxton; ac. 4,065; soil clay, overlying gault. The church of St. Mary, partly restored 1876, is Trans. Norm., E. Eng., and Perp.; there are some fine E. Eng. arches, carved oak benches with poppy heads, and some with tracery work, a Perp. rood-screen, sedilia, an aumbry, an E. Eng. cross on the south porch, and several tombs and slabs; some of the carved figures, crosses, and brasses were destroyed by Cromwell's iconoclasts. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a Norm. castle, burnt in the reign of Henry III. *B. Hall* is an Elizabethan mansion.

Bourne (1), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of and 1 S. from the to. of Farnham (q.v.), S.W. Surrey. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas.

Bourne (2), ha., pa. of Puddletown (q.v.), S. Dors., 5½ N.E. of Dorchester.

Bourne (3), river, N. Warws., rises 2 S. of Atherstone, and flows 8 W. to the Blythe, near Coleshill.

Bourne (4), affl. of the Avon, Hants and Wilts., rises near Easton in Wilts., and flows 20 S. to the Avon, below Salisbury.

Bourne (5), rivulet, Dors. and Hants, rises near Kingston, and flows 4 S.E. to Poole Bay, at Bournemouth.

Bourne End (1), vil. on the Grand Junction Canal, pa. of Bovingdon (q.v.), W. Herts., 2 S.E. of Berkhampstead.

Bourne End (2), vil. on the Thames, pa. of Wooburn (q.v.), S. Bucks., 3 E. of Great Marlow. There are paper mills here, and the vil. is much frequented by boating parties.

Bourne Heath, ha., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Bromsgrove (q.v.), N. Worcs.

Bournemouth, a south-coast watering-place on Poole Bay, in the pas. of Christchurch and Holdenhurst, S. Hants, in the parl. limits of and 5 S.W. from Christchurch. It was not till towards the middle of the 19th cent. that what was a little fishing village came into notice as a health resort. B. lies in and round a valley planted, in the early part of the 19th cent., with pine-trees, and traversed by a brook called the Bourne, which divides the to. into the East and the West Cliff. The eccl. pa. of B. St. Peter has a church (1845) in Dec. style, which contains memorial windows to John Keble, who died here, and has in the churchyard the graves of Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, and Mary Shelley, wife of the poet. The eccl. pa. of B. St. Clement has a church in 14th-cent. style, the eccl. pa. of B. Holy Trinity a cruciform church in Gothic style, and the eccl. pa. of B. St. Michael and All Angels

BOURNEMOUTH, FROM THE PIER.
(From a Photograph by Vaughan and Whitfield, Bournemouth.)

a church in E. Eng. style. The eccl. pa. of B. St. Stephen was formed in 1882; and there is a church of St. Paul in E. Eng. style (which serves as a chapel-of-ease to Holy Trinity), one of St. Swithin, and one of St. Ambrose, both in E. Eng. style, the two latter serving as chapels-of-ease to St. Peter's. The Roman Catholics, Friends, Baptists, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Methodists have places of worship, and the cemetery has a mortuary chapel. B. owes its celebrity to its fine air, penetrated by the odour of pines; its equable climate, which varies in temperature from 45° in January to 71° in July; and to the fact of its having been recommended as a resort in cases of consumption and kindred complaints by Sir J. Clarke and other medical men of repute. Among the public establishments the chief are the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, the Consumptive Hospital, the Alexandra Hip Hospital for Children, the Herbert Convalescent Home, the Firs Home, the Hotel Mont-Dore Baths, and the Library and Reading-room. There is a pier of considerable length, and the picturesque dells and chines in the neighbourhood and along the Bourne valley are in many cases laid out as public gardens. Three miles of sands afford agreeable bathing, and from the West Cliff some magnificent views are to be obtained.

Bourne St. Mary, pa. on the Bourne, N. Hants, 3 N.W. of Whitchurch; ac. 7,746; soil light, chiefly chalky loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter is Trans., and has a curious black marble font, and a 12th-cent. figure of a knight. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. Many flint instruments of the Celtic period have been found in the neighbourhood.

Bourney, pa., Skerrin bar., N.W. co. Tip., Ir., 4 S. of Roscrea; ac. 12,981. The soil is mostly boggy or mountain ground. The pa. church dates from 1778, and there are two Roman Catholic

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bourn (2)	Old North Road (2)	82	785
Bourne (1)	Farnham (2)	38	1260
Bournemouth	Bournemouth East	106	37781

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bourne St. Mary	Hurstbourne (1½)	61	1032
Bourney	Roscrea (4)	78	1487

chapels, also a Society of Friends' meeting-house. *Ballykelly*, *Dangan-sallagh*, *Longford*, and *Mount Frisco* are seats.

Bourn Moor, tp., pa. of Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N. Dur., 4 S.W. of Sunderland; ac. 512.

Bourtie, pa., E. Abers., Sc., 2 S.W. of Old Meldrum; ac. 5,693. The soils consist of a rich yellow loam in the low grounds, and of hard clay, gravel, and iron-mixed sand on the higher areas, all overlying greenstone and trap. The pa. church is old, and there are two curious monuments in the churchyard. A prehistoric fort is traditionally connected with one of the victories of Robert the Bruce. *Barra Castle* is an ancient seat.

Bourton (1), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Stour, pa. of and 3 N.W. from Gillingham (q.v.), N. Dors. The church of St. George, rebuilt 1878–79, is in Perp. style. There were at one time large silk cloth factories in the vil., but they are now closed. An iron foundry and agricultural implement factory employ many persons; there are also two quarries, which supply stone for building purposes.

Bourton (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Shrivenham (q.v.), N.W. Berks., 6½ N.E. of Swindon; ac. 1,260; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. James is in the Dec. style. There are six almshouses of stone, with an endowment. An ancient cross stands in the centre of the vil., and in the neighbourhood many fossils have been found. *B. House*, a fine building with extensive views, is a seat.

Bourton (3), tp., pa. of Much Wenlock (q.v.), S. Salop, 3½ S.W. of Wenlock.

Bourton (4), vil., pa. of Bourton-on-Dunsmore (q.v.), N. Warws., 5½ S.W. of Rugby

Bourton (5), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Wick St. Lawrence (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Bourton (6), ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Buckingham (q.v.), N. Bucks. *B. House*, a Royalist stronghold in the Civil War, was sacked by the Parliamentarians.

Bourton (7), ti., pa. of Bishops Canning (q.v.), N. Wilts., 3½ N.E. of Devizes.

Bourton All Saints, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Cropredy (q.v.), N. Oxon, 3½ N. of Banbury. All Saints' Church, rebuilt 1863, is in E. Eng. and Dec. style. The only part remaining of the original church is the chancel, which has a locker and a plain piscina. There is a lich-gate at the west entrance of the churchyard.

Bourton, Great and Little, tp., pa. of Cropredy (q.v.), N. Oxon, 3 N. of Banbury.

Bourtonhold, ha. forming part of the to. of Buckingham (q.v.), N. Bucks.

Bourton on Dunsmoor (in Domesday "Bartone"), pa. and vil., N. Warws., 5 S.W. of Rugby; ac. 2,520; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, restored 1850, is Gothic, and contains a 13th-cent. font, and a pulpit dated 1607. Much of the land is let in allotments. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bourton on the Hill, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 4½ N.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 2,960; soil loam, overlying oolitic limestone. The church of St. Laurence is Norm. and Perp.; the pillars of the south aisle are Norm., and there is a canopied piscina in the south wall of the chancel. The death of Sir Thomas Overbury by poison in the Tower of London (1613), and the interment here of Sir Nicholas Overbury (1643), with the fact that he was over 100 years of age, are recorded in the register. There are charities in money and land, and a retreat for aged men and women. *B. House* is a seat.

Bourton on the Water, pa. and vil. on the Windrush, E. Gloucs., 5 N.E. of Northleach; ac. 2,416; soil stone-brash and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence is of mixed styles, a part of it having been rebuilt in the last cent., and the remainder restored in 1875; there are sedilia and a piscina in the chancel, and a fine Dec. west window in the north aisle. The Cottage Hospital, a brick building, was erected 1860; there are also charities in money. Near the vil. the remains of a large Roman encampment are still to be seen; Saxon swords, spears, and other weapons were discovered in the neighbourhood in 1860.

Bourtree Bush, vil., pa. of Maryculter (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc., 7 N. of Stonehaven.

Bousfield, ha., pa. of and near Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd.

Boustead, tp., pa. of Burgh-by-Sands, E. Cumb., 7 N.W. of Carlisle.

Bouth, pl., pa. of Colton (q.v.), N. Lancs., 5 N.E. of Ulverston.

Bovedy, pl., pa. of Tamlaght O'Crilly (q.v.), E. co. Londy., Ir., 4 W. of Kilrea.

Boveney, tp., pa. of Burnham (q.v.), S. Bucks., 2 W. of Eton: ac. 480. It contains a chapel-of-ease. *B. Court* is a seat.

Bovenhill, ha., pa. of Tettenhall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 1 N.W. of Wolverhampton.

Boveridge, ti., pa. of and 1¼ N.E. from Cranborne (q.v.), N.E. Dors. There are almshouses for five aged persons.

Boverton, ha., pa. of Lantwit-Major (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 4 S. of Cowbridge. Roman coins have been found, and there remain two camps, and part of Jestyn ap Gwrgan's castle.

Bovevagh, pa. and ha. on the Roe, Keenaght bar., Mid co. Londy., Ir., 4 N. of Dungiven; ac. 18,003. It is a fertile and well-cultivated tract. A valuable building stone is quarried. Linen is manufactured in a small way. The pa. church is a modern structure. A monastery, founded by St. Columba, was destroyed by the Danes. *Ardenariff*, *Ballyharrigan*, and *Streth House* are seats.

Bovey, Little, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Bovey Tracey (q.v.), E. Dev.

Bovey, North, pa. and vil. on the West Teign, E. Dev., 2 S.W. of Moreton Hampstead; ac. 5,239; soil peaty, overlying granite. The church of St. John the Baptist is a structure of granite in the Perp. style; the chancel has an old oak screen. On

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bourn Moor	Fence Houses (1)	257	1362
Bourtie	Old Meldrum (2)	550	454
Bourton (1), eccl. pa.	Gillingham (3½)	105	761
Bourton (1), tp.	Gillingham (3½)	105	782
Bourton (2)	Shrivenham (½)	72	260
Bourton All Saints	Banbury (3)	77	449
Bourton, Gt. and L.	Banbury (3)	77	449
Bourton on D'moor	Birdingbury (¾)	89	311
Bourton on the Hill	Moreton-in-M. (1¾)	91	506
Bourton on the W.	Bourton on the W.	91	1127
Boveney	Windsor (2)	21	402
Bovevagh	Kilrea (4)	143½	2753
Bovey, North	Moreton H'pstd. (2)	222	417

the vil. green is an ancient and rude granite cross; and Grims-pound, near this pa., is a curious circle of stones, originally forming the enclosure of a walled vil. In the pa. are several disused tin mines.

Bovey Tracey, pa. and vil. (formerly a bor.), E. Dev., 6 S.E. of Moreton Hampstead; ac. 7,491; soil light loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas à Becket, built, according to tradition, as an act of penance, by Sir William de Tracey, one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket, but nearly destroyed by fire 150 years after, is Perp., and contains a screen, restored 1887, with panels having painted figures, apparently representing the king and St. Thomas à Becket; the chancel has altar-tombs with canopies. St. John's is a chapel-of-ease in Gothic style; the chancel is beautifully decorated, and there is a sculptured reredos. The Devon House of Mercy for the reception of fallen women was established here in 1861, and in connection with this house is the St. Gabriel's Mission for work among the poor. The town was attacked in January, 1646, by Cromwell, when the Royalists suffered defeat. There are lignite works, and bricks and drain-pipes are made here, as well as a special kind of pottery named "Chudleigh ware." *Parke* is a seat.

Bovingdon, pa. and vil., W. Herts., 3 S.E. of Berkhampstead; ac. 3,958; soil mixed, overlying chalk. The church of St. Lawrence, rebuilt 1856, is in Gothic style; there is a carved effigy of a knight in full armour, probably of the 14th cent.; and there are some 17th-cent. and more modern brasses. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a Roman camp and villa.

Bovisand, a small bay on the eastern side of Plymouth Sound, S. Dev., 3 S.E. of Plymouth.

Bow (1), or **Nymet Tracey,** pa. and large vil. on the Yeo, N. Dev., 15 N.W. of Exeter; ac. 2,740; soil red sandstone and clay. The church of St. Bartholomew, one of the three churches built in this county by Sir William de Tracey in expiation of the murder of Thomas à Becket, is principally E. Eng.; a carved oak screen separates the nave from the chancel. The church of St. Martin, at Broad Nymet, is in E. Eng. style. The Congregationalists and Plymouth Brethren have places of worship here. *Collitons*, *Gratton House*, *Hill Down Manor*, and *Freedown House* are seats.

Bow (2), or **Stratford-le-Bow,** pa. on the Lea, in the Tower Hamlets group, Middx., 3 E. of St. Paul's. B. Bridge, between Whitechapel Church and Stratford, crosses over the principal stream of the Lea (which here splits into several streams), and is said to have first been built by Queen Matilda. A Roman road crossed here, as is evident from the name Stratford. At Bromley, near by, was the priory mentioned by Chaucer as the place where the gentle prioress learnt her French. The church of St. Mary was first a chapel-of-ease to Stepney, but was made a pa. church in 1719. It stands in the middle of the road, and a little west of it is the B. and Bromley Institute, the ground floor of which forms a station of the North London Railway.

Bow and Arrow Castle, a pentagonal tower on the coast of Dors., 1½ N.E. of Portland Bill. It is situated on a crag 300 ft. high, and was built by William Rufus.

Bow and Bromley, one of the seven parl. divs. of the Tower Hamlets (q.v.). It returns one member.

Bowbank, ha., pa. of Romald Kirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 10 N.W. of Barnard Castle.

Bowbeat, one of the Moorfoot Hills (2,049 ft.), pa. of Temple (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 4¾ N.E. of Peebles.

Bow Beech, ha., pa. of Chiddingstone (q.v.), W. Kent, 6 W. of Tunbridge.

Bowbridge, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 W. of Askrigg.

Bow Brook, affl. of the Calne. It marks the boundary between Dorset and Somerset.

Bowcombe, ha., pa. of Carisbrooke (q.v.), I. of W., Hants, 2½ S.W. of Newport. B. Down is a picturesque valley in the neighbourhood.

Bowd, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Harpford (q.v.), E. Dev.

Bowden (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Roxbs., Sc., 3 S. of Melrose; ac. 7,667; soil various, overlying porphyritic trap. The pa. church, a very old building, is the burial-place of the Dukes of Roxburghe, and there is a Free church and several public schools. The vil. contains an ancient stone market cross, a modern fountain of graceful design, and two square towers of great antiquity. An old military road, flanked by three fortified camps, may still be traced. Holydean Castle, founded 1530 and destroyed 1760, is now represented by a vault only, and the adjoining chapel has been entirely swept away. Thomas Aird, the poet, was a native. *Cavers Carre*, *Kippelaw*, and *Linthill* are seats.

Bowden (2), hill (749 ft.), pa. of Torphichen (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 2 S.W. of Linlithgow. It is crowned by the remains of an ancient circular fortified camp.

Bowden (3), ha., pa. of and ¼ S. from Stratton (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Bowden Edge, tp., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Chapel-en-le-Frith (q.v.), N. Derbys.

Bowden, Great, pa. and tp. on the Welland and the Grand Union Canal, S. Leics., adjoining Market Harborough; ac. 3,120. The Dec. church of SS. Peter and Paul formerly contained three altars; the three piscinæ still remain; there is a fresco of the Last Judgment, and the steps of the rood-loft and part of a rood-screen have been discovered.

Bowden, Little, pa. and vil. on the Welland, S. Leics. (formerly Northants), adjoining Market Harborough; ac. 1,347; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng. and Dec. The rectory house is of the 17th cent.

Bowdon, pa. and tp., Mid Chesh., 9 S. of Manchester; ac. of pa. 20,254 (water 164), of tp. 850. The pa. church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, first erected during Saxon times, was rebuilt in 1860 in the Trans. style between the Dec. and Perp. periods; the south or Dunham chapel has some fine mural monuments; in the north or Warrington chapel is

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bovey Tracey	Bovey	215	2422
Bovingdon	Boxmoor (2¼)	24	1056
Bow (1)	Bow (1)	188	724
Bow (2)	.....	.....	40365
Bow and Bromley	.....	.....	88418
Bowden (1)	St. Borwells (2)	356	694
Bowden, Great, pa.	Market Harboro' (1)	83	4390
Bowden, Great, tp.	Market Harboro' (1)	83	2259
Bowden, Little	Market Harboro' (½)	83	1516
Bowdon, pa.	Altrincham and B.	186	27191
Bowdon, tp.	Altrincham and B.	186	2792

a monument with recumbent effigies; the chancel contains some modern brasses. There are some charities devoted to educational purposes.

Bowent, or **Colledge,** affl. of the Glen, N. Northumb., rises in the Cheviots, and joins the Glen near Kirk Newton. It is seven miles long, and affords trout fishing.

Bower (1), pa. and ha., N.E. Caith., Sc., 11½ N.W. of Wick; ac. 19,677; soils loam, stiff clay, and moss, overlying Old Red Sandstone. The pa. church dates from the 17th cent., and there is a Free church. There are two ancient forts, several brochs, and a monolith called Stone Lud. *Barrock House*, *Sackville House*, and *Stempster House* are seats.

Bower (2), estate, pa. of Spott (q.v.), E. Haddings., Sc., 1¾ S.S.W. of Dunbar. *B. House* is a seat.

Bower (3), ruined castle on the Clyde, opposite Roberton, pa. of Wandell Lamington (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc. It was a favourite hunting-lodge of James V.

Bower Ashton, ha., pa. of Long Ashton (q.v.), E. Somerset, 2½ S.W. of Bristol.

Bower Chalk, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 7 S.W. of Wilton; ac. 2,966; soil chalk and greensand, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Trinity is in the E. Eng. style. There appears to have been a Roman camp here, and on the downs are barrows.

Bowerdale, glen descending to the middle of Wast Water, W. Cumb., 10 W.S.W. of Egremont. It is two miles long, and presents some fine scenery.

Bower, East, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from the to. of Bridgwater, W. Somerset.

Bower Heaton, ha., pa. of Martock (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2 N.E. of South Petherton.

Bowerhope Law, hill (1,570 ft.) on St. Mary's Loch, pa. of Ettrick (q.v.), S.W. Selks., Sc., 4 N.W. of Ettrick church. It has been celebrated in song by Hogg.

Bowers, pl., pa. of Standon (q.v.), N.W. Staffs., 4 N. of Eccleshall.

Bowers Gifford, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 7 S.E. of Billericay; ac. 2,201, foreshore 35; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is Perp.; a mutilated brass, with the head of the effigy and the inscription missing, dates from 1348. This pa. belonged to Westminster Abbey before the time of the Domesday survey.

Bowershall, vil., pa. of and 2¼ N. from Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc. Loch Fitty is in the neighbourhood.

Bower, West, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from the to. of Bridgwater, W. Somerset.

Bowes, pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Barnard Castle; ac. of pa. 19,430, of tp. 16,958; soil various. The cruciform church of St. Giles, restored 1865, is Norm., and contains piscinæ in the chancel and vestry; among other antiquities in the church are a Roman altar, and a Saxon font upon the shaft of a Roman altar. There is an endowed grammar school for 24 boys, to which is attached an elementary school for 80. A Roman road runs through the vil., and here was the Roman station *Lavatræ*. Some Roman baths have been discovered, which, according to an inscription, were dedicated to the goddess Fortune by the First Cohort of the Thracians, who restored them after they had been burnt. There are also the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Alan Earl of Richmond towards the end of the 12th cent. Near B., on the North Eastern Railway, is the highest passenger line in England, at 1,378 ft. above sea-level.

Bowes Cross, ha., pa. of and 1¾ E. from Bowes (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Bowes Park, eccl. pa., taken out of the pas. of Southgate and Tottenham (q.v.), Middx. The modern (1874) church of St. Michael is in E. Eng. style; the chancel has sedilia, and the marble reredos represents the Last Supper.

Bow Fell, mountain (2,960 ft.), Borrowdale, W. Cumb., 4 N.W. of Wast Water. It forms a very conspicuous object in the landscape viewed from Windermere and Esthwaite Water.

Bow Hill (702 ft.), W. Sussex, 5 N.W. of Chichester.

Bowholm, vil. near the Esk, pa. of and adjoining Canonbie (q.v.), E. Dumfs., Sc.

Bowhouse, vil., pa. of Cambusnethan (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 4¼ N.E. of Wishaw.

Bowithick, pl., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Altarnon (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Bowland, estate on the Gala, pa. of Stow (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc., 3 S.E. of Stow. *B. House* is a seat.

Bowland Bridge, ha., pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), S.W. Westmd., 6½ W.S.W. of Kendal.

Bowland Forest, High, tp. on the Hodder, pa. of Slaidburn (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 10 N.W. of Clitheroe; ac. 19,750.

Bowland Forest, Low, tp. on the Hodder, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Clitheroe; ac. 5,497, water 62.

Bowland, Little, tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N. Lancs., 6 N.W. of Clitheroe. *Fair Oak House* is a seat.

Bowld, ha., pa. of Idbury (q.v.), N.W. Oxon., 5½ N.W. of Burford.

Bowlee, pl. with school, pa. of and 2½ miles from Middleton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Bowlees, affl. of the Tees, S. Dur., 2½ miles above Middleton-in-Teesdale. It is 5 miles long.

Bowley, tp., pa. of Bodenham (q.v.), Mid Herefords., 4½ S.E. of Leominster.

Bowling (1), tp. and vil., pa. of and 1 S. from Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,561. There are extensive ironworks here. *B. Hall* is a venerable and stately building situated on an eminence.

Bowling (2), vil. on the Clyde, pa. of Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Dumbarton. It has a shipbuilding industry, and considerable trade by river, canal, and railway. There is a distillery here, and in the neighbourhood is a valuable stone quarry. B. is becoming a fashionable summer and invalid resort. *Auchentorlie House*, *Dunglass Castle*, and *Glenarbuck* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bower (1)	Bower	740	1506
Bower Chalk	Dinton (4)	92	461
Bowers Gifford	Pitsea (1½)	27	183
Bowes, pa.	Bowes	255	737
Bowes, tp.	Bowes	255	652
Bowes Park	Bowes Park	6	5309
Bowland Forest, H.	Clitheroe (10)	221	229
Bowland Forest, L.	Clitheroe (8)	221	242
Bowland Little	Clitheroe (8)	221	98
Bowling (1)	Bowling	191	33318
Bowling (2)	Bowling	414	803

Bowlish, ha. with school, pas. of Shepton Mallet and Pilton (q.v.), Mid Somerset, ½ w. of Shepton Mallet.

Bowmont Water, affl. of the Glen, N. Northumb. It rises among the Cheviots in Scotland, and flows 12 miles to the Glen at Kirk Newton.

Bowmore, seaport on Loch Indal, pa. of Kilarrow and Kilmeny (q.v.), Islay island, W. Args., Sc., 3 S.W. of Bridgend. It is the chief to. of the island. The pa. church is a round building with a spire, and there is a Free church, a Baptist chapel, and a public school. It is a fairly prosperous place, with a distillery and a considerable shipping trade. Three annual fairs and important horse markets are held. *Islay House* is a seat.

Bowness (1), pa. on the Solway Firth, N.W. Cumb., 12 N.W. of Carlisle; ac. 1,191, foreshores 10,553. The soil is of moderate quality, overlying Permian strata. The church of St. Michael is a substantial but plain building. The Roman station of *Tunnocelum* stood here, and formed the western termination of the Wall of Severus; traces of the latter are still visible, as are parts of a military road of that period. Many Roman remains have been discovered here.

Bowness (2), vil., pa. of Windermere (q.v.), W. Westmd., 8 N.W. of Kendal. It is a great pleasure resort on the east bank of Windermere, opposite Belle Isle. The vil. has a school for boys and girls, endowed with £96 a year (the foundation-stone was laid by the poet Wordsworth), a free museum containing natural curiosities of the locality, a mechanics' institute, and hydropathic establishments. *Bell Field, Burnesides, Craig Foot, Ferney Green, Quarry How,* and *Storr's Hall* are seats.

Bowness (3), peninsula adjoining Bassenthwaite vil., on Bassenthwaite Water, pa. of Bassenthwaite (q.v.), W. Cumb.

Bowness (4), ha. and crag, on the N. side of Ennerdale Water (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 S. of Lowes Water.

Bow of Fife, pl., pa. of and within 3 miles from Cupar (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc.

Bowood (1), lib., N.W. Wilts., 2 S.W. of Calne; ac. 969; soil mostly sandy, overlying clay. This dis. at one time formed part of a favourite hunting-ground of James I., the royal forest of Pewsham, and when disafforested passed to the Petty family, the ancestors of the present owner, the Marquess of Lansdowne, who has his seat here. *B.* has been largely added to at different times, so that it does not form a regular and consistent whole; it contains a fine gallery of paintings, and stands in extensive grounds, in which is a large lake and a mausoleum. *B. House* and *Queenwood* are seats in the dis.

Bowood (2), ti., pa. of Netherbury (q.v.), W. Dors., 2 S.W. of Beaminster.

Bowriefauld, vil., pa. of Dunnechen (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., about 5 S.E. of Forfar.

Bowscale, tp. on the Caldew, pa. of Greystoke (q.v.), W. Cumb., 9 N.E. of Keswick; ac. 1,262. Part of the surface is mountainous, including B. Fell; and B. Tarn is a small lake fabled to contain two immortal fish, celebrated by Wordsworth.

Bowsden, tp., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Lowick (q.v.), N. Northumb.

Bow-Street, vil., pa. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 2 N. of Aberystwith.

Bowthorpe (1), pa. on the Yare, S. Norf., 3 W. of Norwich; ac. 645; soil sandy and light, overlying various. The church of St. Michael is in ruins, only the walls remaining.

Bowthorpe (2). [MENTHORPE-W.-BOWTHORPE.]

Bowthwaite, ha., pa. of Kirkby Malzeard (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., ½ E. of Ramsgill.

Box (1), pa. and large vil., watered by B. brook, N.W. Wilts., 5 N.E. of Bath; ac. 4,404; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas of Canterbury was erected 1200 and restored 1713. There is a Wesleyan chapel in the vil., and a Free Methodist chapel at B. Hill. The charities amount to more than £400 a year. Bathstone is quarried at B. Hill, and in the vil. are breweries, malthouses, and a tallow factory. A little east of the vil. is the famous B. tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, nearly two miles long, 30 ft. high, and 30 ft. from side to side. *Ashley Manor* is a seat.

Box (2), ha., pa. of and ½ w. from Minchinhampton (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Box (3), affl. of the Avon, N. Wilts. It is 14 miles long.

Box End, ha., pa. of Kempston (q.v.), W. Beds., 3 W.S.W. of Bedford.

Boxford (1), pa. and large vil., W. Suff., 6 S.E. of Sudbury; ac. 1,335; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; the north porch has groined ceiling, and presents a good specimen of Dec. woodwork, and the ornamentation of the south porch is elaborate. A grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth has decayed, and its endowments go to providing scholarships. There are brick and tile works, flour mills, gravel pits, malthouses, and a brewery.

Boxford (2), pa. and vil., S. Berks., 4 N.W. of Newbury; ac. 2,807; soil gravel and chalk, overlying loam and chalk. The church of St. Andrew is an ancient structure, and contains a monument with black marble slab to James Anderton, rector (1672). The Berkshire Quaker, Oliver Sampson, repeatedly imprisoned for refusing to pay tithes, used to live here in a cottage which is still shown. A supposed Roman road is called Hangmanstone Lane, and the name is accounted for by the story that here a sheepstealer carrying his plunder by its hind legs round his neck, sat down on the boundary stone of the pa., and, slipping down, was strangled by the struggling sheep. Variants of the story are found in many other places. [HANGMAN.]

Boxgrove (in Domesday "Bosgrave"), large pa. and vil., S.W. Sussex, 3½ N.E. of Chichester; ac. 3,677; soil mixed loam. The originally cruciform church of SS. Mary and Blaize, restored 1864 (in a great measure destroyed), is Trans. Norm., Dec., and Perp.; it was founded by Robert de Haia (*temp.* Henry I.) and formed part of the Benedictine priory of B., and a Perp. doorway on the north led into a cloister to the refectory and cells; some

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bowmore	Glasgow	400	848
Bowness (1)	Bowness	316	1322
Bowscale	Troutbeck (4)	291	23
Bowthorpe (1)	Norwich (3½)	114	58

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Box (1)	Box	102	2360
Boxford (1)	Sudbury (6)	59	682
Boxford (2)	Newbury (4)	53	549
Boxgrove	Drayton (3)	68	699

altar-tombs had brasses, and a monument (1752) represents a Countess of Derby sitting under an oak and relieving poor travellers; at the restoration some ornamental floor-tiles were found, and these are now in the south aisle. The Countess of Derby founded (1741) a hospital for twelve old women, and a school for boys and girls, with free clothing and education. *Goodwood Park*, of about 2,000 ac., is noted for its beautiful situation, its fine trees, and its annual races. Among the trees in the park are some fine cedars of Lebanon, and two large cork-trees. In High Wood is a fine chestnut avenue, and a temple containing the Minerva and Neptune slab found (1731) at Chichester. Rook's Hill is an old round camp with double vallum and deep fosse; in the centre are traces of a small building of flint and mortar. The ruins of Halnaker House, in Halnaker Park (a part of Goodwood), are interesting as a specimen of Perp. domestic architecture; what little is left is now occupied by cottagers.

Box Hill (596 ft.), Mid Surrey, 1 N.E. of Dorking; a point in the chalk range of the North Downs

Box Hill.

commanding an extensive view of the fine country surrounding the Surrey hills. It is in places densely wooded, the most abundant tree being the box. On the north-west brow is the grave of a major who died in 1800, and was, by his own desire, buried head downwards.

Boxley, pa. and vil. Mid Kent, 2 N.E. of Maidstone; ac. 5,761; soil mixed chalk, sand, ragstone, and gravel. The church of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints, repaired 1876, is E. Eng. with Perp. tower; there is a five-leaved piscina in the south aisle, and a stoup near the south door. B. Abbey, of which some relics remain, was founded (1146) by William de Ypres, Earl of Kent, in atonement for burning the Abbey of Wherwell, Hants; the monks came from Clairvaux. Part of Penenden Heath is now a recreation ground for Maidstone. *Park House* and *Vinters*, with park, are seats.

Boxmoor, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of and 2 S.W. from Hemel Hempstead (q.v.). W. Herts. The church of St. John the Evangelist, rebuilt 1874, is in E. Eng. style. The Public Hall, built 1889–90, is in the domestic style of the 17th cent.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Boxley	Maidstone (3)	40	1562
Boxmoor	Boxmoor	24	4219
Boxted (1)	Cavendish (4)	65	249
Boxted (2)	Colchester (2)	52	769
Boxwell and L.	Charfield (8)	203	266

Boxted (1), pa., W. Suff., 8 N.W. of Sudbury; ac. 1,367; soil and subsoil mixed. The church (dedication unknown) is an ancient flint building, and contains monuments and tablets to the Poley family. *B. Hall*, in a park of 90 ac., is an old moated house.

Boxted (2), pa. on the Stour, N.E. Essex, 5½ N. of Colchester; ac. 3,166, water 11; soil mixed, overlying loam. The church of St. Peter is Norm., and contains several monuments, one of them dated 1600. Included in the charities are almshouses for two persons. *B. House* and *The Lodge* are seats.

Boxwell and Leighterton, pa. and vil., W. Glouc., 4½ S.E. of Wotton-under-Edge; ac. 2,266; soil light loam, overlying oolite and marl. The church of St. Mary (originally dedicated to St. Andrew) is E. Eng., and contains an interesting old font. In a box wood which abounds in flowers there is a spring said to have been sacred to the Virgin. A barrow at B. is surmounted by an upright stone about six feet in height. The *Manor House*, once the court-house of the abbots of Gloucester, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Ralegh, who sold it to the Huntley family; here Prince Rupert spent much time during the Civil War.

Boxworth, pa., W. Cambs., 5 S.E. of St. Ives; ac. 2,521; soil clayey, overlying gault and chalky rock. The church of St. Peter, restored 1869, is Dec., and contains a monument to Dr. Nicholas Saunderson (1759), the celebrated mathematical professor at the Cambridge University.

Boyatt, ti., pa. of Otterbourne (q.v.), W. Hants, 4½ S. of Winchester.

Boycott (1), tp., pa. of Pontesbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 8 S.W. of Shrewsbury.

Boycott (2), ha., pa. of Stowe (q.v.), N.W. Bucks., 2 N.W. of Buckingham.

Boykin, or **Boyken,** burn, E. Dumfs., Sc. It flows in an eastward direction, and falls into the Esk, 3½ N.W. of Langholm.

Boylagh, bar. on the coast, W. co. Don., Ir.; ac. 156,284. It contains parts of four pas., and includes the Aran or Arran islands, and a large number of small islets.

Boyle (1), bar., N. co. Roscom., Ir.; ac. 81,163. It contains nine pas., the to. of B., and part of Carrick-on-Shannon, Lough Key and many smaller loughs, and is traversed by the Longford and Sligo railway. The Shannon forms its eastern boundary.

Boyle (2), pa., tp., and mkt. to. (W. & S.), on the Boyle, crossed by three bridges, Boyle bar., N. co. Roscom., Ir., 24 S.E. of Sligo; ac. 19,618. Part of the soil is excellent, and highly cultivated, but a large area consists of waste and bog, overlying limestone and sandstone, both of which are extensively quarried. There are the pa. church, two Roman Catholic chapels, with Wesleyan and Baptist meeting-houses, infantry barracks, bridewell, market-house, and poor-house. B. was formerly a parl. bor., and returned two members to Parliament. A brisk trade in flax, butter, provisions, and other agricultural produce is carried on. A Cistercian monastery was founded here in the 12th cent., and there

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Boxworth	Swavesey (3)	67	274
Boylagh	.....	.....	20637
Boyle (1)	.....	.....	18777
Boyle (2), pa.	Boyle	108	6134
Boyle (2), tp.	Boyle	108	2464

are very fine ruins of a venerable abbey. Other antiquities include a round tower and a cromlech. Seven annual fairs are held. *Abbeyview*, *Mount Erris*, *Rockingham House*, and *Tangier* are seats.

Boyle (3), river, N. co. Roscom., Ir. It flows out of Lough Gara into Lough Key, from which it issues to fall into the Shannon at Carrick-on-Shannon.

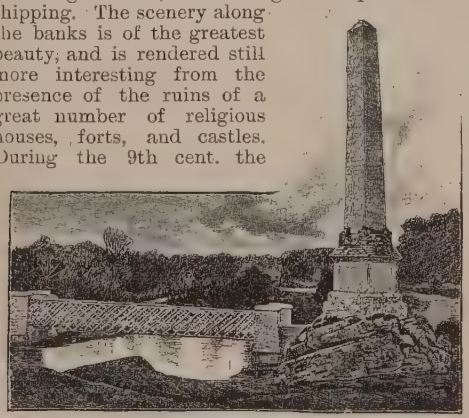
Boylstone, pa. and vil., S.W. Derbys., 7 s. of Ashborne; ac. 1,341; soil rich loam, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is an old building, but considerable alterations were made in 1843–44; the small priest's door, two windows in the chancel, the east window of the south aisle, and the three Pointed arches which divide the south aisle from the nave, are all parts of the original fabric, erected about 1300; the three-light window in the east wall of the chancel is Perp.

Boynag, or **Boynack,** stream, S.W. Abers., Sc. It rises among the Grampians, and falls into the Dee, 4½ miles above the Linn of Dee.

Boyndie, pa. on the coast, N. Banffs., Sc., 3 w. of Banff; ac. 6,945. The soil is mostly light, overlying greywacke, limestone, mica-slate, and hornblende. There are pa. church (1773), Free church, and public school. Antiquities include B. Castle, a ruined church, and several standing stones.

Boyndlie, estate, pa. of Tyrie (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 6 s.w. of Fraserburgh. *B. House* is a seat.

Boyne (1), river, co. Kildare, K. Co., and co. Meath, Ir. This, the largest river in Leinster, rises in the Bog of Allen, and, after a north-east and north-west course, falls into the Irish Sea, 4 miles below Drogheda. The chief towns on its banks are Clonard, Trim, Slane (up to which it is navigable), Drogheda, and Navan (to which it is navigable by canal), and its principal tributaries are the Deel and the Blackwater. A bar at the mouth, marked by three lighthouses, forms a great impediment to shipping. The scenery along the banks is of the greatest beauty, and is rendered still more interesting from the presence of the ruins of a great number of religious houses, forts, and castles. During the 9th cent. the Norsemen sailed up the river, ravaging the country on both sides, but the stream is specially remarkable as the scene of the battle of 1st July, 1690, in which William of Orange defeated James II. The engagement took place principally at Oldbridge, three miles above Drogheda. A pillar 150 ft. high, erected 1736, is a memorial of this event, and is said to occupy the spot where General Schomberg fell. Traces of military works and of batteries, thrown up in anticipation of the engagement, still remain.



The Boyne Obelisk.
(From a Photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.)

Boyne (2), burn, N.E. Banffs., Sc. It has a course of seven miles, and falls into the sea in B. Bay.

Boyne Hill, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Bray (q.v.), E. Berks., partly in Maidenhead bor. The modern (1857) church of All Saints is in E. Eng. style.

Boyne's Mill, estate, pa. of Forgue (q.v.), N.W. Abers., Sc., 9 N.E. of Huntly.

Boynton, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 2¼ W. of Bridlington; ac. 2,613; soil loamy, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Andrew is of various styles, and contains memorials of the Strickland family. A rivulet, the Gipsy Race, flows through the pa., and on a hill near is an observatory called Carnaby Temple. *B. Hall*, in a park, is a seat.

Boyounagh, pa., Ballymoe and Tiaquin bars., N. co. Galway, Ir., 12 N.E. of Tuam; ac. 15,831. The soil is mostly bog. *Ashfield*, *Cloondoyle*, *Keedagh Park*, and *Lakeview* are seats.

Boysack, Chapeltown of, ha. on the coast, pa. of and 2½ miles from Inverkeillor, E. Forfs., Sc.

Boysnope, ha., pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., about 8 s. of Bolton.

Boystown, pa. on the Liffey, Lower Talbotstown bar., N.W. co. Wick., Ir., 3 s. of Blessington; ac. 25,134. Situated in a mountainous dis., the soil is not particularly rich, and overlies granite and slate, both of which are quarried. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and several seats.

Boythorpe (1), pl., pa. of and 1 s.w. from Chesterfield (q.v.), N.E. Derbys.

Boythorpe (2). [Foxholes with Boythorpe.]

Boyton (1), pa. on the Alde, S.E. Suff.; ac. 1,528, foreshore 24; soil light, overlying sand and gravel, with some clay. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt (except tower) and enlarged 1869–70, is in Gothic style. There is an endowment of land (dating from 1740) belonging to almshouses for 12 men and 12 women. The present school for 65 children was built from this endowment. The pa. possesses a reading-room, a library, and a recreation ground.

Boyton (2), pa. on the Wylye, S. Wilts., 2½ S.E. of Heytesbury; ac. 4,578; soil chalky, overlying chalk and flint. The fine E. Eng. church of St. Mary, restored 1860, has a chapel for the Lambert family. There are some small charities. *B. Manor*, standing in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Boyton (3), pa. (extending into S. Dev.), tp., and vil., on the Tamar, E. Cornw., 5 N.W. of Launceston; ac. of pa. 4,954, of tp. 4,154; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Name, restored 1876, is Perp.; in the chancel are the ancient piscina and credence, and there are two piscinæ and a priest's door in the south aisle. The Bude and Launceston Canal passes through the east of the pa.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Boylstone	Sudbury (4)	136	218
Boyndie	Banff (2)	592	2113
Boyne Hill	Maidenhead (1)	24	2889
Boynton	Bridlington (2½)	225	128
Boyounagh	Tuam (12)	131	3399

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Boystown	Sallins (13)	18	2084
Boyton (1)	Woodbridge (7½)	79	223
Boyton (2)	Codford (½)	112	291
Boyton (3), pa.	Tower Hill (4)	218	379
Boyton (3), tp.	Tower Hill (4)	218	342

Boytonrath, pa., Middlethird bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 4 s. of Cashel; ac. 991. The soil is poor. There are ruins of a church and of a castle. *B.* and *Bellevue* are seats.

Bozair, ha., pa. of Stockbury (q.v.), Mid Kent, 7½ S.E. of Rochester.

Bozeat (in Domesday "Bosiete"), pa., S. Northants., 6½ s. of Wellingborough; ac. 2,523; soil stiff loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary has an E. Eng. tower; a Dec. rood-screen divides the body of the church from the chancel; and there are brackets, canopies, and piscinæ at the end of each aisle; the chancel, restored 1873–75, has Perp. side windows, and contains a double piscina. Shoemaking is an important industry.

Braal, or **Brawl,** a modern house on the Thurso, pa. of Halkirk, Mid Caith., Sc., 6 s. of Thurso, used as a private hotel for sportsmen. The name is also given to an old keep never completed, and to a square ivy-clad tower, probably dating from Scandinavian times, and formerly a stronghold of the Earls of Caithness. The river is here spanned by a suspension bridge.

Brabloch, estate in the north-east vicinity of Paisley, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc.

Brabourne, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 6 E. of Ashford; ac. 3,527; soil chalk and loam, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains some 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses; there is a Perp. niche on the south side in a square recess with a piscina, and between two arches in the wall is a small niche with a fine crocketed three-sided canopy, and there is a curious 13th-cent. heart-shrine; in the chancel are a tilting helmet and the remains of a funeral helmet; among the monuments is a Perp. canopied tomb with panelled compartments containing shields, and another (17th cent.) of marble. The pa. has charities of about £91 a year. B. gives the title of baron to the Knatchbull-Hugessen family.

Bracadale, pa. and ha. on Loch B., Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 10 N.E. of Portree; ac. 93,140 (including the islands of Soa, Wia, Haversay, and Oronsay). The coast-line is generally high, the cliffs are perforated by numerous caves, and the inland surface is varied. About 5,000 ac. are arable, the remainder is bog and mountain waste. The pa. church dates from 1831, and there are the Free church, public schools, and two old towers. The loch, containing several islands, runs six miles into the land, and affords safe anchorage.

Braceborough, pa. and vil. on the Glen, S. Lincs., 5 S.W. of Bourn; ac. 2,230; soil loam. The church of St. Margaret is E. Dec. Near the vil. is B. Spa, whose springs, rising in the grounds of a farmhouse, yield daily a million and a half gallons of water, which has a dietetic value, and is also good in some skin diseases. One of the springs has a bath-room built over it. *Shillingthorpe Hall* is a seat.

Bracebridge, pa. and vil. on the Witham, Mid Lincs., 2 S. of Lincoln; ac. 1,482; soil sand, loam, and clay, overlying gravelly clay and sand. The church of All Saints is Norm., E. Eng., and later periods, and has sedilia, piscina, and two squints; the font is Norm., and by the pulpit is an hour-glass-stand. The County Lunatic Asylum, for 680 patients, in large grounds, is in the pa. There is much brick- and tile-making. *Red Hall* is a seat, and Red Hall Farmhouse has an old oak staircase.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Boytonrath	Caher (5)	124	105
Bozeat	Castle Ashby (4)	74	1273
Brabourne	Smeeth (2)	59	765
Bracadale	Strome Ferry (53)	661	920
Braceborough	Braceboro' Spa (1)	91	174
Bracebridge	Lincoln (2)	130	2494

Braceby, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 7 E. of Grantham; ac. 902; soil light, overlying stone. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. and Perp., and there are traces of a south aisle which no longer exists.

Brace Meole, pa. and vil., Mid Salop, about 1½ S. of Shrewsbury; ac. 2,487; soil loam, overlying gravel and sand. The church of the Holy Trinity, built 1867, is in the E. Eng. style, and contains a marble reredos. The hospital was founded in 1844 for nine women, each having a house and garden with an allowance of £2 quarterly. There are other small charities. About 1½ miles from the vil. is Sharpstone Hill, and about 3 miles distant is Lyth Hill, both noted for their scenery.

Bracewell, pa. on the Stockbeck, W.R. Yorks., 9 S.W. of Skipton; ac. 2,025; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael, restored 1847, has some Norm. remains; there is an old slab, raised on steps, on which is carved a floriated cross, and some 15th-, 16th-, and 17th-cent. monuments. On Gildersber and Howber (two small hills to the north of the church) are traces of small quadrangular encampments, supposed to have been constructed by Prince Rupert in 1644. A portion of the old hall (a brick mansion) still remains, and there are also ruins of an older house, where Henry VI. was sheltered by Sir John Tempest after his defeat at Hexham in 1464.

Brackbridge, ha., pa. of Meon Stoke (q.v.), N. Hants, 4 N.E. of Bishop's Waltham.

Bracken, tp. and ha., pa. of Kilnwick-on-the-Wolds (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Great Driffield; ac. 677.

Brackenber, ha., pa. of Shap (q.v.), N.W. Westmd., 8 S.W. of Appleby.

Brackenborough, pa., N. Lincs., 2 N. of Louth; ac. 890; soil loamy, overlying loam and clay. There is no church. A Roman settlement was here. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brackenfield, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Morton (q.v.), E. Derbys., 4 N.W. of Alfreton; ac. 1,551; soil mixed, overlying clay and loam. The ancient chapel of the Holy Trinity, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the vil., is now disused, and a new church of the same name was built in 1856 in the Dec. style; the old Perp. oak screen of Trinity chapel is now placed at the west end of the church. The Alfreton Water Works Company have a large reservoir in the district. *Ogston Hall* is a seat.

Brackenfoot, ha., pa. of Kirkby Overblow (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 W. of Wetherby.

Brackenhill, ha., pa. of Roos (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5½ N. of Patrington.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Braceby	Grantham (6)	105	96
Brace Meole	Shrewsbury (2)	163	1608
Bracewell	Thornton (3)	226	130
Bracken	Driffield (6)	213	25
Brackenborough	Louth (2)	141	66
Brackenfield	Stretton (3)	144	346

Brackenholme-with-Woodhall, tp. on the Derwent, pa. of Hemingbrough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Howden; ac. 1,341. *Woodhall Hall* is a seat.

Brackenthwaite, tp., pa. of Brigham (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5 S. of Cockermouth; ac. 4,395.

Brackhill, vil., pa. of Kilcolmal (q.v.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 9 S. of Tralee.

Brackla, pl., pa. of Cawdor (q.v.), W. Nairns., Sc., 4 S.S.W. of Nairn. There is a distillery here.

Bracklaw, burn, Mid Forfs., Sc. It falls into the South Esk.

Bracklesham Bay, on the west coast of Sussex, 3 W. of Selsey Bill. It is noteworthy from the fact that it gave its name to the B. Beds of the Middle Eocene period. To this formation the curious coloured sands of Alum Bay belong.

Brackletter, vil., pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 9 N.E. of Fort William.

Brackley, pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (W.), on the Ouse, head of a U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., S. Northants, 7 N.W. of Buckingham; ac. 3,300. The church of St. Peter is mostly Dec. and Perp., and has a fine E. Eng. tower. The town, an important place before the Norm. Conquest, received its first charter in the reign of Henry III. It was a staple town for wool (*temp.* Edward II.). The Town Hall, in the middle of the town, erected 1706, was restored and enlarged 1884. Lace manufacture is the principal local industry, and there are two breweries. The Feoffees' estate produces about £300 yearly for the benefit of the poor. Sir Thomas Crewe in 1633 founded and endowed almshouses for six aged widows, who receive £10 yearly. Magdalen College School, founded 1447, was reorganised 1860. The Hospital of St. John was founded about 1150. The chapel, with Trans. Norm. and E. Eng. remains, still exists, was restored 1745, and is now used as a school chapel. The *Manor House*, in Tudor style, was entirely rebuilt 1875–77.

Brackley Castle, ruined stronghold, pa. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn, S.W. Abers., Sc., 1 S. of Ballater. It belonged to the Gordons, one of whom was murdered here, 1666, by Farquharson, of Inverey. The incident forms the subject of an old ballad.

Bracklinn (or **Brackland**) **Falls,** waterfall on the Keltie, pa. of and 1½ N.N.E. from Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. The water has a precipitous leap of 50 ft., and the fall is referred to by Scott in "The Lady of the Lake." The stream is here spanned by a bridge.

Bracklintown, ha., pa. of Clonbern (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 6 N.E. of Tuam.

Brackloon, pl., pa. of Bekan (q v.), E. co. Mayo, Ir., about 5 W. of Castlereagh. It contains a school.

Bracknell, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Warfield and Wingfield (q.v.), E. Berks., 8 S. of Maidenhead. The modern (1851) church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Pointed style. In the pa. are Baptist, Congregationalist, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. The Victoria Hall is used for several public purposes. Being part of Old Windsor Forest, the neighbourhood is picturesque, and contains several seats and parks.

Brackness, estate and promontory, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Stromness (q.v.), Orkney, Sc. The head forms the south-west extremity of Pomona, and in its neighbourhood are the ruins of the residence, erected 1633, of the last Bishop of Orkney.

Bracktullo, wooded knoll, pa. of Kirkden (q.v.), S.E. Forfs., Sc., about 6 S.E. of Forfar. It is an old execution hill, and human bones, beads, and stone coffins have been found in the course of excavations.

Braco (1), vil. on the Knaick, pa. of Muthill (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 7½ S. of Crieff. Here are a chapel-of-ease of the Church of Scotland, a Free church, and a United Presbyterian church. Roman remains occur in the neighbourhood. [ARDOCH (1).]

Braco (2), stream, N. Banffs., Sc. It has a course of 4 miles, and falls into the Isla.

Bracon Ash, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 7 S.W. of Norwich; ac. 794; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is a small Dec. building, with Perp. nave and aisle; the internal decorations are very rich. There are extensive market gardens and forcing-houses. Lord Chancellor Thurlow was born here 1732. B. A. Park is a large and very ancient estate, in which is situated *B. A. Hall*, occupying the site of an older building; *Mergate*, with a fine oak avenue, is an ancient mansion.

Bradan, loch, pa. of and 6½ S.S.E. from Straiton, S.E. Ayrs., Sc. It measures a mile in length by a quarter of a mile wide, and contains two islets, on one of which are the remains of an old castle. It communicates with the Girvan and Loch Lure, and affords fairly good trout-fishing.

Bradbourne, pa., tp., and vil., N. Derbys., 5 N.E. of Ashborne; ac. of pa. 6,253, of tp. 1,445; soil mixed, overlying shale, clay, and limestone. The church of All Saints, restored 1846, is E. Eng. and Perp., with remains of Saxon and Norm. work; the font is formed of a single square block of stone, ornamented with circles enclosing quatrefoils, probable date 1280–1300; there are several monuments to the Buckstone family; the remains of an ancient cross with rudely-carved figures, probably of the 8th cent., have been placed in the church. *B. Hall*, an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Bradbury, tp. and vil. on the Skerne, pa. of Sedgefield (q.v.), S. Dur., 9½ N. of Darlington; ac. 2,110.

Bradda Head, a bold headland, forming the extremity of the north side of Port Erin Bay, I. of M.

Braddan, pa., Middle sheading, S.E. I. of M., containing part of the town of Douglas (q.v.); ac. 11,454; soil poor and thin in north hilly district, in south lowlands fertile and well cultivated (supplies Douglas markets). The name is said to be a corruption of Brandon, Bp. of Man in the 11th cent., and the saint to whom the pa. church is dedicated. The old church dates from the end of

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Brackenholme-w-W.	Howden (4)	183	92
Brackenthwaite	Cockermouth (5)	311	118
Brackley	Brackley	68	2591
Bracknell	Bracknell	32	2220
Bracon Ash	Florden (2)	107	300

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bradbourne, pa.	Ashbourne (5)	152	1075
Bradbourne, tp.	Ashbourne (5)	152	141
Bradbury	Bradbury	242	223
Braddan	Union Mills (1)	279	2972

the 18th cent., and replaces a building said to have been founded 500 years before, of which only the west tower is left. In the churchyard are some Runic crosses, and in a neighbouring field are the remains of a stone circle and avenue. A new and larger church has been erected a little to the north.

Bradden, pa. and vil. on the Tow, S. Northants., 3 W. of Towcester; ac. 1,007; soil stiff loam, overlying stone and gravel. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1858, except portions of the nave and the tower, is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles; a piscina is in the south aisle. The income (of about £58 yearly) from the Slapton, Wappenham, and Bradden estates, is devoted to public uses, education, etc.

Bradenham, pa, Mid Bucks., 4 N.W. of High Wycombe; ac. 968; soil light, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Botolph, partly rebuilt 1863, is Late Dec. with Norm. tower; there is an ancient brass of a priest in chasuble; and in the north chapel, which has some old glass, is an altar-tomb to Baron de la Warr; a marble tablet commemorates Isaac Disraeli and his wife, who are buried in the chancel. B. gave the title of baron to Lord Windsor. *B. House*, near the church, was the residence of Isaac Disraeli, and here B. Disraeli (afterwards Lord Beaconsfield) spent his youth, and went from it to make his first political speech (1832). The third Baron Windsor entertained Queen Elizabeth here on her way from Oxford (1566).

Bradenham, East, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 5 S.W. of East Dereham; ac. 2,330; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is a large building in various styles.

Bradenham, West, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 5½ S.W. of East Dereham; ac. 1,682; soil clay and loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1857, is Perp. and E. Eng.; there is a stone in the chancel with an inscription to Thomas Cayley, rector in the reign of Edward I. *B. Hall* is a red-brick mansion, standing on high ground, surrounded by plantations.

Bradenstoke-cum-Clack, eccl. dis., formed from parts of the civ. pas. of Christian Malford and Lyneham (q.v.), N. Wilts., 7 N. of Calne; ac. 1,000; soil sandy, overlying sand. The modern church of St. Mary is in Gothic style. B. Abbey, now used as a farmhouse, occupies the site of an Augustinian priory, founded in the 12th cent., some parts of which still remain. Within the grounds is a Pilgrim's Well, and a path leads thence to Malmesbury Abbey. In the vil. are the remains of an old stone cross.

Bradeston, vil. (formerly pa., but now divided between Strumpshall and Brundell, the population being added to the latter place), E. Norf., 4 S.W. of Acle. The church of St. Michael, repaired 1874, is a plain ancient structure with flint tower; a portion of the chancel has traces of the Saxon period; there is a brass of 1469, also memorial tablets, and the tower contains a curious fireplace.

Bradfield (1), pa., vil., and head of U., Mid Berks., 7 W. of Reading; ac. 4,346; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The modern church of St. Andrew is in E. Eng. style. St. Andrew's College, founded 1850, and endowed (1859) for 153 commoners (this number is no longer adhered to) and 16 "founder's boys," received a charter in 1862; there is a scholarship of £30 a year for three years, and there are some small prizes. *B. Hall* and *Buckholt* are seats.

Bradfield (2), pa. and vil. on the Stour, N.E. Essex, 3 E. of Manningtree; ac. 2,154, water 553; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1840, is chiefly Perp.; among the numerous tablets in the church is one to Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Kt., who was Master of the Rolls from 1660 to 1667. *Jacques Hall* and *Stour Lodge* are seats.

Bradfield (3), pa., N.E. Norf., 2 N. of North Walsham; ac. 757; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Giles, restored 1864, is Norm. The Congregational chapel, supposed to have been founded 1650, was rebuilt 1872. The North Walsham and Dilham Canal runs through the pa.

Bradfield (4), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Sheffield; ac. 38,425. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1870, is Perp.; in the interior is a Saxon cross, discovered at Lower B., and removed hither in 1886. There is a charity, partly applied to keeping the church in repair; the remainder is expended on education and relief of the poor. Near the church is Bailey Hill, a well-preserved Saxon camp; the Castle Hill is another ancient earthwork. The huge trench called "Bar Dike" is supposed to have been dug by the Britons. On a neighbouring moor is a large cairn, known as "the apronful of stones." A terrible catastrophe occurred here in March, 1864, when, owing to the storminess of the season, the water in the Old Dale Dyke reservoir burst through the embankment and rushed down the Loxley Valley, sweeping away everything in its course, 238 persons being drowned. There are extensive moors in the pa. (which abound in grouse) covering about 10,000 ac.

Bradfield (5), ha., pa. of Uffculme (q.v.), N. Dev., 3 N.E. of Collumpton. *B. Hall* is a fine 16th-cent. mansion, standing in extensive grounds.

Bradfield Combust, pa., N.W. Suff., 5½ S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 818; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints, restored 1869, is Dec.; the aisle contains a double piscina, and also a good Norm. font, and some (probably 14th-cent.) mural paintings were discovered during the restoration; there are in the church monuments and other memorials of the Edwards, Enraght, and Young families. Arthur Young, the celebrated agriculturist, was born at B. *B. Hall* is upon the site of an old hall, burnt 1327, when the manor belonged to the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds. It was this fire which gave the pa. the name of Burnt B., Latinised into B. Combust.

Bradfield Green, small vil. on the Weaver, pa. of and 4 S.W. from Middlewich (q.v.), Mid Chesh.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bradden	Towcester (3)	67	117
Bradenham	West Wycombe (1)	36	152
Bradenham, East	Wendling (3½)	119	314
Bradenham, West	Wendling (3)	119	279
Bradenstoke-cum-C.	Wootton Bassett (5)	83	422
Bradfield (1)	Theale (3)	41	1458
Bradfield (2)	Bradfield	63	736
Bradfield (3)	North Walsham (2)	130	197
Bradfield (4), ec. pa.	Oughty Bridge (3)	167	1549
Bradfield (4), tp.	Oughty Bridge (3)	167	12292
Bradfield Combust	Welnetham (2)	73	130

Bradfield, Low, vil., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Sheffield.

Bradfield St. Clare, pa., N.W. Suff., 5 S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,428; soil clay and loam, overlying same. The church of St. Clare, restored 1874, is E. Eng.; the church possesses a register chest of the early part of the 16th cent. St. Clare Hall, an ancient moated house, once belonging to the abbey of Bury St. Edmunds, is now a farm house.

Bradfield St. George, pa., N.W. Suff., 4 S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,940; soil clay, overlying loam. The church of St. George is in Perp. style. *West Lodge,* in a park of 100 ac., is a seat.

Bradford (1), pa., tp., parl., mun., and co. bor., U. and mkt. to. (M. & TH.), W.R. Yorks., 8 W. of Leeds; ac. of pa. 32,929, of tp. 1,595, of bor. 10,775. The parl. bor. was created 1832 to return two members, but was divided in 1885 into B. Central, B. East, and B. West, each returning one member. The mun. bor., formed 1847, was divided into 15 wards in 1881; it has a commission of the peace, and the corporation, which consists of 15 aldermen and 45 councillors, is urban sanitary authority, and owns the gas and water works. The town, picturesquely situated on hilly ground, is on an affluent of the Aire, and is largely built of stone. Since the introduction of steam, and the development of the factory system, the town has rapidly risen into the first rank of industrial centres. Among the public buildings the town hall (1873), which cost £120,000, and is in French-Gothic style, stands foremost. Royal statues occupy exterior niches; the wood-carving in the council chamber

TECHNICAL COLLEGE, BRADFORD.
(*From a Photograph by Hudson.*)

and the stained-glass skylight are very good, and there is a fine set of bells and sumptuous suites of rooms. Opposite is the Mechanics' Hall (1870), with lecture-rooms and library, which cost £36,000. St. George's Hall (1851–53) was opened by Lord Zetland, and, like the previous building, is in Italian style. The Exchange (1867) cost £40,000; in the hall is a marble statue of Cobden, which was unveiled (1877) by Mr. Bright. The Corporation Market Hall, in Kirkgate and Darley Streets, cost £85,000, and St. James's Wholesale Markets about £150,000. B. has also a technical college (1882), grammar school (re-opened under the new scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners in Jan., 1872), free library (1872), two court houses, five public parks with a total area of 219 ac., and many charities. The Temperance Hall (1837) was the first built in England. The pa. church of St. Peter is Perp., and replaces a Norm. church; the oak roof is very fine; there is a good canopy of tabernacle-work for the font, and a fine monument and group by Flaxman. There are thirty Established churches, and Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, Moravian, Swedenborgian, and Catholic Apostolic places of worship. To the statues of Peel, Oastler, Titus Salt, and Lister, was added one of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster in 1890. Woollen cloths have long been made here, and B. is the centre of the worsted yarn spinning and weaving industry, which has advanced very rapidly. The first mill (built in 1798) aroused the violent antipathy of the old weavers; but there were 70 in 1841, and there are now more than 300. Sir Titus Salt developed the alpaca manufacture in 1833, and mohair was soon after introduced; now 3,000 persons are employed at these mills. Worsted coating and velvet and plush are staple manufactures; machinery of all kinds is made, and there are large iron works at Bowling and Low Moor. There is also a considerable stone trade.

Bradford (2), pa. and vil. on the Tone, W. Somerset, 3½ S.W. of Taunton; ac. 1,782; soil clay, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Giles is chiefly E. Eng., but partly Norm.; in the wall of the south aisle there is the figure of a man in armour, dating from the time of Edward III. *Heatherton Park* is a seat.

Bradford (3), pa. and vil. on the Torridge, N. Dev., 13 S.W. of Bideford; ac. 3,468; soil and subsoil various. The church of All Saints, restored 1860, is of Norm. and later periods; there is a flat mutilated stone bearing the date 1563, and the north aisle retains a piscina and part of an altar stone. In the pa. is a fortified camp, said to be that of Hengist. *Bovacot* and *Dunsland* (the latter built in 1609) are seats.

Bradford (4), tp., pa. of Manchester (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 288. There was a Roman settlement here. The Public Park was opened in 1846.

Bradford (5), tp. on the Blyth, pa. of Bolam (q.v.), S. Northumb., 10 S.W. of Morpeth; ac. 1,093.

Bradford (6), tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb., 3¼ S.E. of Belford; ac. 561.

Bradford (7), ha., pa. of Davenham (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 1½ S.E. of Northwich.

Bradford Abbas, pa. and vil. on the Yeo, N. Dors., 3½ S.W. of Sherborne; ac. 1,139; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, built of freestone, is Perp.; the chancel is separated from the nave by a handsome open screen; the font is

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bradfield St. Clare	Welnetham (1½)	73	216
Bradfield St. George	Welnetham (1½)	73	388
Bradford (1), pa.	Bradford	192	275211
Bradford (1), tp.	Bradford	192	72675
Bradford (1), bor.	Bradford	192	216361
Bradford, Central	.....	.....	65847
Bradford, East	.....	.....	79545
Bradford, West	.....	.....	70969
Bradford (2)	Wellington (3½)	165	444
Bradford (3)	Holsworthy (5)	218	482
Bradford (4)	Manchester (1)	183	19981
Bradford (5)	Angerton (4)	295	32
Bradford (6)	Lucker (2½)	320	54
Bradford Abbas	Yeovil (2)	123	523

a rich example of Perp. work and of unusual form. There are two foundation schools. *Wyke* (1 E.) is a farm supposed to have been a mansion of the Abbot of Sherborne.

Bradford-on-Avon, pa., U. and mkt. to. (S.), on the Avon, and on the Kennet and Avon Canal, W. Wilts., 9 S.E. of Bath; ac. 10,074. The church of the Holy Trinity is a handsome Norm., E. Eng., and Perp. building, and contains a considerable number of monumental memorials, the oldest of which are an effigy of a female figure (1280–1300), and a mutilated recumbent figure of a cross-legged knight in the chancel; there are two monumental brasses and several mural tablets. In the churchyard, opposite the south door of the chancel, is an ornamented tomb, probably 15th-cent. work, supposed to have been originally a "Dole-stone." Christ Church is an eccl. pa., formed in 1843; the church, in the Perp. style, was built 1840. B. takes its name from the "broad ford" over the Avon, and is prettily situated at the eastern extremity of the valley of the Avon, its buildings rising one above the other in picturesque confusion up the steep slopes and terraces of the valley. The Avon is here crossed by two bridges of ancient date—one with nine arches, and upon which there is a building, supposed to have been a chapel, containing the image of the patron saint; the other, called

St. Lawrence, Bradford-on-Avon.
(*From a Photograph by R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.*)

Barton Bridge, has four arches. The town hall, a handsome building, is in Elizabethan style, and stands, with the market house, in the centre of the town. *Kingston House* (probably erected between 1590 and 1620) is the most beautiful specimen of domestic architecture in the town. The Saxon church of St. Lawrence, close to the pa. church, is one of the most interesting specimens yet remaining of pre-Norm. work; it was built by Aldhelm in the 8th cent., and called *ecclesiola* by William of Malmesbury; it consists of a chancel, nave, and north porch. Up to 1857 the existence of this church was unsuspected; the building was certainly known to be ancient, but its character had been forgotten; the nave was divided into two storeys, and part of it used as a free school. The credit of the discovery is due to the then vicar, who, when looking down the building from Tory Hill, detected a peculiar arrangement of the roof, which, he felt sure, indicated remote date and ecclesiastical purpose. The Hermitage or Tory Chapel, on Tory Hill, just above the "Lady Well," is a small Perp. chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; the chantry house dates from the 15th or 16th cent. B. is a noted place for the woollen manufacture, which was carried on as early as the time of Edward I. Anthony Methuen, who introduced spinners from Holland in the 17th cent., greatly improved the manufacture of broadcloth. There are two almshouses—one for four poor men, the other for four poor women.

Bradford Peverell, pa. and vil., pleasantly situated in a valley on the Frome, S. Dors., 3 N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 2,700; soil chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1850, is in Dec. Gothic style; the east window is for the most part made up of pieces of broken glass from New College, Oxford; a north window of the nave is filled with stained glass, and bears the arms and motto of William of Wykeham. In the churchyard is the base of a stone cross. *B. P. House* is a seat.

Bradford, West, tp. and small vil. on the Ribble, pa. of Mitton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N. of Clitheroe; ac. 1,955. *Eaves Hall,* in extensive grounds, is a seat.

Bradgate, ha., pa. of Kimberworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 W. of Rotherham.

Bradgate Park, formerly a pa., N.W. Leics., 6 N.W. of Leicester. In the park is the reservoir (140 ac.) of the Leicester Water Works Company. Ruins of a mansion in the park mark the site of a former seat of the Grey family. Lady Elizabeth Woodville used to live at the Manor House.

Bradholme, ha., pa. of and near Thorne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Bradiford, vil., pa. of Pilton (q.v.), N. Dev., 1 N. of Barnstaple.

Brading, pa. and to., I. of W., Hants, 4 S. of Ryde; ac. 8,273, water 33, tidal water and foreshore 1,336; soil sandy loam, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary is Trans. Norm. to E. Eng., and stands, traditionally, on the spot where, in 686, St. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, raised the Cross; the chancel retains a square-headed piscina, and a Trans. stoup removed from the porch; there is also an incised slab with effigy; in the north chapel are two altar-tombs ornamented with tracery and roses; the south chapel contains several very fine tombs of the Oglander family, and on the floor are some large inscribed slabs. In the churchyard are several ancient altar-tombs, and close to the path at the east end of the church is the grave of "Little Jane," the "Young Cottager"; there are also the remains of a cross, with the shaft inscribed "I.W. 1714." The town hall was rebuilt 1875–76, and rests on the south side on open arches, and within are kept the ancient stocks and whipping-post. The Rev. Legh Richmond, M.A., author of the "Annals of the Poor," was curate here from 1797 to 1805. B. Down commands an extensive view. In 1880 near here the foundations of a Roman villa were discovered, and have proved to be one of the most important remains of the kind in the kingdom. Several Roman coins and pieces of pottery have been found.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Popu-lation.
Bradford-on-A., pa.	Bradford-on-Avon	97	7687
Bradford-on-A., to.	Bradford-on-Avon	97	4943
Bradford Peverell	Dorchester (3)	135	368
Bradford, West	Clitheroe (2)	221	314
Brading	Brading	84	8994

Bradle, ti., pa. of Church Knowle (q.v.), S.E. Dors., 1 W. of Corfe Castle.

Bradley (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Derbys., 2 E. of Ashborne; ac. 2,374; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints is Dec.; the east window of the chancel has three lights, and the three windows on each side of the nave are good examples of Dec. work; there is a fine 14th-cent. circular font, the stem having the appearance of the upper part of a clustered pile, and the bowl being divided into eight compartments by round-headed trefoil arches. There is a wooden mural memorial of the Knivetons, about 300 years old, and gaudily painted; and the arms of the Meynells are in the chancel. Thomas Bancroft the poet lived here in the 17th cent. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bradley (2), pa. and vil., N. Hants, 6½ S. of Basingstoke; ac. 975; soil light, overlying chalk or gravel. The church of All Saints was nearly rebuilt 1876. There are remains of an old castle, called *Hurst Castle* or *B. Castle*, in B. Woods.

Bradley (3), pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 2 S.W. of Great Grimsby; ac. 1,648; soil silt and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Margaret is partly Norm.

Bradley (4), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Wolverhampton and Ledgley (q.v.), W. Staffs. The modern (1868) church of St. Martin is in E. Eng. style.

Bradley (5), tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 887.

Bradley (6), ti., pa. of Cumnor (q.v.), N. Berks., 4½ N.W. of Abingdon.

Bradley (7), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Frodsham (q.v.), W. Chesh.

Bradley (8), ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Wotton-under-Edge (q.v.), W. Glouces.

Bradley (9), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Bovey Tracey (q.v.), E. Dev.

Bradley (10), ha., pa. of Medbourne (q.v.), S. Leics., 2½ N.W. of Rockingham.

Bradley (11), ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Huddersfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Bradley Field. [Underbarrow and Bradley Field.]

Bradley, Great, pa. on the Stour, S. Suff., 6 N. of Haverhill; ac. 2,278; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary, repaired 1864, is in Perp. style.

Bradley Green, vil., pa. of Biddulph (q.v.), N. Staffs., 6½ N. of Hanley.

Bradley in the Moors, small pa., N. Staffs., 4 S.E. of Cheadle; ac. 676; soil loam, overlying loam and rock. The church of All Saints was built 1750.

Bradley, Little, pa., S.W. Suff., 5 N. of Haverhill; ac. 958; soil mixed, overlying same. The church of All Saints, restored 1879, is Norm., with round tower; there is a monument to Richard Schunter (1540), and a brass to John Daye, printer (1584).

Bradley Manor, ha., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Wolverhampton (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Bradley Mills, ha., pa. of Kirkheaton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Huddersfield.

Bradley near Stafford, pa. and vil., W. Staffs., 4 S.W. of Stafford; ac. 5,594, water 36; soil strong marl, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Dec.; there are many fragments of old stained glass in the windows. The Free Grammar School has an endowment of £200 a year, and is managed by trustees.

Bradley, North, pa., tp., and vil., N. Wilts., 2 S. of Trowbridge; ac. 4,036; soil clay, overlying same. The church of St. Nicholas, restored about 1863, is of various periods, and has a Norm. tower; the church contains a splendid monument (1480) to Lady Emma, mother of John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, and a number of mural monuments to the Long family, and to John Trenchard the author (d. 1723); there is a curious Gothic font.

Bradleys Both, tp., pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ S.E. of Skipton; ac. 1,951.

Bradley, West, pa., Mid Somerset, 4 S.E. of Glastonbury; ac. 1,449; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church (dedication uncertain), restored 1874, is Late Dec. and Perp.; a turret remains on the north side, which contained the staircase leading to the rood-loft; the first stage of the tower has a vaulted roof, and there is a mutilated piscina. The tithe-barn is believed to have been built by the Abbot of Glastonbury at the end of the 15th cent.

Bradmore, pa. and vil., S. Notts., 7 S. of Nottingham; ac. 1,220; soil strong clay, overlying gravel. Only the tower and spire now remain of the church, which was burnt down.

Bradney, tp., pa. of Worfield (q.v.), S. Salop., 3½ N.E. of Bridgnorth.

Bradninch, pa. and vil. (formerly a bor.), N. Dev., 2 S.W. of Collumpton; ac. 4,351; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Dionysius or Denys, partially rebuilt 1841, is Later Perp.; there is a fine 16th-cent. panelled screen with quaint representations of "the Annunciation" and "the Salutation," adorned with figures and allegorical groups; the porch windows contain figures of St. George and St. Denys. Charities amounting to £103 are distributed yearly. B. was the head-quarters of Charles I. and his army on two occasions in 1644, and the Manor House has a bedroom in which Charles I. is said to have slept. Courts leet and baron are held here half-yearly for the Duchy of Cornwall. In the pa. are two paper-mills. The *Manor House*, which contains some richly-carved oak rooms of Elizabethan time, is a seat.

Bradnop and Cawdry, tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs.; ac. 2,568. *Ashenhurst* is an ancient seat.

Bradnor. [Barton, Bradnor, and Rushock.]

Bradpole (in Domesday "Bradepolle"), pa., partly

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bradley (1)	Ashbourne (2½)	152	217
Bradley (2)	Alton (6)	47	69
Bradley (3)	Grimsby (2½)	155	85
Bradley (4)	Bilston	139	5146
Bradley (5)	Malpas (2)	177	133
Bradley, Great	Haverhill (5)	55	317
Bradley in the Moors	Alton (1)	148	65
Bradley, Little	Haverhill (6)	55	75
Bradley nr. Stafford	Haughton (2½)	137	429
Bradley, North, pa.	Trowbridge (2)	97	1837
Bradley, North, tp.	Trowbridge (2)	97	809
Bradleys Both	Cononley (2)	218	542
Bradley, West	West Pennard (3)	128	237
Bradmore	Nottingham (5)	124	244
Bradninch	Hele & B'ninch (1½)	181	1708
Bradnop and Cawdry	Leek (2)	157	450
Bradpole	Bridport (1)	154	1641

in the bor. of Bridport, S.W. Dors.; ac. 998; soil of a sandy nature, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity, rebuilt 1845–46, is in the E. Eng. style. A marble tablet in the churchyard wall commemorates the birth in the vil. of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster; the cottage still stands where he was born, and a reading-room with library has been opened in his memory.

Bradshaw (1), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. John, consecrated 1837, is in the Pointed style. The pa. contains coalpits and a worsted mill.

Bradshaw (2), eccl. pa., small tp., and vil., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3 N.E. of Bolton; ac. 1,156. The church of St. Maxentius is in E. Eng. style. The vil. stands beside the B. brook, on the road from Bolton to Burnley. *B. Hall* is a fine example of early 17th-cent. architecture; it was purchased in 1693 by Henry Bradshaw, nephew of John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I. The arms of the family remain emblazoned on a window, and also carved over the hall-door. There are bleaching, dyeing, and finishing works in the tp.

Bradshaw Edge, tp., pa. of and 1 W. from Chapel-en-le-Frith (q.v.), N. Derbys.

Bradstone, pa. and vil. on the Tamar, S. Dev., 4½ S.E. of Launceston; ac. 1,300; soil light loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Nonne is chiefly Perp.; the south doorway is Norm. *B. Hall,* once a fine mansion, but now a farmhouse, has a gateway containing lofty rooms, and a considerable part of the original building still remains.

Bradwall, tp., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Sandbach (q.v.), Mid Chesh.; ac. 2,063. The Sandbach Boys' Reformatory is in this tp. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bradway, constablewick, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Norton (q.v.), Derbys.

Bradwell (1), or **Broadwell,** pa., tp., and vil., W. Oxon, 8 S.W. of Witney; ac. of pa. 5,659 (water 14), of tp. 1,725; soil stone-brash, overlying oolite. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1873, is of various periods; the walls of the chancel and the lower part of the tower are Norm.; the south doorway and porch, with zigzag and tooth ornament, are Trans. Norm.; the chancel arch is E. Eng., and an E. Eng. arch opens into a Dec. chapel; the font is Norm., and there is a piscina in the south transept, and a small one and locker in the chancel. The pa. school has an endowment of £11 a year. *B. Grove,* with extensive park, is a seat.

Bradwell (2), pa. and vil., N. Suff., 3 S.W. of Great Yarmouth; ac. 2,383; soil sandy, overlying same. The church of St. Nicholas, partially restored 1875, is Later Dec., with round tower. *Hobland Hall,* an old house, in a well-wooded park of 36 ac., is a seat.

Bradwell (3), pa., N. Bucks., 3 E. of Stony Stratford; ac. 834; soil light clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Lawrence (given 1275 to St. Mary's Priory at Tickford), restored 1868, is E. Eng. and Dec. The poor have 15 ac. of land, with other charities.

Bradwell (4), eccl. pa., tp., and to., pa. of Hope (q.v.), N. Derbys., 2 S.E. of Castleton; ac. 2,119; soil light, overlying limestone and gritstone. The church of St. Barnabas, erected 1868, is in Perp. style. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians have places of worship. A number of the inhabitants are employed in the stone quarries. Near Eden Tree are two saline springs, and in the neighbourhood are Bagshaw Caverns.

Bradwell Abbey, pa., N. Bucks., 4 S.E. of Stony Stratford; ac. 650; soil clay, overlying stone and clay. There was here a Benedictine Priory, founded (1155) as a cell to the monastery of Suffield; it is now a farmhouse, and the small chapel, with good mullioned windows, is used as a stable.

Bradwell Mills, ha., pa. of and 1¼ W. from West Down (q.v.), N. Dev.

Bradwell near the Sea, pa. and vil. at the mouth of the Blackwater, E. Essex, 10 E. of Maldon in a direct line; ac. 5,015, tidal water and foreshore 5,617; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas the Apostle, partially rebuilt 1706, restored 1866, is E. Eng.; in the wall of the chancel are brasses dating from 1526, 1601, and 1606; there is a mural monument of 1666, and the font is Norm. There is a free school for 180 children, with an income of £280 per annum. In 1883 a reading-room was established in the vil., where there is also a coastguard station. There is some trade in corn and coals.

Bradwell next Coggeshall, or **Bradwell,** pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, N.E. Essex, 4 S.E. of Braintree; ac. 1,161; soil loam and clay, subsoil various. Holy Trinity Church is Norm., and contains an oak chancel-screen and several monuments. *Park House* is a seat.

Bradworthy, large pa. and vil. on the Walden, N. Dev., 12 S.W. of Bideford; ac. 9,586; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1840, is Perp.; the font is Norm., with a square basin supported on a central shaft, and the finely-carved pulpit is Jacobean; the chancel has remains of the ancient tiled floor. There are indications that the Romans had settlements here.

Brae (1), ha., pa. of Nesting (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, 22 N.N.W. of Lerwick.

Brae (2), dis., pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc.

Brae-Amat, dis. on the Carron (q.v.), pa. of Kincardine (q.v.), N. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 8 W. of Bonar Bridge.

Brae-Dunstan, hill range, pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S. Berws., Sc.

Braegrum, vil., pa. of and adjoining Methvin (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 6½ N.W. of Perth.

Braehead (1), vil., pa. of Carnwath (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., 7 N.E. of Lanark.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bradshaw (1)	Ovenden (2)	196	1622
Bradshaw (2), ec. pa.	The Oaks (1)	199	2698
Bradshaw (2), tp.	The Oaks (1)	199	647
Bradstone	Lifton (3)	265	100
Bradwall	Sandbach (3)	163	758
Bradwell (1), pa.	Alvescot (2)	81	938
Bradwell (1), tp.	Alvescot (2)	81	687
Bradwell (2)	Yarmouth (3)	122	542
Bradwell (3)	Bradwell	53	2899
Bradwell (4), ec. pa.	Miller's Dale (7)	159	1343
Bradwell (4), tp.	Miller's Dale (7)	159	837
Bradwell Abbey	Bradwell (½)	53	16
Bradwell nr. the Sea	Southminster (7)	46	914
Bradwell next C.	Braintree (3)	45	213
Bradworthy	Holsworthy (7)	218	861

Braehead (2), vil., pa. of East Kilbride (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 7½ S.E. of Glasgow.

Braehead (3), estate on the Almond, pa. of Cramond (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 4¾ N.W. of Edinburgh. Part of the estate was held by the Howiesons from the reign of James I., but the greater part of the property was granted to the laird by James V. for rescuing him from gipsies when wandering in disguise in the neighbourhood. The terms upon which the lands are held consist of presenting the sovereign with a basin of water and a napkin whenever called upon to do so, and this service was last performed during the visit of George IV. to Edinburgh in 1822.

Braehead and Woodlands, vil., pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2 W. of Coatbridge.

Braelangwell, estate, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Invergordon. There is an extensive distillery here.

Braemar, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 18 S.W. of Ballater. The scenery is wild, presenting varied Highland landscapes. The surface is generally elevated, and contains three summits of over 4,000 ft. The pa. church (1870) is in the E. Eng. style; there are Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Free, and United Presbyterian chapels, and a public school. Tradition asserts that old B. Castle was a hunting-seat of Malcolm

BRAEMAR CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

Canmohr; it was afterwards enlarged and strengthened, and became a stronghold of the Earls of Mar. New B. Castle, erected 1720 by the purchasers of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Mar, attainted after the '15, was afterwards sold to Farquharson of Invercauld, being acquired on lease by the Government in 1748, and garrisoned by Hanoverian troops.

Braemar Point Lighthouse, on the Shannon, Pubblebrien bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 2½ W. of Limerick. It shows a fixed light, seen five miles.

Braemore (1), deer forest, 40,000 ac., pa. of Lochbroom (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 14 N.E. of Loch Maree.

Braemore (2), deer forest, pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S.W. Caith., Sc., 8 N.E. of Berriedale.

Braeriach, mountain (4,248 ft.), forming one of the Cairngorms, on the borders of Invs. and Abers., Sc., 9 N.W. of Mar. The sides are steep, presenting almost sheer precipices, in places 2,000 ft. high.

Braes (1), vil. adjoining Calderbank, pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

Braes (2), dis., pa. of Portree (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It contains a public school. The inhabitants are almost all engaged in crofting and fishing.

Braes of Abernethy, dis. among the Grampians, pa. of Abernethy (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc.

Braes of Balquhidder. [BALQUHIDDER.]

Braes of Doune, hill range, pa. of Blackford (q.v.), Strathallan, S. Perths., Sc., 3 N.W. of Auchterarder.

Braes of Gleniffer, hills adjoining Paisley, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc. The scenery is of a quiet but lovely description. A favourite haunt of Tannahill, an annual midsummer concert is held here, attended by immense concourses of people, the money collected being devoted to the erection of monuments, and in other ways perpetuating the memories of Tannahill and of Burns.

Braes of Glenorchy, hills, pa. of Glenorchy and Innishail (q.v.), N.E. Args., Sc.

Braes of Lorne, dis., pa. of Kilninver and Kilmelford (q.v.), W. Args., Sc., 15 N.W. of Inveraray. This is an elevated area, amid fine scenery.

Brafferton (1), pa., tp., and vil., on the Swale, N.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Boroughbridge; ac. of pa. 4,832 (water 22), of tp. 1,847; soil and subsoil sand and clay. The church of St. Peter, almost rebuilt 1832, restored 1888, is in Perp. style. Brewing, malting, and brick-making are carried on.

Brafferton (2), tp. on the Skerne, pa. of Aycliffe (q.v.), S. Dur., 4½ N. of Darlington; ac. 2,428. *Ketton Hall* and *Newton Ketton* are seats.

Braffords, ha., pa. of North Ferrity (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7 W. of Hull.

Brafield-on-the-Green (in Domesday "Brachefield"), pa. and vil., Mid Northants, 5 S.E. of Northampton; ac. 1,980; soil marl and loam, overlying stone. The E. Eng. church of St. Lawrence, restored about 1858, has the east window and four others filled with stained glass.

Braganess, promontory on the south side of St. Magnus' Bay, pa. of Sandsting (q.v.), Mainland, Shetland, Sc.

Bragar, North and South, vil., pa. of Barvas (q.v.), Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 5½ S. of Upper Barvas. Here is a public school.

Bragrum. [BRAEGRUM.]

Brahan Castle, mansion on the Conon, pa. of Urray (q.v.), S.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 4 S.S.W. of Dingwall. Erected about the beginning of the 17th cent. by the first Earl of Seaforth, it was a fortress of great strength. It stands amid fine scenery, and contains a number of very interesting old portraits.

Braich-Melyn, ha., pa. of Llanllechid (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 3½ S.E. of Bangor.

Braich-y-Dinas, ancient British fort on the summit of Penmaenmawr, north-east coast of Carnarvs., 4½ S.W. of Conway.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Braehead and W.	Langloan	394	910
Braemar	Ballater (18)	570	835
Brafferton (1), pa.	Brafferton	206	875
Brafferton (1), tp.	Brafferton	206	255
Brafferton (2)	Aycliffe (1)	237	157
Brafield-on-the-G.	Billing (1)	71	496
Bragar, N. and S.	Strome Ferry (78)	661	652

Braich-y-Pwll, headland, south-west extremity of Carnarvs. On it are the remains of Chapel Vair.

Braid, stream, Mid co. Antr., Ir. It rises in the neighbourhood of Slane, flows W.S.W., and falls into the Main at Tullaghgarly.

Braid Burn, stream, N. Edins., Sc. It rises among the Pentland Hills, and flows about 9 N.E., until it falls into the sea at Portobello. It passes through much pleasant scenery.

Braid Hills, hill range (698 ft.), N. Edins., Sc., 3 S.E. of Edinburgh Castle. They present some fine scenery, especially in the valleys. A public golf-course has been opened here, and the summits are frequented on account of the fine views of the Old Town of Edinburgh, and of the suburbs of Morningside and Newington.

Braidley, ha., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 S.W. of Middleham.

Braidwood, vil., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Carluke (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc. Limestone is extensively quarried and exported. There is a public school. A monolith is supposed to have been a milestone of Watling Street, and many interesting relics, including pipes, coins, weapons, etc., have been found here. An ancient barony, Hallbar Tower, which dates from the 11th cent., was its fortress. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Brailes, large pa., vil., and head of a petty sess. div., S. Warws., 4 S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 5,440; soil clay, overlying sand. The church of St. George, restored 1879, of various periods, is a large and handsome building, called in old times the "Cathedral of the Feldon"; there are traces of zigzag mouldings built into the walls, and Norm. foundations have been found beneath the piers in the south aisle; there is an ornamented octagonal Dec. font. B. possesses a grammar school, founded 1546. *B. House* is a seat.

Brailsford, pa. and vil., S. Derbys., 6 S.E. of Ashborne; ac. 4,292; soil various, overlying a fine marl. The Norm. church of All Saints stands in a solitary position on high ground about half a mile from the vil.; the chancel is a good example of Dec. work (*c.* 1300–1320), and is lighted by six stained-glass windows; the octagonal font is Perp., and bears the Tudor rose carved in relief; in the chancel are three sedilia, a piscina, and credence table, and also an almery; at the end of the south aisle is an incised slab of the 12th cent. B. was a Roman establishment. *B. Hall* and *Ednaston Lodge* are two seats.

Brainsford. [BAINSFORD.]

Braint, river, Anglesey. It rises near Llanddaniel, and flows S.W. to Menai Straits.

Braintfield, or **Bramfield,** pa. and vil., E. Herts., 3½ N.W. of Hertford; ac. 1,563; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, enlarged and repaired 1840, restored 1870, is E. Eng.; in the chancel are piscina and credence, and a marble monument (1699). This pa. was the first cure of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a pond to the south of the church is still called Becket's Pond. *B. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Braidwood	Braidwood	380	439
Brailes	Hook Norton (5½)	91	1060
Brailsford	Shottle (2)	136	639
Braintfield	Hertford (3)	24	213
Braintree	Braintree	45	5303

Braintree, pa. and mkt. to. (W.) on the Blackwater, N.E. Essex, 12 N.E. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,282. The church of St. Michael, restored 1864 and 1866, is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., with a sanctus bell; there is still a turret staircase leading to the rood-loft; in the church are some interesting monuments. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist chapels. The town possesses a Corn Exchange, a Vestry Hall, a Public Hall, a Mechanics' Institute with lecture-room, reading-room, and library, and a Cottage Hospital. The charities are considerable. The manufacture of crape and silk is largely carried on, as also that of brushes and of cocoanut matting. There is a good deal of brewing and malting, and on the rivers Blackwater and Podsbrook are several cornmills. From remains found in the neighbourhood it is thought that B. was successively a British and Roman station, and probably the Roman road from Colchester to St. Albans ran through it. King John made it a market-town, and as it was on a double pilgrimage route (to Bury and Walsingham) it became of importance. During the Spanish persecution in the Netherlands a Flemish colony introduced woollen manufactures at B., but these have now ceased.

Braiseworth, pa. and vil., N. Suff., 2 S.W. of Eye; ac. 790; soil mixed, overlying clay. The modern (1857) church of St. Mary is in Norm. style, and the chancel has an apse. All the old church of St. Mary, except the chancel, has disappeared, and this chancel is used as a cemetery chapel.

Braishfield, eccl. pa. and ha. on the Anton, pas. of Hursley, Michelmarsh, and Romsey (q.v.), S. Hants, 3½ N. of Romsey. The church of All Saints (built 1855) is in Gothic style.

Braisty Woods, ha., pa. of Kirkby Malzeard (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 W. of Ripley.

Braithwaite (1), ha., pa. of Kirk Bramwith (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ W. of Thorne.

Braithwaite (2), ha., pa. of and near the to. of Keighley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Braithwaite (3), vil., with railway station, pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3 W. of Keswick. In the neighbourhood are lead mines.

Braithwaite (4), ha., pa. of Carlisle St. Mary (q.v.), Mid Cumb., 4 N.E. of Hesket Newmarket. [MIDDLESCEUGH WITH BRAITHWAITE.]

Braithwell (in Domesday "Bradenuelle"), pa. and tp., W.R. Yorks., 2½ S.E. of Conisbrough; ac. of pa. 2,963, of tp. 1,863; soil loam and clay, overlying limestone. The church of St. James is E. Eng.; the chancel contains a piscina, and within the communion railing is a floriated head of a cross surrounded by a scroll bearing a mutilated inscription; there is a carved oak pulpit dated 1574, on which three texts are cut in old English characters, and a carved oak reading-desk. The school, rebuilt 1870, bears an inscription stating that it was founded by John Bosvile in 1693; it no longer possesses the founder's endowment, but it was re-endowed by Thomas Bosvile in 1818, and there is also belonging to it a small sum bequeathed by John Gledall

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Braiseworth	Eye (1½)	94	119
Braishfield	Romsey (4)	79	518
Braithwell, pa.	Conisborough (3½)	170	811
Braithwell, tp.	Conisborough (5½)	170	357

in 1688. A cross in the vil. bears the date 1191 and an inscription. Stockings are made at B.

Brakes, ha., pa. of Leintwardine (q.v.), N. Herefords., 4½ W. of Ludlow.

Brakie, Easter, estate, pa. of and 2 N.E. from Kinnell (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc.

Brakie, Wester, estate adjoining Easter Brakie, pa. of Kinnell, E. Forfs., Sc.

Bramber, pa. and vil. on the Adur, W. Sussex, 4½ N.W. of New Shoreham; ac. 852; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1870, is partly Norm., dates from before the Conquest, and was given by William de Braose to the monks of Saumur; the lower part of the tower now forms the chancel, the original chancel and transepts no longer remaining. Of the castle only a part of a massive square Norm. tower remains. The castle completely commanded the passage of the Adur, and probably grew to great importance under William de Braose. The fragment of barbican tower that remains is 76 ft. high and the wall is 6 ft. thick, and has a Norm. window with herring-bone masonry. In or near the vil. was a Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, in charge of a prioress. The vil. has an ornithological museum.

Brambletye House, in ruins, is 1 S. of East Grinstead, E. Sussex. It was built, in the reign of James I., by the Comptons. A romance has been written on this place by Horace Smith.

Bramcote, pa. and vil., N. Notts., 5 S.W. of Nottingham; ac. 1,059; soil strong, overlying clay. The modern (1861) church of St. Michael is in Dec. style. In the old churchyard (now closed) stands the tower of the old church, containing several 17th-cent. monuments of the Handley family. There are some charities, including almshouses for four poor women. Many of the inhabitants work in the collieries, and there is some framework knitting. *B. Hall*, in 100 ac. of ground, and *B. Hills*, on a height in a well-wooded park, are seats.

Bramcott, ha., pas. of Bulkington and Wolvey (q.v.), N. Warws., 4 S.E. of Nuneaton.

Bramdean, pa., N. Hants, 8½ S.E. of Winchester; ac. 1,237; soil light loam and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Simon and Jude is E. Eng. A Roman pavement was found in the pa. *Woodcote Manor*, an Elizabethan house standing in a park, is a seat. B. Common extends over 150 ac., half of which is timber.

Bramerton, pa. on the Yare, S. Norf., 5 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 728; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1462 and restored 1866, is E. Eng. *B. Hall*, *B. Grange* (an Elizabethan mansion with a handsome oak staircase), and *Hill House* are seats.

Bramfield (1), pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 2 S. of Halesworth; ac. 2,546; soil clay and sand, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Andrew is E. Dec., with round tower; this church has a thatched roof, and the tower is about 30 ft. away from the rest of the church; upon the lower part of a beautiful screen have been discovered some old paintings of St. Mary Magdalen and the four Evangelists, and the north wall has an old fresco; the church has a monument to Arthur Coke (son of Lord Chief Justice Coke) and his wife. There is a charity for teaching six poor children. In a British earthwork called the Castle Yard, stone and bronze celts have been found. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bramfield (2). [BRAINTFIELD.]

Bramford, pa. and large vil. on the Gipping, S.E. Suff., 3 N.W. of Ipswich; ac. 3,226; soil light, overlying chalk and sand. The church of St. Mary is Perp. and Dec.; an arcade of three arches separates the lofty chancel from the nave, and the cover of the font is curiously carved. The charities include some almshouses occupied by five widows, as well as 10 ac. of common and 10 ac. of cottage gardens. There are chalk-pits, paper mills, and manure and cement works. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bramhall, tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Stockport (q.v.), E. Chesh.; ac. 2,901, water 21. *B. Hall*, a fine example of a timber and plaster mansion, was originally quadrangular, but the west side was removed in 1819; the north side belongs to the 13th cent., the south to the 14th cent., and the east, now forming the central portion, was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the drawing-room is a fine Elizabethan apartment; the domestic chapel has some ancient stained glass.

Bramham, pa. and vil. on the Great North Road, W.R. Yorks., 3½ W. of Tadcaster; ac. 5,681; soil light loam, overlying freestone and magnesian limestone. The church of All Saints, restored 1853–54, is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains a number of brasses and tablets. There are several charities. On B. Moor, which occupies a lofty plateau, Watling Street, the ancient Roman road, may be traced for a considerable distance, and ancient brass implements have been discovered in the neighbourhood. A battle took place on the moor in 1408, when the army of Henry IV. routed the troops of the rebel Earl of Northumberland (Henry Percy). *Ogglethorpe Hall* is now used as a farmhouse. The seat of *B. Park* was the property of Robert Benson (Lord Bingley), to whom it was given by Queen Anne; the buildings, which are mostly in the Classic style, include a chapel; the greater part of the original mansion was burnt down in 1828. *Hope Hall* and *Rowcliffe House* are other seats.

Bramham-cum-Oglethorpe, tp., pa. of Bramham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 W. of Tadcaster; ac. 4,108.

Bramhope (in Domesday "Bramhop"), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 3½ S.E. from Otley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,398. The church of St. Giles (1881) is in E. Eng. style. There is an old chapel-of-ease, now disused, which is said to have been built at the time of the Commonwealth; and it contains several monuments of the 18th and 19th cents. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bramingham, Great, ha., pa. of and 3½ N. from Luton (q.v.), S. Beds.

Bramingham, Little, ha., pa. of and about 3½ N. from Luton (q.v.), S. Beds.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bramber	Bramber	54	169
Bramcote	Stanton Gate (1¼)	124	762
Bramdean	Ropley (3½)	54	227
Bramerton	Norwich (5)	114	253
Bramfield (1)	Halesworth (2)	101	535
Bramford	Bramford	71	1408
Bramhall	Bramhall	174	3365
Bramham	Tadcaster (4)	189	3364
Bramham-cum O.	Tadcaster (4)	189	1034
Bramhope	Pool (1)	205	389

Bramley (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Surrey, 3½ S.E. of Guildford; ac. 4,074, water 32; soil light loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of the Holy Trinity (mentioned in Domesday Book) is Norm. and E. Eng.; there is a marble monument (1630) in the south aisle. The vicarage was endowed 1304, and augmented 1434 by Cardinal Beaufort. There is a Constitutional Hall and a reading-room and library. *B. Park*, *Church House*, *Snowdenham*, and *Thorncombe* are seats.

Bramley (2), pa. and vil. on an affluent of the Loddon, N. Hants, 4½ N.E. of Basingstoke; ac. 2,255; soil and subsoil sand and clay. The church of St. James is Norm. with later additions; under the plaster of a Norm. doorway (discovered 1874) was found a fresco painting of the martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket; a rood-screen separates the chancel from the nave; there are several fine brasses, and in the south chapel is a marble monument with recumbent figure. Thomas Shaw, D.D., F.R.S., the Oriental traveller, was sometime vicar of B., where he died 1751.

Bramley (3), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 2½ W. from Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,505, water 48. The church of St. Peter is in E. Geometric style. Here are public swimming baths, a branch of the Leeds Free Public Library, and on the north side of the vil. is a recreation ground with an area of 11 ac., the property of the Leeds Corporation, which has been planted with flower-beds and shrubberies. The chief industry is the manufacture of woollen cloths; tanning, currying, ironfounding, and shoemaking are also carried on. There are several quarries here, from which stone of excellent quality is obtained.

Bramley (4), tp., chap., and vil., pa. of Braithwell (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Conisbrough; ac. 1,015. The chapel is in the Norm. style.

Bramley Head, ha., pa. of Fewston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 9 W. of Ripley.

Brampford-Speke, pa. and vil. on the Exe, N. Dev., 4 N. of Exeter; ac. 1,642; soil clay, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1853, is in Dec. style; the east window is stained, and there are others bearing the arms of families from the time of King John onwards.

Brampton (1), pa. and mkt. to. (w.), E. Cumb., 9 N.E. of Carlisle; ac. 10,269, water 200. The soil is good, and overlies freestone, which is quarried. The church of St. Martin was erected in place of an older edifice, which still stands about a mile distant. Other public buildings in the to. are Presbyterian, Methodist, and Independent chapels, the town hall, grammar school, and workhouse. The streets are irregular, mostly consisting of old houses. Tweeds and cotton are manufactured, and ale is brewed. B. is a seat of petty sessions, and four annual fairs are held. It suffered much during the wars of Edward II., and was occupied by the rebel troops in 1715 and 1745. *Naworth Castle* is a seat.

Brampton (2), pa. and vil., E. Derbys., 3½ N.W. of Chesterfield; ac. 8,156, water 32; soil and subsoil clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng. and Dec.; the round Norm. door of the south porch is a portion of the Norm. church; from the inside it appears E. Eng., the two styles being intermixed; in the north aisle is a piscina with a trefoil head to the niche; at the west end of the nave is a remarkable stone slab with an inscription in Lombardic characters.

Brampton (3), pa. and large vil. on the Ouse, Mid Hunts, 2 S.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 3,292; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1878, is Dec. and Perp., and possesses a sanctus bell, a sculptured font with octagonal basin, and several monuments. Besides Methodist, Baptist, and Independent chapels, there is a Catholic College of St. Joseph. Samuel Pepys (1632–1703), author of the diary that bears his name, was born here. *B. Park*, with well-wooded park, and *B. Manor House* are seats.

Brampton (4), pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 4 N. of Halesworth; ac. 1,970; soil mixed and heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is in Perp. style, and has a good screen, built 1883. The produce of the Town Fen (about £30 a year) is applied to the uses of the church, and there is a small endowment for a Sunday school. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brampton (5), pa. and vil. on the Bure, N. Norf., 11 N. of Norwich; ac. 505, common 16; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. Roman urns and coins have been discovered here at various times. *B. Hall*, now a farmhouse, is a very ancient building.

Brampton (6), tp. on the Trent, pa. of Torksey (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 7 S.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 790; soil sandy loam, overlying sand and clay.

Brampton (7), tp., pa. of Long Marton (q.v.), N. Westmd., 2 N. of Appleby.

Brampton Abbotts, pa. on the Wye, S.E. Herefords., 1 N. of Ross; ac. 1,443; soil loamy, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Michael, restored 1857, is Norm.; the door has plain tympanum and a semicircular arch resting on shafts. In the churchyard is a cross. There are charities of about £400 a year.

Brampton Ash, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 4 S.E. of Market Harborough; ac. 2,254; soil clayey, overlying ironstone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1849, is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains sepulchral brasses of the Norwich family, and effigies of a man in armour and his wife (*c.* 1420); there are remains of a rood-loft, and in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina.

Brampton Bierlow, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 N. of Rotherham; ac. 3,224, water 5. Christ Church, built 1855, is in E. Eng. style. An endowed school for infants was established 1866; another school is supported by the Corton Wood Colliery Company. There are some charities. The tp. contains stone quarries and coal mines.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bramley (1)	B. and Wonersh	54	1912
Bramley (2)	Basingstoke (5)	48	424
Bramley (3), ec. pa.	Bramley	187	8885
Bramley (3), tp.	Bramley	187	14787
Bramley (4)	Rotherham (5)	163	454
Brampford-Speke	Brampford-Speke	186	350
Brampton (1)	Brampton Junc.	317	2790
Brampton (2)	Chesterfield (2)	146	6895

Place	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population
Brampton (3)	Huntingdon (1)	59	1075
Brampton (4)	Brampton	105	308
Brampton (5)	Worstead (4)	127	182
Brampton (6)	Torksey (1)	140	94
Brampton Abbotts	Ross	132	221
Brampton Ash	Market Harboro (3½)	83	140
B. Bierlow, ec. pa.	Darfield (1½)	171	4288
B. Bierlow, tp.	Darfield (1½)	171	4597

Brampton Bryan, pa. (partly in Radnors.), tp., and vil., on the Teme, N. Herefords., 10 S.W. of Ludlow; ac. of pa. 5,314, of tp. 2,926; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Barnabas, rebuilt after the destruction of the castle and town during the Civil Wars, is a plain stone building; the ancient oak roof is supposed to have been the roof of the banqueting-hall of the old castle; there are monuments to the first and last Earls of Oxford and Mortimer, and many of the Harley family, including a Bishop of Hereford, were buried here. The vil. school has a small endowment. There was a castle, but it was dismantled and almost destroyed during the Civil War; an entrance gateway with two round towers and some fragments of wall still exist. *B. B. Hall*, in a park nearly six miles round, is a seat. Coxwall Knoll, 1 W. of the park, is an encampment, remarkable among the chain of forts as being a double camp.

Brampton Crofts End, vil., pa. of Long Marton (q.v.), N. Westmd., 3 N. of Appleby.

Brampton-en-le-Morthen, tp. and vil., pa. of Treeton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Rotherham; ac. 1,122.

Brampton, Little (1), tp., pa. of Hopesay (q.v.), S. Salop, 5½ S.E. of Bishop's Castle.

Brampton, Little (2). [RODD, NASH, AND LITTLE BRAMPTON.]

Bramshall, pa. and vil., N. Staffs., 2 W. of Uttoxeter; ac. 1,327. The church of St. Lawrence, rebuilt 1835, is in E. Eng. style.

Bramshall, Little, ha., pa. of Bramshall (q.v.), N. Staffs., 2 W. of Uttoxeter.

Bramshaw, pa., partly in Wilts and partly in Hants, 6½ N.W. of Lyndhurst; ac. 5,081; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, restored about 1830, is E. Eng., with Norm. remains.

Bramshill, tp., pa. of Eversley (q.v.), N. Hants, about 3½ N.E. of Winchfield; ac. 1,582.

Bramshill, Great, ti., pa. of Eversley (q.v.), N. Hants, 3½ N.E. of Winchfield.

Bramshill, Little, ti., pa. of Eversley (q.v.), N. Hants, about 3½ N.E. of Winchfield.

Bramshott, pa. (extending into Sussex) and vil., N. Hants, 4 W. of Haslemere; ac. 6,525, water 37. The church of St. Mary, partly rebuilt 1872, is E. Eng. and Perp. There is a paper-mill, and edged tools are manufactured in the pa. Much of the pa. is waste land. *Woolmer Lodge*, which has a Roman Catholic chapel attached, is a seat.

Bramwith Sand, ha., pa. of Hatfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.E. of Doncaster.

Bran (1), affluent, N.E., Carmarths., flows about 11 S.W., and falls into the Towey below Llandovey.

Bran (2), or **Braan,** stream, E. Perths., Sc. It issues from Loch Freuchie, and flows through Strathbran for 11 miles, falling into the Tay immediately above Dunkeld. It has a rapid impetuous current, flowing over a rocky bed amid scenery of great beauty. There are several cascades, and the river affords excellent trout-fishing.

Branar. [MARCHALAD AND BRANAR.]

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist fr. (1) place, (2) fr Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brampton Bryan, pa.	Bucknell (1½)	177	464
Brampton Bryan, tp.	Bucknell (1½)	177	307
Brampton-en-le-M.	Rotherham (5)	163	106
Bramshall	Uttoxeter (2)	141	146
Bramshaw	Totton (4)	81	723

Branault, ha., pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 7 N.W. of Laggan.

Brancaster, pa. and vil. on a creek of the German Ocean, N. Norf., 8½ W. of Wells; ac. 3,672, inclusive of 1,300 ac. of marsh and common; soil various, overlying gravel and marl. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp. There is a free school, founded about 1593, also almshouses of the same date. The Roman station *Branodunum* was situated here, and there are some remains still. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brancaster Staithe, vil. with harbour and coast-guard station, pa. of and 1 E. from Brancaster (q.v.), N.W. Norf.

Brancepeth, pa., tp., and vil., on the Wear, S. Dur., 4 S.W. of Durham; ac. of pa. 19,030 (water 109), of tp. 3,750 (water 20); soil loam, subsoil gravelly. The church of St. Brandon is of mixed periods; there is some Norm. work in the lower part of the tower; the choir is Trans. Dec. to Perp.; squints are pierced in the north wall of the choir,

BRANCEPETH CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.)

and in the middle of the floor is a mutilated 15th-cent. tomb; the south chapel is ornamented with carved oak panelling, and contains two blank altar-tombs; the rood-screen is a fine specimen of tabernacle work; the church also retains some old painted glass, panelled oak pews with carved bench-ends and poppy heads, an elaborately-carved Dec. chest, a brass with half-length effigy, and other monuments. *B. Castle*, the seat of Viscount Boyne, stands on the site of a castle which belonged to the Nevilles, and retains some ancient work, including cellars with groined vaulting; there are collections of arms and armour in the Baron's Hall (a part of the ancient building), the gallery leading to the library, and the front hall, the latter including a suit of armour said to have belonged to David Bruce, King of Scotland; there is also some old tapestry. The pa. contains collieries.

Brancote, ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Tixall (q.v.), E. Staffs.

Brand End Plot, Great, formerly a pa., S. Lincs.,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bramshill	Winchfield (3)	39	148
Bramshott	Liphook (1)	46	1694
Brancaster	Burnham Mkt. (4)	121	782
Brancepeth, pa.	Brancepeth	251	45514
Brancepeth, tp.	Brancepeth	251	407

8½ S.W. of Boston. It is now amalgamated with Swineshead (q.v.), and consists of one farm, near the Forty-Foot Drain.

Branderburgh, to. on the coast, included in Lossiemouth, pa. of Drainie (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 6 N. of Elgin.

Brander, Pass of, mountain pass between Loch Etive and Loch Awe, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 7 W. of Dalmally.

Brandesburton, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of Beverley; ac. 4,671; soil clay, gravel, and sand. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Dec.; in the chancel are two life-size 14th-cent. brasses of a knight and lady, and a brass (1364) of a former rector. Fossil bones of the mammoth and the elephant have been found in the pa. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brandeston, large pa. and vil. on the Deben, N.E. Suff., 5 N.W. of Wickham Market; ac. 1,216; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1862, is Perp., and has a mural monument to the Rivett family. *B. Hall*, an Elizabethan house, burnt down, except the east wing, in the middle of the 19th cent., but since restored and enlarged, is a seat.

Brandistone, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 11 N.W. of Norwich; ac. 764; soil loamy and various, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1850, is Perp.; the tower has fallen; in the windows is some ancient stained glass. *B. Hall*, a Jacobean mansion containing fine oak carvings, and *Guton Hall* are seats.

Brandling, tp. with public school, pa. of Newcastle-on-Tyne (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Brandon (1), pa. and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Little Ouse, N.W. Suff., and partly in Norf.; ac. 6,759. The church of St. Peter, restored 1873, is E. Eng.; the Norm. north porch has a holy-water stoup; there are remains of a rood-screen (1560); some fragments of tesselated pavement were discovered during the restoration. The town charities produce about £100 a year, and there are several almshouses founded at different times. A free grammar school was founded and endowed 1646. The Little Ouse flows through B., separating the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and is here crossed by a bridge of four arches. Barges go between Lynn and B., carrying on a traffic in corn and coal, and there is a fair trade in malt and timber, and in fur and skin dressing. There are also whiting mills, and an important steam saw-mill. B. is specially noted for its fine flint, obtained from the beds underlying chalk deposits of N.W. Suffolk. The discovery was made in 1870 near B. of some picks of the Neolithic period. B. gave their name to the Dukes of Suffolk, and the Hamiltons derive the title of duke from it. *B. Lodge*, *B. Park*, and *North Court Lodge* are seats.

Brandon (2), tp. on the Breamish, pa. of Eglingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 8 S.E. of Wooler; ac. 1,087, water 23.

Brandon (3), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), S. Dur., 3 S.W. of Durham. The church of St. John the Evangelist, built 1875, is in Gothic style.

Brandon (4), ha., pa. of Hough-on-the-Hill (q.v.), S. Lincs., 7 N. of Grantham.

Brandon (5), vil. on B. Bay, pa. of Cloghane (q.v.), N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 23 W. of Tralee. Some fisheries are carried on from the pier. B. Head is a promontory on the bay, and B. Mountain is 3,126 ft. high. The shores of the bay present high cliffs.

Brandon (6), mountain (1,694 ft.), Ida and Gowran bars., E. co. Kilk., Ir., 7 E.S.E. of Thomastown.

Brandon and Bretford, tp., pa. of Wolston (q.v.), S. Warws., 5 S.E. of Coventry. Brandon was formerly a place of note, and after the Conquest a castle was built here, but only a mound of ruins now remains. There are silk mills, and a working men's club contains reading- and refreshment-rooms and a large club-room. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brandon and Byshottles, tp., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), S. Dur., 3 S.W. of Durham; ac. 6,683; soil and subsoil loam, gravel, and clay. Besides several collieries, the tp. contains sanitary-pipe, building-brick, and fire-brick manufactories.

Brandon Hill, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of St. Augustine, Bristol (q.v.), W. Gloucs. The church of St. George was built 1823, and has a choir of white marble.

Brandon Parva, pa. on the Yare, S. Norf., 5 N.W. of Wymondham; ac. 979; soil mixed, overlying brick-earth. The church of All Saints, restored 1867, is Perp.; the chancel retains a piscina; there is an ancient brass, and tablets of 1702 and 1758.

Brandsby, pa., N.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Easingwold; ac. 3,077; soil gravel and sand, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is in Italian style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel connected with B. Hall. B. stands upon a well-wooded height of the Howard Hills. *B. Hall* and *B. Lodge* are seats.

Brandwood Higher End, ha., pa. of and 4½ N. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Brandwood Lower End, ha., pa. of and about 4½ N. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Brandy, or **Branny,** loch, pa. of Cortachy and Clova (q.v.), N. Forfs., Sc., 16½ N.W. of Kirriemuir. It is half a mile long by a quarter of a mile broad, and drains into the South Esk.

Brandy Street, ha., pa. of Selworthy (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3½ W. of Minehead.

Branksea (now generally called "Brownsea"), eccl. pa., island, and vil., pa. of Studland (q.v.), S.E. Dors., 2 S. of Poole. The church of St. Mary is in E. Dec. style, and is fitted up with old oak; the roof was brought from Crosby Hall, the chapel of Richard III.; a fine screen separates the nave from the tower entrance. The island is about five miles in circumference, and has communication with Poole by steam launch. There are valuable clay beds (one a thick deposit of potter's clay), and a large trade is carried on with the potteries of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Branderburgh	Lossiemouth (½)	584	2086
Brandesburton, pa.	Beverley (8)	203	717
Brandesburton, tp.	Beverley (8)	203	698
Brandeston	Framlingham (4)	91	413
Brandistone	Reedham (3)	119	153
Brandon (1)	Brandon	86	2334
Brandon (2)	Hedgeley (1½)	322	90
Brandon (3)	Brandon Colliery	252	11349
Brandon & Bretford	Brandon & Wolston	89	387
Brandon & Byshottls.	Brandon Colliery	252	14239
Brandon Hill	Bristol	118	4855
Brandon Parva	Hardingham (2½)	116	170
Brandsby	Gilling (3)	213	296
Branksea	Poole (2)	112	122

Staffordshire. *Brownsea Castle*, a seat belonging to the owner of the island, is situated in the midst of pines on the east extremity of the island; the tower and some lower wings were built in the time of Henry VIII., and the castle repaired in Elizabeth's reign, who appointed Sir Christopher Hatton the keeper in 1576; it was strongly fortified by the Parliament during the Civil War, and ceased to be a fortress in 1722.

Branksome Park, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Canford Magna (q.v.), S.E. Dors. The church of All Saints is a neat stone building.

Brannock Isles, in the mouth of Galway Bay, W. co. Galway, Ir., 7 S.W. of Golam Head. They form a portion of the Aran or Arran islands, and stretch for a distance of 1½ miles.

Brannockstown, pa., South Naas bar., E. co. Kildare. Ir., 3 E. of Kilcullen; ac. 888; soil of average quality. *Harristown House* is a seat.

Bransbury, ti., pa. of Barton Stacey (q.v.), N. Hants, 4 S.E. of Andover.

Bransby, vil., pa. of Stow-by-Gainsborough (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 6 N.W. of Lincoln. It forms part of the tp. of Sturton (q.v.), formerly known as Bransby and Sturton.

Branscombe, coast pa. and scattered vil., E. Dev., 4½ E. of Sidmouth; ac. 3,422, water 65; soil mixed, overlying limestone and chalk. The church of St. Winifred is chiefly Norm.; the north transept contains some curious ancient monuments, including a 16th-cent. one with kneeling effigies, and having at the back the figures of 20 children. The churchyard has an ancient stone coffin, and a stone having an incised cross. The manufacture of Honiton lace is carried on here, and in the neighbourhood are some quarries of freestone.

Bransdale, mountain valley, 12 miles long, N.R. Yorks. It extends from the south side of Botton Head Mountain to near Kirkby Moorside.

Bransdale-cum-Farndale, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Kirkby Moorside, Kirkdale, and Lastingham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 N. of Helmsley. The church of St. Nicholas, originally Norm., was rebuilt 1886 in the Pointed style; in the chancel is a piscina and a credence. Ironstone and an inferior kind of coal are found in the pa.

Bransdale East Side, ha., pa. of Kirkby Moorside (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 N.E. of Helmsley.

Bransdale West Side, tp., pa. of Bransdale-cum-Farndale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 N. of Helmsley; ac. 2,047.

Bransford, tp. and chap. on the Teme, pa. of Leigh (q.v.), W. Worcs., 4 S.W. of Worcester; ac. 1,190. The chapel of St. John the Baptist is E. Eng.; in the chancel is a piscina.

Bransgore, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Christchurch, S. Hants, 3½ N.E. of Christchurch. The church of St. Mary, built 1822, is in Perp. style. Some of the inhabitants are employed in brick-making. *Beech House*, which is surrounded by woods, is a seat dating from the reign of Charles II. *Heathfield* is also a seat.

Bransile Castle, a ruin on the east border of Herefords., near Ledbury, on a spot commanding a fine view. It had a tower at each corner, and a double line of earthworks.

Branston (1), pa. and vil. on a small stream called the Beck, Mid Lincs., 4 S.E. of Lincoln; ac. 5,389; soil various, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp., and has sedilia and piscina; and there is a slab with cross to the memory of an ancient rector. *B. Hall* and *Long Hills* are seats.

Branston (2), pa. and vil. near the Devon, N. Leics., 8 N.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 960; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Cuthbert is partly Perp.; an incised stone (1460) in the floor of the chancel commemorates a former rector. A reservoir of 90 ac., for the supply of water to the Nottingham and Grantham Canal, is partly in this pa.

Branston (3), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Burton-upon-Trent (q.v.), E. Staffs. The church of St. Saviour, built 1864, is in E. Eng. style.

Branstree Fell, mountain peak, N.W. Westmd., 2 S. of Hawes Water.

Brant, affl. of the Witham, rises near Brandon, S.W. Lincs., and flows 10 N. to the Witham, 5 S. of Lincoln.

Brant Broughton, pa. and vil. on the Brant, Mid Lincs., 8 S.E. of Newark; ac. 2,932; soil clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Helen is Dec. and Perp., and the rood-loft stair still remains. William Warburton was rector here in the last cent., and it is the birthplace of Sir Richard Sutton (1708), a noted Master of Hounds.

Branteth, pl., pa. of Kirkpatrick Fleming (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Springfield. Here is a sandstone quarry, and a mineral well resorted to for the cure of skin diseases.

Brant Fell (250 ft. above Windermere), S. Westmd., near Bowness. It commands a fine view of Windermere.

Brantham, pa. on the Stour, S.E. Suff., 7½ S.W. of Ipswich; ac. 1,922; soil and subsoil various. The church of St. Michael, restored 1869, is in E. Dec. style.

Branthwaite, tp. on the Marron, pa. of Dean (q.v.), W. Cumb., 5 S.E. of Wokington. Building-stone is quarried, and manufactures of paper and woollens are carried on.

Brantingham, pa. and tp., E.R. Yorks., 9 S.W. of Beverley; ac. of pa. 3,735 (tidal water 652, and foreshore 82), of tp. 1,591; soil various. The church of All Saints (rebuilt, with exception of the tower, in 1872) is in Norm. and Perp. styles, and contains a brass of 1578. *Thorpe Hall*, an Elizabethan house in extensive pleasure grounds, is a seat.

Branton (1), tp. on the Breamish, pa. of Egling-

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Branksome Park	Poole (3)	112	2158
Brannockstown	Newbridge (9)	26	80
Branscombe	Seaton (2)	152	742
Bransdale-cum-F.	Jervaulx (8)	229	759
Bransdale West Side	Jervaulx (8)	229	64
Bransford	Bransford Road	124	230
Bransgore	Holmsley (4)	96	955
Branston (1)	B. & Heighington (1)	128	1221
Branston (2)	Harby and Stathern	115	257
Branston (3)	Burton (2) [2½	127	1422
Brant Broughton	Caythorpe (3)	115	657
Brantham	Bentley (1½)	63	695
Brantingham, pa.	Brough (2)	186	568
Brantingham, tp.	Brough (2)	186	269
Branton (1)	Hedgeley (1½)	322	77

ham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 8 S.E. of Wooler; ac. 1,175.

Branton (2), ha., pa. of Cantley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Doncaster.

Branton Green. [DUNSFORD, UPPER, CUM BRANTON GREEN.]

Branxholm, feudal castle, now modernised, in the valley of the Teviot, pa. of and 3 S.W. from Hawick (q.v.), W. Roxbs., Sc.; an early stronghold of the Barons of Buccleuch. It is the scene of the principal incidents of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Branxton, pa. and small vil. (formerly a mkt. to.), N. Northumb., 10 N.W. of Wooler; ac. 1,506; soil loamy and gravelly, overlying clay. The church of St. Paul, rebuilt 1849, is in Norm. style; of the old building a Trans. chancel-arch, resting on clustered columns, alone remains. The battle of Flodden Field took place on B. Moor, in this pa., north of B. Hill, on September 9th, 1513. A rude block of stone, 7 ft. in height, near Crookham Westfield, is said to commemorate the victory; but, according to antiquarians, it was a gathering-place for troops.

Brascote, ha., pa. of Newbold Verdon (q.v.), S. Leics., 2 S.E. of Market Bosworth.

Brasil Bank, a sea-bank near the mouth of the Mersey, S.W. Lancs., 1 W. of Rock Lighthouse.

Brassacott, ha., pa. of North Petherwin (q.v.), S. Dev., 5 N.W. of Launceston.

Brassington, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Bradbourne (q.v.), N. Derbys., 3 N.W. of Wirksworth; ac. 4,221. The church of All Saints is chiefly Norm.; the font, destitute of ornament, is Norm., and in the inside of the tower is a small stone with a three-quarter-length figure of a man with one hand on his heart, rudely carved in high relief; on the south side of the chancel is an almery, and on the opposite wall a brass plate with a quaint inscription. There are charities for apprenticing, education, and other purposes.

Brass Knocker, pa. of Monckton Combe (q.v.), E. Somerset, about 3 S. of Bath. The "Brass Knocker" (now a private residence) was formerly a much-frequented public-house, and the name is still familiarly used to indicate the district.

Brasted, pa. and vil. on the Darent, W. Kent, 4 N.W. of Sevenoaks; ac. 4,435; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Martin (rebuilt, except tower, 1880) is of Kentish ragstone; there is an altar-tomb in the north transept with recumbent effigies, a mutilated slab (1600) to a rector, and an inscription in Lombardic characters to Edmund de Mepham, rector. *B. Park,* in a well-wooded park of 100 ac., with house, is a seat. Napoleon III. resided here before his Boulogne expedition (1840).

Brathay (1), vil. and eccl. pa., formed in 1836 from the pas. of Hawkshead (Lancs.) and Grasmere (Westmd.). Trinity Church, built 1836, is in Norm. style. *B. Hall* stands beside the lake of Windermere; *B. Bank* and *Pullwyke* are also seats here.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Branxton	Coldstream (2)	344	222
Brassington	Wirksworth (4)	141	667
Brasted	Brasted	22	1327
Brathay (1)	Windermere (4½)	259	542
Bratoft	Burgh (2)	124	190
Brattleby	Lincoln (7)	130	138

Brathay (2), vil. on the Brathay, pa. of Windermere (q.v.), W. Westmd., 1 S.W. of Ambleside.

Brathay (3), river, about nine miles long, flowing from Bow Fell through Great Langdale and Elterwater into Lake Windermere.

Bratoft, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 4½ S.E. of Spilsby; ac. 1,814; soil rich loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Dec. and Perp., and has piscina, a low side window, and a Dec. font with the symbols of the Passion. There is also a partly allegorical picture commemorating the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588).

Brattleby, pa., Mid Lincs., 6 N.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,220; soil loam, overlying limestone and clay. The church of St. Cuthbert (rebuilt) is in E. Eng. style, and has an old credence. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bratton (1), eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Westbury (q.v.), N.W. Wilts., 4 N.E. of Westbury. The church of St. James, restored 1860, is E. Eng.; the stained east window represents the Birth, Death, and Resurrection, and another window at the east end Apostles, Saints, etc. The manufacture of agricultural implements is carried on, and wool-spinning and cording gives employment to a number of persons. There is an ancient British camp, nearly a mile in circumference, on a hill to the south of the vil., which is said to have been occupied by the Romans, Danes, and Saxons. On the hill below is cut the figure of a horse.

Bratton (2), tp., pa. of Wrockwardine (q.v.), N. Salop, 2 W. of Wellington.

Bratton Clovelly, large pa. and vil., S. Dev., 8 S.W. of Okehampton; ac. 8,316; soil principally clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is chiefly E. Eng.; the vestry has two windows containing ancient stained glass with arms of the Barnby family. The Broadbury Castle race-ground is situated here. Henry de Bracton or Bretton (1185–1267), lawyer, judge, and author, is said to have been born in this pa.

Bratton Fleming, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 6 N.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 5,751; soil clayey, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Peter is in Perp. style.

Bratton Seymour, pa., E. Somerset, 2½ N.W. of Wincanton; ac. 1,093; soil and subsoil sand (on the hills) and clayey (in the valleys). Trinity Church was rebuilt 1830. *Bratton House* and *Holbrook House* are seats.

Braugh Hill, eminence, W. Cumb., 4 N.W. of Ireby.

Braughing (in Domesday "Brachinges"), pa. and ancient to. on the Quin, N.E. Herts., 3½ S.E. of Buntingford; ac. 4,351; soil mixed, overlying chalk, clay, and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1888, is Perp.; among the many monuments are 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses with effigies, and several tablets and monuments of the 17th and 18th cents.; the old font now stands outside the church; there is an old painting of the Resurrection in the vestry. Roman remains have been found in a railway cutting in the neighbourhood. *Hamels Park* is a seat.

Brauncewell, pa., S. Lincs., 4 N.W. of Sleaford;

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bratton (1)	Westbury (3)	101	610
Bratton Clovelly	Coryton (5)	262	487
Bratton Fleming	Barnstaple (7)	203	499
Bratton Seymour	Wincanton (3)	116	166
Braughing	Braughing	31	974
Brauncewell	Sleaford (4½)	112	148

ac. 3,470; soil light, overlying gravel. All Saints' Church, once belonging to Thurgarton Priory, was rebuilt early in the 19th cent. in E. Eng. style.

Braunston (1), pa. and vil., S. Northants, 3½ N.W. of Daventry; ac. 3,930; soil light loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints, rebuilt 1849, is in Geometric E. Eng. style; there are several memorial windows and a recumbent effigy in grey marble with the legs crossed in an unusual way to admit a rose between them. Brick-making and boat-building are carried on to some extent, and there are extensive warehouses and wharves. The Grand Junction and the Oxford canals, which unite within the pa., have had a considerable influence on its local importance. The Town Land charity, yielding about £150 yearly, is employed in repairing the church and roads and for the relief of the poor. The National School, erected 1733, is partly supported by an endowment of about £31 arising from land. *Braybrough Hall* is a seat.

Braunston (2), pa. and vil. on the Gwash, W. Rutlds., 2½ S.W. of Oakham; ac. 3,250; soil clay, overlying same. The church of All Saints was built in the 13th cent., and the south porch has a good Norm. doorway; there are memorial brasses of 1596 and 1642. The vil. is in a valley near Leighfield Forest, and is close to Leicestershire.

Braunstone, chap., tp., and vil., on the Soar, pa. of Glenfield (q.v.), Mid Leics., 2 S.W. of Leicester; ac. 1,605; soil sand, overlying clay. The church of St. John Baptist is Norm. *B. Hall*, in a park of 10 ac., is a seat.

Braunstone Frith, pa., S. Leics., 2 S.W. of Leicester; ac. 219; soil sand, overlying clay.

Braunton, pa. and vil., N. Dev.; ac. 10,473, water 1,510; soil sandy loam. The church of St. Brannock is E. Eng. and Perp., and has some fine wood carvings, and a palimpsest brass with effigies on both sides, under which is a cross incised in a stone slab with brass inscription bearing the date 1548; the nave has a panelled oak roof, and carved on one of the panels is a sow with a litter of pigs. According to tradition, St. Brannock, who preached here A.D. 300, was told in a dream to erect a church where he should meet a sow with litter. (Similar folk-tales are far from uncommon.) On a hill are remains of an ancient chapel, known as "St. Anne's Chapel," said to have been erected by St. Brannock. Near the sea is a large sandy tract, known as B. Burrows, where a lighthouse and lifeboat station are placed.

Brawby, tp. and vil. on the Rye, pa. of Salton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of New Malton; ac. 1,013.

Brawdy, pa. on the west coast of Pembs., 9 N.W. of Haverfordwest; ac. 5,401, water 60. The church is dedicated to St. David.

Brawith. [KNAYTON-WITH-BRAWITH.]

Brawl. [BRAAL.]

Brawlbin, pl. adjoining Scotscalder, pa. of Halkirk (q.v.), Mid Caith., Sc.

Brawny, bar., S.W. co. Wstm., Ir.; ac. 10,098.

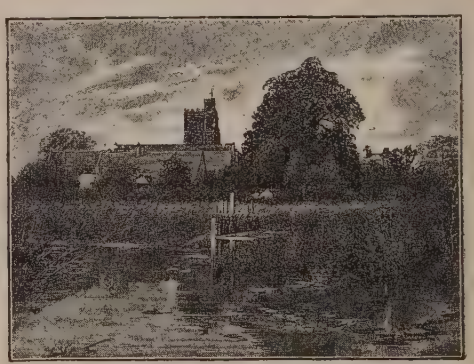
PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Braunston (1)	Welton (3)	75	983
Braunston (2)	Oakham (2)	94	350
Braunstone	Leicester (2)	98	169
Braunstone Frith	Leicester (2)	98	10
Braunton	Braunton	217	2171
Brawby	Barton-le-Street (2)	215	148
Brawdy	Haverfordwest (9)	264	477

Lough Ree and the Shannon form its northern and western boundaries respectively. It contains one pa. and part of the to. of Athlone.

Braxted, Great, pa. (mentioned in Domesday Book) on the Blackwater, N.E. Essex, 2 N.E. of Witham; ac. 2,613, water 22; soil gravel and loam, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is principally E. Eng.; there is a Norm. arch between the chancel and the nave, and the chancel contains a white marble monument. *B. Park*, with finely-timbered grounds of about 500 ac., and a lake of 20 ac., is a seat.

Braxted, Little, pa. (mentioned in Domesday Book) on the Blackwater, N.E. Essex, 1 N.E. of Witham; ac. 618; soil arable and light, overlying gravel and marl. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1884, is Trans. Norm., and measures only 45 ft. in length by about 16 ft. wide, with walls 2 ft. 8 in. thick; on the north side of the chancel is a small Norm. window; the chancel has a fine brass with effigies of William Roberts (auditor to Henry VII.) and his two wives; there is also a ledger-stone with inscription bearing the date 1680.

Bray (1), pa. and vil., E. Berks., 5 N.W. of Windsor; ac. 8,976; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael, restored 1859, is E. Eng. and Perp. Jesus's Hospital, founded and endowed 1627,



BRAY CHURCH.

is under the government of the Fishmongers' Company, of which the founder, William Goddard, was a member. The chapel and forty houses form a quadrangle. It was the vicar of this B. that so often changed his opinions during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Bray (2), pa. on the Bray, N.E. co. Wick., Ir., 10 S.S.E. of Dublin; ac. 2,985. The surface presents pleasant landscapes, and the agricultural and arable land is all fertile and productive. The pa. church was repaired 1818, and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels

Bray (3), tp. and mkt. to. (T. & S.) on the Bray and on St. George's Channel, pas. of Bray and Old Connaught (q.v.), cos. Wick. and Dub., Ir., 13 S.E. of

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brawny	.....	...	4927
Braxted, Great	Witham (2)	39	361
Braxted, Little	Witham (1)	39	125
Bray (1)	Maidenhead (2)	24	7991
Bray (2)	Bray	13	5066
Bray (3)	Bray	13	6888

Dublin; ac. 1,070. The part of the to. in co. Dublin is known as Little B. The pa. church dates from 1609, and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels and public schools. A martello tower overlooks the sea. Wheat is ground and ale brewed; there is some shipping trade, and fisheries are carried on. Situated amid fine scenery, with a healthful climate, and consisting largely of handsome and substantial villas, it is a fashionable and popular watering-place. Ten annual fairs are held for traffic in cloth and cattle, and a yearly race-meeting takes place at the racecourse of Little B. There are ruins of several old castles, one of which was repaired and restored, and is now occupied as barracks. The best view of the to. is that obtained when approaching it along the Dublin road, whence it presents a very charming appearance. There are several seats in the neighbourhood.

Bray (4), river dividing co. Dub. from co. Wick., Ir. It falls into St. George's Channel at B., where it is spanned by a bridge. It flows 10 E., and its mouth, although obstructed by a bar, makes a secure little haven.

Brayan, affluent of the Teifi, N.E. Pembs., near Cardigan.

Braybrooke, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 3 S.E. of Market Harborough; ac. 3,060; soil clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Dec.; the chancel contains a piscina, a carved black oak chair, a number of mural monuments, and a stone reredos; there are in the chapel a fine 16th-cent. monument and a recumbent effigy in oak of a cross-legged knight. Lord B. takes his title from the pa.

Braydon, tp. and ha., pa. of Purton (q.v.), N. Wilts., 4½ S.W. of Cricklade; ac. 1,484.

Brayfield, Cold. [COLD BRAYFIELD.]

Brayford, ha. on the Bray, pas. of Highbray and Charles (q.v.), N. Dev., 9 N.W. of Barnstaple.

Bray Head (1), promontory, Rathdown bar., N.E. co. Wick., Ir., 3 S.E. of Bray. The rocks (800 ft. high) make the head a distinct landmark.

Bray Head (2), promontory (855 ft. high) forming the south-west extremity of Valentia island, Iveragh bar., S.W. co. Kerry, Ir.

Bray, High. [HIGHBRAY.]

Brayshop, vil., pa. of and 2 W. from Stoke Climsland (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Braystones, ha. on the Eden, near its mouth, pa. of St. Bees (q.v.), W. Cumb., 8½ S.E. of Whitehaven.

Braythorne, ha., pa. of Kirkby Overblow (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.E. of Otley.

Brayton (1), large pa., tp., and small vil., W.R. Yorks., 1½ S.W. of Selby; ac. of pa. 11,666, of tp. 2,354; soil and subsoil red and black sand. The church of St. Wilfrid, restored 1878, originally attached to Selby Abbey, is of mixed periods; the nave is Perp.; there is a Norm. south doorway with beak-heads, and the chancel-arch is of the same period; the chancel retains fine E. Eng. sedilia, and there is an altar-tomb with effigies.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Braybrooke	Market Harboro (2)	83	294
Braydon	Purton (1)	81	63
Brayton (1), pa.	Selby (2)	174	1852
Brayton (1), tp.	Selby (2)	174	509
Braywood	Windsor (3)	21	801

Brayton (2), vil., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Aspatria (q.v.), W. Cumb.

Bray Wick, ha., pa. of Bray (q.v.), E. Berks., near Maidenhead. The National School, a 15th-cent. building, was formerly the court-house of the manor. *B. W. Grove* is a seat dating from the 17th cent.; the Bourne flows through its grounds.

Braywood, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Bray and Winkfield (q.v.), E. Berks., 3 S. of Bray. The church of All Saints, rebuilt 1866, is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles.

Brea, vil., pa. of and ½ E. from Camborne (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Breacacha, bay on the south coast of Coll island, pa. of Coll (q.v.), W. Args., Sc. Running about a mile into the land, it affords tolerable anchorage.

Breacdearg, loch, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmorriston (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 1¼ N. of Loch Ness. It measures 6 furlongs in length, by 1½ furlongs in width. The surroundings are dismal and dreary, but it is full of trout.

Breadalbane, dis. amid the Grampian Mountains, W. Perths., Sc.; area 1,023 square miles. It is an elevated and wild tract, scored by deep glens and ravines, and occupying most of the western border of the co. Numerous lochs and mountain torrents occur, affording excellent fishing. The flora is chiefly Alpine, and game is abundant. The dis. contains ten churches and a mission station, and forms a Free Church presbytery. B. gives the titles of earl and marquis to a branch of the Campbells.

Breadsall, pa. and vil., S. Derbys., 2½ N.E. of Derby; ac. 2,300; soil various, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1877, is of various periods; the most ancient part is the fine south doorway, probably of about 1150; in the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina; the font, of 15th-cent. workmanship, is octagonal; against the south wall is the monument of the celebrated Dr. Darwin, who died at Derby, 18th April, 1802. The Priory House, a seat of Elizabethan or early Jacobean date, occupies the site of the ancient priory of Holy Trinity, founded in the time of Henry III.

Breadstone, tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Berkeley (q.v.), W. Gloucs.; ac. 1,228.

Breage, coast pa. and vil., W. Cornw., 3 W. of Helston; ac. 7,161; soil light, overlying granite. The church of St. Breage is Perp.; parts of the old carved-oak roof remain in the north transept, and three helmets are preserved in the south aisle. In the churchyard is the head of an ancient cross. B. was once a mining centre.

Breaghwy, pa. on the Minola, Carra bar., Mid co. Mayo, Ir., 2 S.E. of Castlebar; ac. 5,265. The soil is largely boggy, suffering from inundations from the river. A fine building-stone is here quarried. There are remains of a monastery, founded at a very early period. *Breafy Lodge*, *Fisher Hill*, and *Windsor House* are seats.

Breakachy, stream, S. Invs., Sc. It is an insignificant burn in summer, but in wet weather it becomes a formidable torrent.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Breadsall	Breadsall	143	571
Breadstone	Berkeley Road (1)	197	120
Breage	Nancegollan (3)	315	2751
Breaghwy	Castlebar (2)	152	851

Breakish, ha. with public school, pa. of Strath (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 5 W. of Kyleakin.

Breaksea Point, headland, south coast of Glamorgs., 5½ S.E. of Cowbridge. It has a light-vessel with one fixed and one revolving light.

Bream, vil., ti. (in Newland), and eccl. pa., formed from Newland and West Dean (q.v.), W. Glouc., 3 N.W. of Lydney. The church of St. James, partly rebuilt 1861, is Dec. Some old Roman mines lie to the south of the vil.; they are named "Scowles," and a part of them is called "The Devil's Chapel."

Breamore, pa., lib., and vil., on the Avon, S. Hants, 3 N.E. of Fordingbridge; ac. 2,678, water 35; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Norm., and has some remains of frescoes in a chamber (now closed) over the old south-west porch. B. is several times mentioned in Domesday Book. An Augustinian priory was founded here about the middle of the 12th cent.; a few stone coffins may be seen in the churchyard, and capitals or other remains of this old building lie in neighbouring cottage gardens. *B. House,* a fine building on the site of an old Elizabethan mansion destroyed by fire in 1856, is a seat possessing an extensive park and a curious old maze.

Brean, pa. and small vil. on the estuary of the Axe, Mid Somerset, 4 S.W. of Weston-super-Mare; ac. 1,167; soil alluvial, overlying clay. The church of St. Bridget, restored 1883, is Late Perp., and has a saddle-roofed tower; the reredos and lichgate are new, and the oak bench-ends in the nave are imitated from remains of the old ones. There is an ancient cross, almost buried in the sand. On the west is the peninsula of B. Down, extending about 1½ miles into the sea; traces of an encampment remain on its highest point; a part of it is now fortified, and barracks have been erected. The white cistus grows only on B. Down and the neighbouring hills, and in a few spots in Devonshire.

Brearey, ha., pa. of Addle (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Otley.

Brearton (in Domesday "Braretone"), tp., vil. —pas. of Knaresborough and Ripley (q.v.)—and eccl. pa., formed from Knaresborough, W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Knaresborough; ac. 1,562. The church of St. John was built in 1836.

Breascleat, vil., pa. of Uig (q.v.), Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, W. Ross and Crom., Sc.

Breast, island in Wexford Harbour, pa. of St. Margaret (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir.

Breaston, tp., pa. of Wilne (q.v.), S. Derbys., 8 S.E. of Derby; ac. 1,493.

Breaston-with-Risley, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Wilne (q.v.), S. Derbys., 8 S.E. of Derby. The church of St. Michael was erected 1650; the oldest part is E. Eng.; there is a piscina in the south wall of the chancel; the font is a bowl of Derbyshire alabaster. The manufacture of warp nets is an industry here. The church of All Saints, at Risley, was erected 1593; the church plate includes a chalice, paten, and two alms-dishes dated 1632–33 with the arms of Willoughby.

Breather Hills, ha., pa. of Barrowby (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2 W. of Grantham.

Brechfa, pa. on the Cotley, Carmarths., 11 N.E. of Carmarthen; ac. 530. The church is dedicated to St. Teilo.

Brechin, pa., parl. and royal burgh, and mkt. to. (T.), on the South Esk, E. Forfs., Sc., 5 W. of Montrose; ac. 14,313. The surface is low, never rising above 419 ft. Four-fifths of the area is under cultivation or woods, and the soil is generally fertile, overlying Old Red Sandstone. Both calcareous and heavy spars occur. B. gives names to presbyteries of the Church of Scotland and the Free Church, and is an Episcopal diocese. At the to. the river is spanned by an ancient and picturesque bridge of two arches. There are two pa. churches, two Free churches, an Episcopal church, three United Presbyterian churches, and an Evangelical Union chapel. One of the pa. churches is the old cathedral, and to the S.W. rises a fine old round tower, 85 ft. in height. The cathedral was founded about 1150, and afterwards improved and enlarged. The to. has a town hall, an Episcopal Library (founded by Bishop Forbes, and containing many rare and valuable works), an infirmary, mechanics' hall and library,

Brechin Cathedral and Round Tower.
(*From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.*)

a public park, recreation grounds, and bowling-greens. Manufactures of paper, flax, linen, wood, machinery, and sailcloth are carried on, and there are breweries, distilleries, and extensive bleachfields. Seven annual fairs are held. B. was created a diocese by David I., but the to. had been founded and a church (dedicated to the Holy Trinity) built nearly two centuries before. The castle was defended for three weeks by Sir Thomas Maule against Edward I., and only surrendered after the fall of the governor. At the battle of B. (1402) Huntly quelled the rebellion against James II.; and a skirmish, arising out of the troubles of Queen Mary's reign, took place in the vicinity in 1572. The to. was plundered and partially burnt by Montrose in 1647. B. unites with Montrose, Forfar, Arbroath, and Bervie to return

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Bream	Lydney (4)	133	2023
Breamore	Breamore	93	592
Brean	Burnham (5)	145	159
Brearton, tp.	Knaresborough (3)	204	130
Brearton, eccl. pa.	Knaresborough (3)	204	157
Breascleat	Strome Ferry (70)	661	374
Breaston	Draycott (½)	122	882
Breaston-w.-Risley	Draycott (½)	122	1130
Brechfa	Abergwilly (6)	235	85
Brechin, pa.	Brechin	492	10453
Brechin, parl. burgh	Brechin	492	8955
Brechin, roy. burgh	Brechin	492	5139

one member to Parliament. Distinguished natives were Thomas Dempster, historian; Rev. Dr. Guthrie, preacher; Bishop Low, the last of the Jacobite clergy; George Rose, statesman; Professor Nichol; Colvin Smith, artist. *Ardovie House*, *B. Castle*, and *Keithock House* are seats.

Brechin, Little, vil., pa. of and 2 w. from Brechin (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc.

Breckenbrough. [NEWSHAM-CUM-BRECKENBROUGH.]

Breckles, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 5 s.e. of Watton; ac. 1,860; soil gravel and sand, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Margaret, restored 1862, is E. Eng., with round tower; there is a piscina, a Norm. font with carvings of the Evangelists, and carved oak pulpit and benches; the doorway and steps to the rood-loft are still preserved; a fine carved oak screen separates the chancel and nave; in the chancel is a black marble slab bearing the dates 1651 and 1658, and another dated 1667.

Brecknock, or **Brecon,** at the confluence of the Usk and Honddu (whence the Welsh name Aber-Honddu), mkt. to. (F.), mun. bor., co. to., and head of a U. and Co. Co. dis.; ac. of to. 2,614. Brecon contains two parishes—St. David (or Llanfaes with Christ College), and St. John the Evangelist (with the chap. of St. Mary). The church of St. John the Evangelist (founded 1095 by Bernard Newmarch—said to have been half-brother to William the Conqueror—and restored 1875 by the late Sir G. Scott) is Norm., with E. Eng. and Dec. additions, and has a Norm. tower with 6 bells. It retains an interesting font (said to be pre-Norm.), sedilia, and aumbries, and remains of a double piscina in the sacristy; there are several "guild" chapels, effigies dated 1359 and 1555, monuments to Judge Gady Williams (1613), and an east window to the memory of officers and men of the 24th Regiment (now South Wales Borderers) who fell at Isandlhwana and Rorke's Drift in 1879. St. Mary's church

BRIDGE OVER THE USK AT BRECON.
(From a Photograph by H. Hobbiss, Brecon.)

(*temp.* Henry VIII.) has a massive embattled western tower and peal of 8 bells. It was originally Norm., but was enlarged in the 14th cent. St. David's church, situated in the west end of the town (Llanfaes), fell in 1852, and was rebuilt in E. Eng. style in 1859. There are English and Welsh places of worship belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic Church, Gothic style, opened in 1851. The College of Christ of Brecknock (originally a Dominican house) was founded as a Grammar School by Henry VIII. (who granted the Priory lands to Sir J. Price), and has a fine old monastic church attached. The Congregational Memorial College (1869) educates 40 students during the four years' course. The Shire Hall (1842), in the Grecian Doric style, and the Guildhall, restored 1889, are the principal public buildings. Brecon is the depôt of the 1st and 2nd Batts. South Wales Borderers (24th Regimental District), and headquarters of the 3rd Batt. South Wales Borderers Militia; the barracks are a fine range of buildings. The charities amount to about £400 per annum, the principal being the Borghrood, founded by Rice Powell in 1686; the Games' Almshouses, for 6 poor women (1721); the Gwenddwr Charity, founded by Judge Williams in 1612; and the Edmund Jones Charity, for apprenticing boys and girls in the borough (income about £100 per annum). The remains of the castle are unimportant, and consist of ivy-clad walls overlooking the river Honddu, and the Ely Tower; it was built by Newmarch with the materials taken from the Roman camp at the Gaer; the Norman knight made it his chief residence. In the vicinity are several Roman and British encampments, notably the Gaer ("Caer Bannau"), 3 miles distant, formed by Ostorius Scapula, the first Roman general who penetrated into this part of the country. The Beacon Range (nearly 3,000 ft.), to the south of the town, are the highest peaks in South Wales. Other objects of interest are the Crug = Pen-y-Crug (British encampment), Newton Mangin (*temp.* Elizabeth), Ffrwdgrech Waterfalls, and the delicious walk through the Priory Groves. Among eminent natives are: Mrs. Siddons (1755–1831), the actress, born at the "Shoulder of Mutton" Inn (now "Siddons Wine Vaults") in High Street, on July 5th, 1755; Dr. Hugh Price, the founder of Jesus College, Oxford; and Dr. Thomas Coke, the Wesleyan missionary. *Bolgoed*, *Dinas*, *Glanhonddu*, *Penroyre*, *Priory*, *Nythfa*, and *Peterstone Court*, are seats in the neighbourhood.

Brecknock Beacons, two mountain peaks (2,862 ft.), Mid Brecons., 5 s. of Brecknock.

Brecknock Canal. [BRECON CANAL.]

Brecknockshire, or **Brecon,** an inland co. of S. Wales, bounded on the north by Radnors., east by Herefords. and Mon., south by Mon. and Glamorgans., and west by Carmarths. and Cardigs.; greatest length, north and south, 38 miles; greatest breadth, east and west, 33 miles; area, 460,158 ac., or nearly 719 square miles. B. is one of the most mountainous of the Welsh counties. In the north-west corner of the county is a mountain tract of very dreary character. There are here no regular chains of hills, but a succession of rounded elevations and depressions, the greater part of which is covered with mosses and peat resting upon clay. The country slopes gradually towards the east, and is well watered by the Yrfon, Elan, and other tributaries of the Wye. This wild and thinly-populated district is bounded on the south by the Epynt Hills, or Mynydd Epynt, an important range of mountains extending in a north-western direction from the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Breckles	Stow Bedon (1)	100	121
Brecknock	Brecon	184	5646

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brecknockshire	.....	.....	57031

banks of the Wye, on the borders of Radnors., to the borders of Carmarthens. The long slope of this range is towards the south, where it terminates in the valley of the Usk. The southern boundary of this valley is formed by the steep and lofty ridge of hills called Forest Fawr, sometimes called the Black Mountains. The chief rivers in B. are the Wye and the Usk, with their numerous tributaries. Old Red Sandstone is the principal geological formation in B., and occupies the whole of the central portion from east to west. Along the southern boundary there extends a narrow belt of carboniferous limestone, millstone grit (the "farewell rock" of the miners), and the outcrop of the coal-beds—forming the northern outcrop of the great South Wales coalfield. There are extensive ironworks on the south-eastern border of B. Upper and Lower Silurian beds occupy the narrow part of the county which lies between Radnors. and Cardigans.; and a narrow peninsula of the former projects into the Red Sandstone for a distance of ten miles, terminating about five miles north of Brecknock. A belt of limestone extends from the town of Hay on the east, and passing in a south-west direction terminates at the B. Beacon. The greater portion of the co. is uncultivated, the mountain land being principally bare; the valleys, however, often contain rich alluvial soil, and the cultivated crops consist of wheat, oats, barley, rye, turnips, peas, potatoes, and vetches. The uplands are chiefly pasture. The farms are generally small, but well cultivated. B. is intersected by the Brecon and Merthyr Railway, and a branch of the London and North Western. The other means of communication are several well-constructed roads, and the Brecon and Swansea Canals. The principal towns are Brecknock, Builth, Crickhowell, Hay, and Llanelly. The chief manufacture in the co. is that of iron; and flannel, woollen goods, and other coarse materials are woven in several small factories. There are also numerous tan-yards, and the leather made is considered of excellent quality. At the time of the Roman invasion B. formed part of the territory of the Silures, who bravely opposed the invaders, and it is improbable that the Romans succeeded in establishing a complete occupation of the district. Traces of two important Roman stations have, however, been identified — Caer Bannau, on the banks of the Usk, 620 ft. long and 456 ft. broad; and Caer, or Gaer, situated near Cwm Dhu. The Roman road called Via Julia traversed the co., but few traces of it remain. After the departure of the Romans this territory became a separate principality, under the name of Brycheiniog. B. remained in the power of the Welsh princes (the last of whom was Bleddyn-ap-Maenarch) till 1092. There are several pre-Roman remains, such as stone circles, camps, and cromlechs; also the ruined castles of Brecknock, Crickhowell, Devynock, Builth, and Penkelly; a round tower in good preservation at Brynllys; and Brecknock Priory and College.

Brecknock St. David. [BRECKNOCK.]

Brecknock St. John. [BRECKNOCK.]

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brecknock St. David	Brecon	184	1671
Brecknock St. John	Brecon	184	4399
Bredbury	Bredbury	179	3901
Brede	Battle (5)	54	1046
Bredenbury	Steens Bridge (3)	160	110

Breckon, hill (603 ft.), pa. of St. Mungo (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Lockerbie.

Breckry, burn and glen, pa. of Southend (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc. The burn rises on Knockmoy, flows through the glen, and falls into Carskey Bay, 4 N.E. of the Mull of Kintyre.

Brecon Canal extends from S.E. Brecons. to Pontypool in Mons. It was cut in 1811, is 33 miles long, falls 68 ft., and has 8 locks.

Brecongill, ha., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Middleham.

Breconhill, tp. on the Line, pa. of Arthuret (q.v.), E. Cumb., 4½ N.E. of Longtown.

Bredbury, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Stockport (q.v.), E. Chesh.; ac. 2,536, water 75. The church of St. Mark, built 1848, is in the E. Eng. style. *B. Hall* and *Harrytown Hall* are seats.

Brede (1), pa. and vil. on the Brede, E. Sussex, 5 N.E. of Battle; ac. 4,839, water 10; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. George, restored 1868 and 1889, is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a brass in the chancel with mutilated effigy and Latin inscription (1487); there is an altar-tomb (1537) with the effigy of a knight in plate armour, his head resting upon his helmet, and his feet upon a sculptured lion; one of the two chancel chapels belonged to *B. Place*, and was the burial-place of the Oxenbridges. *B. Place* was an old 15th-cent. mansion, but it fell into decay, and became the resort of smugglers.

Brede (2), affl. of the Rye, E. Sussex. It is 12 miles long.

Bredenbury, small pa., N.E. Herefords., 3 N.W. of Bromyard; ac. 836; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Andrew was consecrated 1877. The old church stood in the grounds of *B. Court*, and much of the materials was used for the new one. *B. Court* and *Munderfield Harold* are seats.

Bredfield, pa., S.E. Suff., 3 N. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,062; soil mixed, overlying clay and sand. The church, restored 1875, is in E. Eng. style; all that remains of the old work is the carved roof and the carved pulpit. *B. House*, of Elizabethan style, date 1665, in well-wooded park of 65 ac., is a seat.

Bredgar, pa. and vil., N.E. Kent, 3 S.W. of Sittingbourne; ac. 1,762; soil stiff (with flint), overlying heavy clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is Perp. with a Norm. west door; there are two 16th-cent. brasses. Robert de Bredgare founded the college of the Holy Trinity, now called "The Chauntry." The school is endowed (1718) with about £80 a year.

Bredhurst, pa., Mid Kent, 4½ S.E. of Chatham; ac. 602; soil chalk and stone, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. with traces of Norm. A yew-tree in the churchyard is said to be 500 years old.

Bredicot, pa. and small vil., W. Worcs., 3¼ E. of Worcester; ac. 397; soil clay and marl, overlying clay. The church of St. James, restored 1843, is

PLACE.	Nearest Rail. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bredfield	Woodbridge (2)	79	375
Bredgar	Sittingbourne (3½)	45	570
Bredhurst	Rainham (3)	39	121
Bredicot	Worcester (3)	120	47

E. Eng.; it has a south porch paved with tiles of the 16th cent., and a piscina.

Brediland, estate, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Paisley. Earthenware of a coarse description is manufactured. *B. House* is a seat.

Bredisholm, estate on the North Calder, pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ W.S.W. of Coatbridge. Minerals are worked. *B. House* is a seat.

Bredon, pa., tp., and vil., on the Avon, E. Worcs., 3½ N.E. of Tewkesbury; ac. of pa. 5,818, of tp. 3,140; soil loam, sand, and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Giles is of mixed periods, with E. Eng. south chapel and Dec. chancel; the porch has a groined ceiling, and over it is a room, to which there is now no approach; the chancel has an aumbry, a blank tomb, a low side window, a sedile with three seats, and a piscina, and there is a mutilated piscina in the nave; a monument, believed to date from the 14th cent., and once in Mitton chapel, was found some years ago in the flooring, and now stands beside the south wall; it shows the bust of a man and his wife under canopies, and beneath them is a crucifix; there is a low screen of wood between the nave and the tower; in the chancel Dr. Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester (1641–50), is interred. The churchyard contains a large coped tomb, and a cross ornamented with the ball-flower. B. has a Blue-Coat School for boys and girls, erected 1845, and endowed with some small scholarships. There are almshouses and charities, and much of the land is let in allotments. North-east of the vil., between the vales of Evesham and Cotswold, lies B. Hill, on which may be traced the remains of a Roman encampment; near it is an outlier of Lower Oolite.

Bredwardine, pa. and vil. on the Wye, N. Herefords., 7½ N.E. of Hay; ac. 2,245; soil loam, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1875, is E. Norm.; the north and south doors show some good carving; in the chancel are two recumbent figures, one being a knight in armour of 14th cent. with SS collar and Lancastrian badge. The pa. possesses a large charity of £2,000 a year. There was an old castle here, on the banks of the Wye, and some traces that remain seem to point to its having been a strong fortress. From the ruins were taken great part of the materials used to build the old house of the Cornewalls at Moccas (q.v.). B. gave his name to Thomas Bredwardine (1439), "the Profound Doctor," Archbishop of Canterbury.

Bredy, rivulet, W. Dors., is 7 miles long, and falls into Lyme Bay at Bridport.

Bredy, Little. [LITTLEBREDY.]

Bredy, Long. [LONGBREDY.]

Bree, vil. on the Slaney, pa. of Clonmore (q.v.), Mid co. Wex., Ir., 4 S.W. of Enniscorthy. B. Hill rises in the neighbourhood, and *Clonmore* and *Wilton House* are seats.

Breedoge, stream, N.W. co. Roscom., Ir. It rises in Ballintober bar., flows 10 N., and falls into Lough Gara, 4 N. of Frenchpark. It is subject to flooding after heavy rains, the inundations often doing great damage to the surrounding country.

Breedon, tp., pa. of Breedon-on-the-Hill (q.v.), N. Leics., 5 N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 3,010; soil loam and sand, overlying sand and clay. The vil. lies at the foot of a rugged limestone cliff half a mile long and 250 ft. high.

Breedon-on-the-Hill, pa. and vil., N. Leics., 5 N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 6,410; soil loam and sand, overlying marl and clay. The church of SS. Mary and Hardulph is partly Norm., and was once part of B. Priory, founded 1144, as a cell of St. Oswald of Nostell, Yorks., for a prior and five canons of the Augustinian order. The north aisle is the private chapel and burial-place of the Ferrers family. Lime-burning is the principal industry.

Breen, ha., pa. of Armoy (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 9 N.E. of Ballymoney. Here is a public school. *B. House* is a seat.

Bregoge, pa., Orrery and Kilmore bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 3¼ W.N.W. of Doneraile; ac. 1,332. The soil is generally fertile, with areas of bog, overlying limestone, which is quarried. *B. Castle* is a seat.

Brehar. [BRYHER.]

Breich (1), pl. with railway station, pa. of West Calder (q.v.), S.W. Edins., Sc., 20 S.W. of Edinburgh.

Breich (2), stream, Lanarks., Linliths., and Edins., Sc. It falls into the Almond, 2 N.E. of Blackburn.

Breiddon Hill, or **Craig-ap-Wridden,** eminence on the east border of Montgoms., 6½ N.E. of Welshpool. An ancient camp on the summit has been identified by some with the spot where Caractacus was finally defeated by Ostorius Scapula.

Breightmet, tp., pa. of Bolton-le-Moors (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 2 E. of Bolton; ac. 872. At the eastern part of the tp. are remains of a Roman road.

Breighton-cum-Gunby, tp. on the Derwent, pa. of Bubwith (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Howden. Bricks and tiles are made here.

Breinton, pa. and scattered vil. on the Wye, S. Herefords., 2 S.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,568; soil clay and gravel, over clay. St. Michael's Church is in Norm. and E. Eng. styles. A church-room, with reading-room and library, is attached; a charity is applied to the education of forty children.

Bremhill, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 4 N.E. of Chippenham; ac. 5,665; soil Oxford clay and calcareous grit, overlying sand, clay, and corn-brash. The church of St. Martin is E. Eng.; there is a good stone-groined Perp. south porch, a monument to one of the Hungerford family, and a cylindrical font (date 1180). William Lisle Bowles the poet was vicar, and died here in 1845. At B. are free libraries with reading-rooms.

Bremilham, formerly a pa., N.W. Wilts., 2 S.W. of Malmesbury, now divided between Brokenborough, Foxley, and St. Mary Westport. It is an eccl. pa., but there is no church.

Brenaheglish (or, more properly, **Braenaheglish**), hill (1,387 ft.), pa. of Latheron (q.v.), S.W. Caiths., Sc., 3 N. of the Ord of Caithness. Its proportions

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bredon, pa.	Bredon	167	1447
Bredon, tp.	Bredon	167	1099
Bredwardine	Dorstone (2)	165	274
Breedon	Tonge and Breedon	125	649
Breedon-on-the-Hill	Tonge and Breedon	125	1804
Bregoge	Buttevant (1)	138	110
Breightmet	Bolton (2)	196	1720
Breighton-c.-Gunby	Bubwith (1)	181	131
Breinton	Hereford (3)	144	436
Bremhill	Calne (2½)	99	1090
Bremilham	Malmesbury (2)	94	44

are considerably dwarfed by the proximity of Morven. At its foot stood the old mansion house. [BRAEMORE.]

Brenchley, pa. and vil., S.W. Kent, 7 N.E. of Tunbridge Wells; ac. 7,602; soil loam, overlying sandstone. The cruciform church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Perp.; a carved oak screen (1336) separates the chancel from the nave, and four Pointed arches on round piers separate each aisle from the nave. There is a Holiday Home connected with the Ragged School Union. Some old timbered houses in B. are now used as cottages. *Moatlands* (a 16th-cent. castellated mansion with a moat, in which, when cleaned out in 1860, an old oak drawbridge was found), *Petteridge Place*, *The Knowle*, and *Wierleigh* are seats.

Brendon, pa. and picturesque vil. on the border of Exmoor, N. Dev., 17 N.E. of Barnstaple; ac. 6,733; soil stony. The church of St. Brendon is an ancient Gothic structure.

Brendon Hills, a loose, shelly, limestone hill-range, W. Somerset, 6 S. of Watchet.

Brenister, vil., pa. of and 4 miles from Lerwick (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc.

Brenkley, tp., pa. of Dinnington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; ac. 925.

Brenning, affluent of the Teifi, S.E. Cardigs., near Tregaron.

Brenson, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Newchurch (q.v.), I. of W.

Brent, affl. of the Thames, rises near Chipping Barnet, S. Herts., flows 20 S.W. through Middx., and falls into the Thames at Brentford.

Brent, East, pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 6 S.W. of Axbridge; ac. 3,037; soil alluvial, overlying clay, beneath which is peat. The church of St. Mary is Gothic; the chancel has been rebuilt, and contains two sedilia; there are piscina and a mutilated stone seat; the staircase which led to the rood-loft, an organ-loft (with carved front bearing the date 1635), and a pulpit (which seems to be Jacobean, and is entered through the south wall) also remain; there are brasses and monuments, and much old stained glass. In the churchyard is a mutilated effigy and a ruined cross with octagonal base.

Brent Eleigh, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 7 N.E. of Sudbury; ac. 1,617; soil loam and gravel, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp., and contains a fine marble monument dated 1737. There is an almshouse in six tenements. *B. E. Hall*, a seat with pleasant grounds, contains an ancient oak staircase.

Brentford, mkt. to. (T.), pas. of Ealing and Hanwell (q.v.), S. Middx. B. derives its name from its situation upon the navigable Brent, which connects the Grand Junction Canal with the Thames, into which it falls here, being crossed by a bridge of one arch. The well-wooded B. Eyot makes a pretty piece of river scenery. The town consists chiefly of one street of rather over a mile in length, reaching from B. Bridge on the west to Strand-on-the-Green and Turnham Green. It is in the Metropolitan Police district, and is supplied with water by the Grand Junction Water Works, whose 150-ft. chimney, with its 120 iron steps, forms a conspicuous feature. B. drainage and sewage works pump the sewage from a collecting-well for more than a mile to tanks in the Ealing Road, where it is deodorised and precipitated, and the effluent water discharged into the Thames. There are gasworks, distilleries, breweries, soapworks, a large pottery, timber yards and saw-mills, and in the neighbourhood are many market-gardens, the produce of which is sent to the Metropolis. B. is of archæological and historical interest. Quantities of remains of elephants, hippopotami, and deer have been found, and specimens of stone, bronze, and iron implements. B. was the capital of the Middle Saxons, whose name survives in Middlesex. The "two Kings of Brentford," who have passed into a proverb, make their first appearance in *The Rehearsal*. They were generally supposed to stand for the King (Charles II.) and the Duke of York (afterwards James II.). Here Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes in 1016; in 1445 Henry VI. held a Chapter of the Garter, and made two knights; and in 1642 Prince Rupert defeated Colonel Hollis, and took John Lilburne prisoner. Sometimes it has been called the capital of England, as being the county town of Middlesex; and it gave the title of earl to the Ruthven family, and to Marshal the Duke of Schomberg.

Brentford Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Middx. It lies in the south of the co., and returns one member.

Brentford, New, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Hanwell (q.v.), forming part of the to. of Brentford, S. Middx.; ac. 220, water 15. The church of St. Lawrence was rebuilt, with the exception of the ancient tower, 1764, and contains monuments to William Noy (1634), Charles I.'s Attorney-General, and originator of the "Ship Money" tax. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels; and a public library of about 3,000 volumes.

Brentford, Old, St. George, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Ealing (q.v.), and forming part of the to. of Brentford, S. Middx. The church of St. George, rebuilt 1886, is in Dec. style.

Brentford, Old, St. Paul, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Ealing (q.v.), and forming part of the to. of Brentford, S. Middx. The church of St Paul, built 1867–68, is in E. Dec. style.

Brentingby, chap., pa. of Wyfordby (q.v.), E. Leics., 2½ S.E. of Melton Mowbray. The chapel is Dec. [THORPE ARNOLD CUM BRENTINGBY.]

Brent Knoll. [BRENT, SOUTH.]

Brent Mill, ha., pa. of South Brent (q.v.), S. Dev., 6 W. of Totnes.

Brentor, small pa. on the Lid, S. Dev.; ac. 3,354; soil loamy, overlying clay and slate. The small church of St. Michael de Rupe is partly Perp., with a low E. Eng. tower, on which is a sundial. The church is erected on the summit of a very steep

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brenchley	Paddock Wood (3)	34	3822
Brendon	Barnstaple (16)	203	294
Brenkley	Cramlington (2)	281	36
Brent, East	Brent Knoll (1)	143	716
Brent Eleigh	Lavenham (2½)	67	221
Brentford	Brentford	11	13738
Brentford Division	.....	.....	69804
Brentford, New	Brentford	11	2069
Brentfd., Old, St. G.	Brentford	11	4457
Brentfd., Old, St. P.	Brentford	11	7344
Brentor	Lidford (1½)	207	476

and high conical hill (842 feet), known as Brent Tor, which serves as a landmark for mariners making for Plymouth harbour, and is said to have

BRENTOR CHURCH.
(From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.)

been built by a merchant to commemorate his deliverance from shipwreck.

Brentor, North, ha., pa. of Lamerton (q.v.), S. Dev., 5 N. from Tavistock. Christ Church, chapel-of-ease to the church of Brentor, is a granite building in Perp. style.

Brentor, South, ha., pa. of Lamerton (q.v.), S. Dev., 4 N. of Tavistock.

Brent Pelham. [PELHAM, BRENT.]

Brentside, a local name sometimes given to part of the to. of Brentford (q.v.) lying on the bank of the river.

Brent, South (1), pa. and vil. on the Avon (over which are two bridges near the vil.), S. Dev., 7 W. of Totnes; ac. 9,374; soil various, overlying stone. The church of St. Petrock, restored 1871, is partly Late Dec., and has a Norm. tower; the font is Norm., and the chancel has two piscinæ. The parish lands yield £152 yearly, a third of which is used for church purposes, a third given to the poor, and the remainder applied to education. The Literary Institute is supplied with papers, etc.; and there is a circulating library. A cattle market is held in February, August, and November, and a cattle fair in April and September. There are flock mills, flour mills, and a manufactory for leather.

Brent, South (2), or **Brent Knoll,** pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 7 S.W. of Axbridge; ac. 3,390; soil alluvial, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is Dec. and Perp.; the north aisle, retaining a 17th-cent. pulpit, has some very remarkable old bench-ends, some of which have quaint carvings illustrating the story of Reynard the Fox. Brent Knoll, a conical hill, has part of an encampment with double ditch, where weapons and Roman coins have been discovered. The *Manor House* and *Somerset Court* are seats.

Brent Town, vil., pa. of Preston (q.v.), E. Kent, near Faversham.

Brentwood, eccl. pa., tp., and mkt. to. (TH.), pa. of South Weald (q.v.), S. Essex, 10 S.W. of Chelmsford; ac. 459. The church of St. Thomas the Martyr, built 1883, is in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels (the latter with schools and convent attached), and a Dissenting mission hall. The Endowed Free Grammar School was founded 1557. The Hackney Union Training Schools, for 600 children, are partly in this pa.; and there is a London Industrial School for 100 boys. St. Charles's Diocesan Schools, for the reception of children from the workhouses, is under the direction of the Brothers of Mercy, and is partly supported by the Guardians of the Poor. On an eminence is the County Lunatic Asylum, with 130 ac. of land, for 800 patients. In 1221 the abbot of St. Osyth built a chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, a part of which still stands in the High Street. The chief industries of B. are brewing and brick-making.

Brenzett, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 4 N.W. of New Romney; ac. 1,755; soil stiff loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Eanswith is E. Eng., with a piscina in the chancel; some of the windows are Dec., and three rude Pointed arches separate the nave from the north aisle; in this aisle are two 17th-cent. marble monuments with effigies.

Brereton, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Rugeley (q.v.), W. Staffs. The church of St. Michael, enlarged 1877, is in Gothic style, and has a fine gilt oak reredos with a Crucifixion in the centre, and an E. Eng. font. There are collieries in the pa., employing many hands; and a private railway leads from the pits to Rugeley station. The B. Free School has an endowment of £60 a year, on the condition that the master be a Wesleyan.

Brereton-cum-Smethwick, pa. and scattered vil., Mid Chesh., 3 N.E. of Sandbach; ac. 4,599; soil clay and sand. The church of St. Oswald is Late Perp., and contains some 17th-cent. monuments. *B. Hall,* a handsome Elizabethan mansion, standing in about 17 acres of well-timbered land, is a seat. On Duke's Oak Farm in this pa. is a large oak-tree, the hollow trunk of which will hold six persons.

Bressay, island and pa. (a number of smaller islands being included in the latter), on B. Sound, Shetland, Sc., 6 N.E. of Haly Ness; ac. 12,657. The island measures 6 miles long, by 1 to 3 miles wide, has a rocky coast, and a diversified surface. The soil is of average quality, overlying sandstone; flagstones and slates are quarried. Numerous caves and natural arches occur in the cliffs along the coasts. There are two pa. churches, a United Presbyterian church, a Baptist chapel, and several schools. The antiquities consist of a monolith and the ruins of several old chapels.

Bressay Sound, channel between Mainland and B. islands, Shetland, Sc. Having a width varying from one to two miles, it affords good anchorage, and part of it is used as a harbour for Lerwick. The lighthouse, on Kirkabister Ness, shows a revolving white and red light, visible for 15 miles.

Bressingham, pa. and vil. on the Waveney, S. Norf., 2 W. of Diss; ac. 2,354; soil various, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. John the

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brent, South (1)	Brent	225	1580
Brent, South (2)	Brent Knoll (1)	143	770
Brentwood	Brentwood & Warley	18	4949
Brenzett	Brookland (¾)	66	284
Brereton	Rugeley (2)	125	1955
Brereton-cum-S.	Sandbach (3)	163	568
Bressay, pa.	Aberdeen (142)	528	802
Bressingham	Diss (2)	95	553

Baptist, rebuilt 1527, is Perp., and the oak woodwork of the roof, pulpit, and pews presents fine specimens of carving. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bret, affl., S. Suff., is 18 miles long, and falls into the Stour, 4 E. of Nayland.

Bretby, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Repton (q.v.), S. Derbys., 3 N.E. of Burton-on-Trent; ac. 1,500; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Wyston, rebuilt 1878, is in E. Eng. style. *B. Park* is a seat, standing in the centre of a large and well-wooded deer-park.

Bretford. [Brandon and Bretford.]

Bretforton, pa. and vil., E. Worcs. (bordering on Gloucestershire) 3½ E. of Evesham; ac. 1,683; soil fertile, overlying blue limestone. The church of St. Leonard, partly restored 1847, is of mixed periods, from Norm. to Perp.; remains of the staircase to the rood-loft and its doorway may be observed on the south side; the church also retains some old painted glass and remains of old oak pews, ornamented with panels, on which are carved the rose and quatrefoil. *B. Manor* is a seat.

Bretherdale, tp. and ha., pa. of and 4 S.W. from Orton (q.v.), Mid Westmd.

Bretherton, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Douglas, pa. of Croston (q.v.), N. Lancs., 9 S.W. of Preston; ac. 2,437, water 18. The church of St. John the Baptist, built 1840, is in E. Eng. style. The Free School was built and endowed by James Fletcher, a London merchant, 1653, and rebuilt 1850. *Bank Hall*, a mansion of brick and timber, was erected 1608, as appears from the date over the doorway; it has been restored. *Can House*, once the seat of the Stones family, is now a farmhouse.

Brettel Lane, ha., pa. of Kingswinford (q.v.), W. Staffs., 1½ N.E. of Stourbridge. There are several potteries, and fire-brick, glass, and iron works.

Brettenham (1), pa. and vil. on the Bret, W. Suff., 7 S.W. of Stowmarket; ac. 1,558; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1866, is Dec. and Perp., and has some ancient glass; the font is Dec., with carved-oak cover. *B. Hall*, in a park of 150 ac., is a seat. Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-King of Spain, lived here for a short time about 1830.

Brettenham (2), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 3½ E. of Thetford; ac. 1,981; soil sand and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew, built 1852, is in Dec. style.

Bretton, tp., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Hawarden (q.v.), S.E. Flints.

Bretton, Monk. [Monk Bretton.]

Bretton, West (in Domesday "Bretone"), tp. and small vil., pa. of Sandal Magna and Silkstone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 S.W. of Wakefield; ac. 2,098, water 39. *B. Hall* is surrounded by an extensive park stocked with deer.

Brewham, North, pa. on the Brue, Mid Somerset, 3 N.E. of Bruton; ac. 2,026; soil and subsoil principally clay. [Brewham, South.]

Brewham, South, pa. on the Brue, Mid Somerset, 2½ N.E. of Bruton; ac. 3,852; soil and subsoil principally clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1882, is Gothic. There is a triangular tower of brick, 150 feet high, named Stourton or Alfred's Tower, built as a memorial of King Alfred, who is said to have fought here against the Danes. *Colins Hays* is a seat.

Brewhead, vil., pa. of Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Dundee.

Brewhouse Yard, small pa., S. Notts., near Nottingham.

Brewood, pa. and ancient to., W. Staffs., 8½ S. of Stafford; ac. 11,839; soil various. The church of St. Mary, restored 1879, is E. Eng. and Perp.; in the chancel are four altar-tombs, ranging from 1481 to 1636. The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary is E. Eng., with several brasses in the floor; in the churchyard is a stone cross. There are Methodist and Wesleyan chapels, a reading-room, and charities amounting to £150 a year. The grammar school was founded 1553, and endowed with about £400 a year and £150 a year in exhibitions. *B. Hall*, an Elizabethan mansion, is a seat.

Breydon Water, a mere 4 miles long, and in some parts 1 mile wide, N. Norf., west of Yarmouth. It is formed by the junction of the Yare and Waveney. It abounds with rare wild fowl in the winter.

Brian's Bell, ha., pa. of Belbroughton (q.v.), E. Worcs., 4½ S. of Stourbridge.

Briarachan, stream, N. Perths., Sc., uniting with the Fearnach to form the Ardle. From its source on Ben Vrackie to the point of junction it has a course of about 6 miles.

Bricett, Great, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 4 S.W. of Needham; ac. 915; soil heavy, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Lawrence, partly rebuilt 1868, is in Perp. style; in the south wall of the nave is a Norm. door, and the church has some well-carved oak in pulpit, pews, and benches; there is a marble tablet of 1680.

Bricett, Little, ha., pa. of Offton (q.v.), W. Suff., 4½ S.E. of Bildeston.

Brick, stream, N. co. Kerry, Ir. It flows 10 N.W., and falls into the Cashen 4½ miles above the junction of the latter with the Lower Shannon. Tidal influences are felt a good way up the stream.

Brickeen, island in Lough Turk, Magunihy bar., Killarney, Mid co. Kerry, Ir. It is connected with Muckross (q.v.) by a bridge of a single Gothic arch. The surrounding scenery is extremely fine.

Brickeens, pl., pa. of Bekan (q.v.), S.E. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 N.E. of Claremorris.

Brickendon, tp., pa. of Hertford All Saints (q.v.), E. Herts., 3 S. of Hertford; ac. 1,534. *Brickendonbury* (with a fine avenue), *Fanshaws* (in Jacobean style), and *Leahoe* (in Italian style), are seats.

Brickendown, pa., Middlethird bar., Mid co. Tip., Ir., 2¼ E. of Cashel; ac. 1,254; soil poor. The

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bretby	Burton (5)	127	377
Bretforton	Littleton & B. (1¼)	104	529
Bretherton	Stainland (1)	194	785
Brettenham (1)	Lavenham (4)	67	336
Brettenham (2)	Thetford (3)	90	103
Bretton, West	Haigh (1)	177	323
Brewham, North	Bruton (3)	117	234
Brewham, South	Bruton (3)	117	347
Brewhouse Yard	Nottingham (½)	124	42
Brewood	Four Ashes (2¼)	130	2667
Bricett, Great	Needham (5)	77	245
Brickendon	Hertford (3½)	24	1007
Brickendown	Goolds Cross (8)	96	120

ruins of an old church and an ancient castle are the only antiquities. *Mayfield* and *Meldrum* are seats.

Brickey, stream, Mid co. Waterf., Ir. It falls into Dungarvan Harbour, 1½ miles below Dungarvan.

Brickhill, ha., pa. of Rockbourn (q.v.), S. Hants, 3 N.W. of Fordingbridge.

Brickhill, Bow, pa. and vil., N.E. Bucks., 1 E.N.E. of Fenny Stratford; ac. 1,713; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, repaired 1757, restored 1883, is Norm. and Perp.

Brickhill, Great, pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 3 S.E. of Fenny Stratford; ac. 2,325; soil sand and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1867, is Dec.; the chancel has a small piscina, and there are memorials dating from 1559. There are high sand hills, known as the Brickhills, in the pa. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Brickhill, Little, pa. and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.), N. Bucks., 1 N. of Great Brickhill; ac. 1,360; soil light, overlying clay and red sand. The church of St. Mary Magdalen, restored 1700 and 1864, is Dec. and Perp.; there is a squint between the chancel and side chapel, and the latter has a piscina and a locker or aumbry; on the north side of the church are the remains of a chantry, with carved trefoil (14th-cent.) piscina; there is a curious old framed memorial panel (1652) and a small brass (1696).

Brick-kiln, ha., pa. of and 1 mile from Canonbie (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc.

Bricklehampton, tp., chap., and small vil., pa. of Pershore St. Andrew (q.v.), E. Worcs., 3 S.E. of Pershore; ac. 860. The chapel of St. Michael, restored 1877, is Norm. and E. Eng.; it has a richly-ornamented Norm. south doorway, and retains a stoup near the entrance, and a Norm. font; the chancel, which is modern, has sedilia and a piscina. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brickleton, ti., pa. of Hurstbourne Tarrant (q.v.), N. Hants, 5 N. of Andover.

Brida, ha., pa. of Knockane (q.v.), Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 7 N.W. of Killarney. There is a public school here.

Bride (1), pa., Ayre sheading, occupying the north corner of the I. of M., 5 N. of Ramsey; ac. 5,801; soil sandy. The church of St. Bridget is a modern structure. In the churchyard is a fine Runic cross, and on an adjacent eminence is a burial-mound, surrounded by a stone circle.

Bride (2), river, cos. Cork and Waterf., Ir. It rises among the Nagles Mountains, flows 21 E., and falls into the Blackwater, 7 miles above Youghal. Its course is exceedingly sinuous, and passes through all kinds of scenery—from the dreary and desolate, to the rich and pleasing.

Bride (3), stream, S. co. Cork, Ir. After a course of 14 N.E., it falls into the Lee at Innishcarra.

Bridebridge, vil. on the Bride, pa. of Castlelyons (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S. of Fermoy.

Bridekirk (1), pa. and tp. on the Derwent, W. Cumb., 2 N.W. of Cockermouth; ac. of pa. 9,751; of tp. 873. The soil, overlying Permian strata, is fairly good. The church of St. Bridget is an ancient building with a Norm. doorway, and contains a curious font, believed to be of Roman origin. Freestone and limestone are quarried. Sir Joseph Williamson the statesman (d. 1701) and Thomas Tickell the poet (1686–1740) were natives. The manor belonged to the abbey of Gisburn, but at the Dissolution passed to the family of Tolson. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Brickhill, Bow	Fenny Stratford (2)	48	464
Brickhill, Great	Bletchley (3½)	47	522
Brickhill, Little	Bletchley (3)	47	312
Bricklehampton	Eckington (4)	152	173
Bride (1)	Ramsey (5)	301	640
Bridebridge	Fermoy (5)	162	105
Bridekirk (1), pa.	Cockermouth (2½)	311	3498

Bridekirk (2). [Brydekirk.]

Bridell, pa., N.E. Pembs., 3 S. of Cardigan; ac. 2,179. The church is dedicated to St. David. St. Catherine's cross is in the churchyard.

Brideschurch, pa. on the Liffey and Grand Canal, Clane bar., E. co. Kildare, Ir., 3 N. of Naas; ac. 2,231. It is a pleasing and generally fertile tract. *Landenstown* stands in very fine and extensive grounds.

Bridesness, promontory, pa. of Cross and Burness (q.v.), North Ronaldshay island, Orkney, Sc., about 5 N. of Start Point.

Bridestow, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 6 S.W. of Okehampton; ac. 5,209; soil clay, overlying shale. The church of St. Bridget is Dec. and Perp.; the chancel retains piscina and sedilia, and there is a squint in the south aisle; the pulpit, choir stalls, and bench-ends are of carved oak; there is a 16th- and 17th-cent. mural tablet, the latter of which bears some quaint lines. *Tearwood* and *Millaton* are seats.

Brideswell, ha. on the road between Athlone and Thomas Street, pa. of Cam (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., 7 N.W. of Athlone. Lough Corkip is in the neighbourhood.

Bridewell Precinct, pa. within the City of London, S.E. Middx., and formerly containing Bridewell, the noted House of Correction. It has a prison used for refractory apprentices.

Bridford, pa. and small vil. on the Teign, E. Dev., 9 S.W. of Exeter; ac. 3,658; soil loamy, overlying clay, except on the hills, where it is granitic, overlying granite. The church of St. Thomas à Becket is Perp., and has a carved and painted oak screen bearing the date 1508. There is a barytes mine and some disused lead mines in the pa.

Bridgball, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Brendon (q.v.), N. Dev.

Bridge (1), pa. and vil., E. Kent, 3 S.E. of Canterbury; ac. 1,161; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter, repaired and partly rebuilt 1860, is Norm. and E. Eng.; there is a squint with two square openings on the north side of the chancel arch, and in the north wall of the chancel is the tympanum of an arch with old sculpture; three rude Pointed arches, with wall piers without capitals, separate the north aisle from the nave.

Bridge (2), ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Illogan (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Bridgecastle, ha. and estate, pa. of Torphichen

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bridekirk (1), tp.	Cockermouth (2½)	311	107
Bridell	Kilgerran (3)	271	276
Brideschurch	Naas (3)	20¾	218
Bridestow	Bridestow	204	586
Bridewell Precinct	.....	.....	468
Bridford	Ashton (3)	219	429
Bridge (1)	Bekesbourne (1½)	65	850

(q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Bathgate. Coal is mined here. The old castle, now in ruins, was a seat of the Earls of Linlithgow. *B. House* stands in grounds containing some fine old trees.

Bridge End, vil. on the Fowey, pa. of and 2 N. from St. Winnow, E. Cornw.

Bridgefoot (1), ha., pa. of Boyndie (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., near Whitehills.

Bridgefoot (2), ha., pa. of and near Auchterhouse (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc.

Bridgeford, Great, ha., pa. of Seighford (q.v.), W. Staffs., 3½ N.W. of Stafford.

Bridgeford, Little, ha., pa. of Seighford (q.v.), W. Staffs., 3½ N.W. of Stafford.

Bridgegate, vil., pa. of Abson (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 9 E. of Bristol.

Bridge Hewick, tp., pa. of and 2 E. from Ripon (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 867.

Bridge Hill, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Duffield (q.v.), S. Derbys., 7 N. of Derby. Christ Church, built 1849, is in the E. Eng. style.

Bridgehouse, ha., pa. of Torphichen (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Bathgate.

Bridgehouses, sub. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Bridgemere, tp. and vil., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 6½ S.E. of Nantwich; ac. 1,097. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bridgend (1), mkt. and U. to. on the Ogmore, pas. of Coyty and Newcastle (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 17½ W. of Cardiff. The to. is divided into Bridgend in the centre, Oldcastle on the south-east, and Newcastle on the west. The Glamorganshire County Lunatic Asylum, about 1½ miles distant from the to., is a large pile of buildings, chiefly in the Gothic style. A new asylum has been built on Cefn Hirgoed Common. The town-hall provides accommodation for the Mechanics' Institute, which has a reading-room and library. Here are steam joinery works, a brewery, a tannery, an iron and brass foundry, and an agricultural implement factory. Lime is manufactured to a large extent. B. has also manufactures of woollen, and a trade in corn. There are iron works, stone quarries, and coal mines.

Bridgend (2), ha., pa. of Bexley (q.v.), W. Kent, 3¼ W. of Dartford.

Bridgend (3), ha., pa. of Newton Ferrers (q.v.), S. Dev., 6½ S.E. of Plymouth.

Bridgend (4), ha., pa. of Horbling (q.v.), S. Lincs., 4½ N.E. of Folkingham.

Bridgend (5), ha., pa. of St. Dogmells (q.v.), N.E. Pembs., near Cardigan.

Bridgend (6), part of the vil. of Alness, pa. of Alness (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 14 S.W. of Tain.

Bridgend (7), vil. on Loch Andail, pa. of Kilarrow and Kilmeny (q.v.), Islay island, W. Args., Sc., 3 N.E. of Bowmore. Regular communication by coach is kept up with Port Askaig and Port Ellen.

Bridgend (8), or **Afton Bridgend,** vil. on the Afton, pa. of and ¾ S. from New Cumnock (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc.

Bridgend (9), ha. on the Leader, pa. of Legerwood (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc., 3½ S.S.E. of Lauder.

Bridgend (10), vil., pa. of and in the south vicinity of Duns (q.v.), Mid Berws., Sc. A bog in the neighbourhood was formerly impassable.

Bridgend (11), pl. on Loch Watten, pa. of Watten (q.v.), E. Caith., Sc., ¾ N.E. of Achingale. Formerly a separate estate, it belonged to the now extinct family of Sinclair-Manson.

Bridgend (12), vil. on the Esk, pa. of and ¼ N. from Dalkeith (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc.

Bridgend (13), vil. on the Leven, pa. of Cardross (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc. It forms a suburb of Dumbarton.

Bridgend (14), vil. on the Ceres burn, pa. of Ceres (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 2 S.E. of Cupar. It forms a suburb of Ceres.

Bridgend (15), vil. on the Isla, pa. of Ruthven (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., 2¾ E. of Alyth.

Bridgend (16), ha. on the Back Water, pa. of Lintrathan (q.v.), W. Forfs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Kirriemuir.

Bridgend (17), ha. on the Beauly, adjoining Beauly, pa. of Kilmorack (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc.

Bridgend (18), vil. on the Tay, pa. of Kinnoul (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc. It forms an eastern suburb of Perth. Ruskin spent part of his childhood here.

Bridgend (19), or **Kendrochad,** vil., pa. of and a little W. from Kenmore (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc.

Bridgend (20), vil. on the Earn, pa. of Muthill (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., adjoining Crieff, of which it may be considered a suburb.

Bridgend (21), ha. on the Calder (crossed by a fine old bridge of a single arch), pa. of and ¼ N.N.W. from Lochwinnoch (q.v.), S.W. Renfs., Sc.

Bridgend (22), ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Melrose (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc. The ancient bridge which once spanned the Tweed in this neighbourhood had a tower in the middle of the way, used as the keeper's dwelling. The whole structure has been assigned to David I.

Bridgend Hyndford, ha. on the Clyde, pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Lanark (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc. A handsome bridge here spans the river.

Bridgend, Old, vil., pa. of Galston (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., about 7 E.S.E. of Kilmarnock.

Bridgeness, vil. on the coast, pa. of Carriden (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc., 1 E. of Borrowstounness. A fine sculptured Roman tablet was discovered here, 1868, the inscription indicating that it had marked the eastern termination of the Wall of Antoninus.

Bridge of Allan, *q.s.* pa. and to. on the Allan, pas. of Logie and Lecropt (q.v.), N.E. Stirls., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Stirling. The to., consisting almost entirely of handsome villas, is built upon a hill overlooking the Forth, and is a pleasant-looking place, the wooded grounds of the numerous residences giving it a rich appearance. It is a fashionable watering-place, much resorted to by the citizens of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The pa. church is a Gothic building, and there are Episcopal and Free churches (both in the Dec. style), and a United Presbyterian church. The

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bridge Hewick	Ripon (2)	214	94
Bridge Hill	Belper (1)	135	2873
Bridgemere	Nantwich (6)	162	157
Bridgend (1)	Bridgend	183	4676
Bridgend (6)	Alness (1)	618	705
Bridge of Allan, pa.	Bridge of Allan	420	2690
Bridge of Allan, to.	Bridge of Allan	420	3207

to. has a public hall, museum and art gallery, reading-room, well-house, Turkish baths, and a hydropathic establishment. Manufactures of paper, and

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, FROM THE SOUTH.
(From a Photograph by Valentine and Son, Dundee.)

an industry in dyeing and bleaching, are carried on. Two annual fairs are held; and the Strathallan Highland gathering, one of the most popular meetings in the country, is a yearly event. The place owed its rise to proximity to the mineral well of Airthrie. The waters are obtained from the bottom of a disused copper mine, and brought to the surface by machinery. *Airthrie Castle* and *Burgo Park* are seats.

Bridge of Avon, pl., pa. of Inveravon (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Ballindalloch.

Bridge of Bucket, vil., pa. of Glenbucket (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 42 W.N.W. of Aberdeen.

Bridge of Cally, pl., pa. of and 4½ N.W. from Blairgowrie (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc.

Bridge of Canny, ha. on the Canny, pa. of Banchory-Ternan (q.v.), N.W. Kincs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Banchory.

Bridge of Dee (1), vil. on the Dee, pa. of St. Nicholas (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 2 S.W. from the centre of Aberdeen, of which it forms a suburb.

Bridge of Dee (2), vil. on the Dee, pa. of Balmaghie (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 3 S.W. of Castle Douglas.

Bridge of Don, vil., pa. of Old Machar (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 2 W. of Aberdeen.

Bridge of Dun, pl. with railway junction, pa. of Dun (q.v.), N.E. Forfs., Sc., 4½ E. of Brechin.

Bridge of Earn, vil. on the Earn (here crossed by a bridge), pa. of Dunbarney (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Perth. It is an invalid resort, standing amid fine scenery, and is divided into two portions —the older founded 1769, and the newer built since 1832. B. contains a library, ball-room, and public school.

Bridge of Fiddich, pl. on the Fiddich, pa. of Mortlach, Mid Banffs., Sc., adjoining Dufftown.

Bridge of Gairn, ha. on the Gairn and Dee, pa. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 2 N.W. of Ballater.

Bridge of Garry, pl., pa. of Moulin (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 3 N.W. of Pitlochry. Here the Garry is spanned by a picturesque bridge just above its junction with the Tummel, at the south end of the Pass of Killiecrankie. The surrounding scenery is beautiful. "The Soldier's Leap" marks the spot where, it is said, a Highlander saved his life, during the pursuit after the battle of Killiecrankie, by jumping over the abyss through which the river here forces its way. *Killiecrankie Cottage* is a seat.

Bridge of Marnock, pl., pa. of Marnock (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc., 2 S.W. of Aberchirder.

Bridge of Roy, ha. on the Spean, pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 13 N.W. of Fort William.

Bridge of Tilt, vil., pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc., 8 N.W. of Pitlochry. It is situated amid exceedingly fine scenery.

Bridge of Turk (="the Bridge of the Wild Boar"), ha. on the road between Callander and the Trossachs, pa. of Callander (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 1 N.N.W. of the end of Loch Vennachar. The last wild boar in Scotland is said to have been killed here, the event being commemorated in the name.

Bridge of Urr, vil. on the Urr, pa. of Kirkpatrick Durham (q.v.), N.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 4 N. of Castle Douglas.

Bridge of Walls, pl., pa. of Walls (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, 24 N.W. of Lerwick.

Bridge of Weir, vil., pas. of Kilbarchan (q.v.) and Houston (q.v.), Renfs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Paisley. Currierv, tanning, wood-turning, and calico-printing are carried on, and there is a thread-mill.

Bridge of Westfield, pl. on the road between Thurso and Reay, pa. of Reay (q.v.), N.W. Caith., Sc., 5 S.W. of Thurso.

Bridgerule, pa. and vil. on the Tamar, S. Dev., 5 S.E. of Holsworthy; ae. 3,219; soil principally clay, overlying clay. The church of SS. Bridget and Michael, restored 1878, is Perp, and the nave has a brass, and over the south porch is a sundial.

Bridgerule, East, tp., pa. of Bridgerule (q.v.), S. Dev., 5 W. of Holsworthy.

Bridgerule, West, tp., pa. of Bridgerule (q.v.), S. Dev., 5 E. of Bude.

Bridge Sollars, small pa., N. Herefords., 6 N.W. of Hereford; ac. 768; soil loam, overlying gravel and Old Red Sandstone. The church of St. Andrew is in Norm. and Pointed styles. The Wye is crossed here by a ferry, and Offa's Dyke bounds B. S. on the west.

Bridge Tingle, ha., pa. of Wath upon Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., near Rotherham.

Bridgeton (1), *q.s.* pa. and sub. of Glasgow, pa. of Calton (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. It forms the extreme eastern portion of the city, and part of it adjoins Glasgow Green. B. is a busy manufacturing centre, chiefly engaged in the production of cotton and machinery. A bridge here spans the Clyde.

Bridgeton (2), vil. on the Almond, pa. of Redgorton (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., near Luncarty. The remains of a Roman camp, with numerous cairns, are in the neighbourhood.

Bridgeton (3), estate, pa. of St. Cyrus (q.v.), S.E. Kincs., Sc., 1½ W. of Johnshaven. *B. House* is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bridge of Earn	Bridge of Earn	442	325
Bridge of Weir	Bridge of Weir	413	1646
Bridgerule	Holsworthy (4)	218	367
Bridgerule, East	Holsworthy (4)	218	119
Bridgerule, West	Holsworthy (4)	218	248
Bridge Sollars	Credenhill (2)	150	71
Bridgeton	Bridgeton	399	7294

Bridgeton Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Glasgow. It returns one member.

Bridgetown (1), pa., Fermoy bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 1 S. of Castletownroche; ac. 3,297. The soil is of excellent quality, with the exception of a small area of mountain ground. An abbey was founded here in the reign of King John, and the sculptured stones which still lie about in profusion point to its former grandeur. An old chapel, belonging to the abbey, is also in ruins.

Bridgetown (2), vil. on the B., pa. of Mulrankin (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 7 S.S.W. of Wexford. *Ballycross House* is a seat. The stream falls into Ballyteige (or Lady Island) Lough.

Bridgetown (3), vil., pa. of O'Briensbridge (q.v.), E. co. Clare, Ir., 8 N. of Limerick. Two annual fairs are held. One of the O'Brien family spanned the Shannon with a bridge of 14 arches in the neighbourhood. *Ballyquin House, B.,* and *Ross House* are seats.

Bridge Trafford, tp. and vil., pa. of Plemonstall (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4½ N.E. of Trafford; ac. 401.

Bridgewater Canal, in Lancashire and Cheshire, was originally formed in 1758 and the following year from the designs of Brindley and at the expense of the Duke of Bridgewater, who embarked all his wealth in it. It runs from the coal-pits of Worsley to Manchester and Runcorn, and is 38 miles in length. A tunnel brings the canal out of the cliff at Worsley from the pit into an open dock. An aqueduct carried the canal over the Irwell at Barton. This is to be superseded by a swing aqueduct built by the Manchester Ship Canal Company, who now possess the canal, having given close upon two millions for it.

Bridgford, East, pa. and small to. on the Trent, S. Notts., 9 N.E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,910; soil loamy clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is in Perp. style. The pa. possesses a Temperance Hall, and there are some considerable charities. The Roman station of *Margidunum* was in the neighbourhood, and many remains have been found, especially coins of different Roman emperors. Nine feet below the surface is found a layer of gypsum-talc or plaster of Paris, of good quality and almost transparent. It is largely worked, and from it ornaments are manufactured for which there is a great demand both for home use and for export.

Bridgford, West, pa., tp., and vil., S. Notts, 2 S.E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,720; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Giles, restored 1872, is E. Eng., and contains some old stained glass; the stone font is ancient, and a beautiful old carved oak rood-screen separates the chancel from the nave. The school is slightly endowed. The County Cricket Club has here a ground of 7 ac. The Grantham Canal here joins the Trent, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. A great overflow of the Trent in 1875 put the village many feet under water.

Bridgham, pa. and vil. on the Little Ouse, S. Norf., 6 N.E. of Thetford; ac. 2,152; soil sandy, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, repaired 1877 and 1886, is E. Eng., with a Norm. south porch.

Bridghampton, ti., pa. of Yeovilton (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 N.E. of Ilchester.

Bridgnorth, mun. bor. and mkt. to. (s.) on the Severn, head of a Co. Co. dis., Salop, 13½ S.W. of Wolverhampton; ac. 2,838. The bor. contains the pas. of B. St. Leonard (ac. 500) and B. St. Mary Magdalen (ac. 551). It was represented in Parliament by two members from 1295 to 1867, and by one from 1867 to 1885. The church of St. Leonard, rebuilt 1860, is in E. Eng. style, but retains the chancel and part of the north aisle of the original structure; the stained glass and altar-tombs were destroyed during the Great Rebellion, but some curious tombstones of cast iron remain; and there are a metal chalice and paten, believed to date from the 14th cent., which were discovered in the grasp of a skeleton, buried in the Grey Friars monastery. The church also contains the sword of Colonel Billingsley (who commanded the forces raised here in support of Charles I., and was slain in the churchyard, 1646), an armchair of oak (once the property of Bishop Heber), and a library of theological works. The church of St. Mary Magdalen (1794) is in semi-Classic style. Robert de Belesme's original foundation was at Quatford, but towards the close of the 11th cent. it was removed to B.; the college consisted of a dean and five prebendaries. William of Wykeham held the latter office here in 1360. The Roman Catholics have a church here, dedicated to St. John; and there are Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist chapels. The Grammar School of St. Leonard was in existence before the reign of Edward VI.; it has scholarships tenable at Christ Church, Oxford, and other money prizes. The College of Divinity is surrounded by pleasant grounds, and the buildings include a private chapel. The Blue-Coat School has an endowment for educating, clothing, and apprenticing poor boys of the middle class. Palmer's Hospital was built in 1687. There are other almshouses, also an infirmary and dispensary, and several large charities. There is a Literary Institute with a good library and other rooms; in connection with it a school of art has been formed. The town hall is an old building, resting on pillars, and dated 1652. Carpet-weaving is the principal industry; the inhabitants are also occupied in spinning, brewing, and malting; and there is a tannery. The castle, built by Roger de Belesme in 1102, was destroyed during the Civil War (1647), except a portion of the walls, which still remains. At the end of the Cartway is an old timber-built house, dated 1580, in which Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, author of "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," was born (1728). The seat of *St. James's Priory* stands on the site of a hospital dedicated to St. James.

Bridgnorth St. Leonard. [BRIDGNORTH.]

Bridgnorth St. Mary Magdalen. [BRIDGNORTH.]

Bridgwater (orig. **Burgh-Walter,** *i.e.* **Walter's Town,** from the fact that it was conferred by

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bridgeton Division	.....	.....	81396
Bridgetown (1)	Castletownroche (3)	152	338
Bridgetown (2)	Wexford (8)	93	118
Bridge Trafford	Dunham Hill (1)	184	66
Bridgford, East	Lowdham (2)	131	866
Bridgford, West, pa.	Nottingham (2)	124	2589
Bridgford, West, tp.	Nottingham (2)	124	2502

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bridgham	Harling Road (2)	98	294
Bridgnorth	Bridgnorth	149	5865
Bridgnorth St. L.	Bridgnorth	149	2821
Bridgnorth St. M. M.	Bridgnorth	149	2603
Bridgwater, pa.	Bridgwater	152	13341
Bridgwater, mun. bor	Bridgwater	152	12436

William the Conqueror on Walter de Douay), pa., mun. bor., mkt. to. (W.), and seaport on the Parret, W. Somerset, 6 miles from the Bristol Channel, and 27 S.W. of Bristol; ac. of pa. 3,537, of bor. 705. The to. is situated on the edge of the well-wooded plain that lies between the Mendip and the Quantock Hills, and is divided into two parts by the Parret, which is navigable for ships of 700 tons. The pa. church of St. Mary is Perp. and Dec., and is noted for its graceful spire. It contains an altar-piece—"the Descent from the Cross"—of supposed Italian workmanship, and has also a black oak screen of the 14th cent., and two built-up squints. The eccl. pa. of B. Holy Trinity was formed in 1841, and the church is a neat stone building. The eccl. pa. of B. St. John Baptist was formed in 1846, and the

MARKET HOUSE AND ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BRIDGWATER.
(From a Photograph by J. S. Brown, Bridgwater.)

church is in E. Eng. style. There is a mission church; a Roman Catholic church of St. Joseph; Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist chapels; a Friends' place of worship; and two cemeteries, each having two mortuary chapels. The bor. is very ancient, having received its first charter in 1260. The to. existed in Saxon times, and is mentioned in Domesday, and also in connection with the rebel barons of Henry III.'s reign. It suffered much in the Civil War, and bore its share in the rising of Monmouth, who was here proclaimed king. An iron bridge connects the two parts of the town, which is lighted by gas, and supplied with water from a distance, pumped into reservoirs, and distributed by gravitation. There is a town hall with free library and reading-room, a market hall, and a corn exchange. The chief industries are brewing, malting, foundry work, and the manufacture of oil-cake. The coasting-trade seems to be decreasing, while the foreign trade has increased. The principal imports are coal, hemp, grain, esparto grass, etc., and the chief exports bath-brick (which is made from a slime deposited by the river), earthenware, cement, plaster of Paris, and bricks. There are two banks and two newspapers, and the town is served by the London and South Western Railway and the Great Western Railway. Admiral Blake was a native, and part of his house still remains. The castle was demolished during the Civil War. Near the pa. church is a house 300 years old, with a carved oak front and other ornamentation, said to have been occupied by Chief Justice Jeffries during the Bloody Assize.

Bridgwater Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Somerset. It returns one member.

Bridgwater Holy Trinity. [BRIDGWATER.]

Bridgwater St. John Baptist. [BRIDGWATER.]

Bridlington, pa., tp., mkt. to. (S.), and seaport, E.R. Yorks., 11¼ N.E. of Driffield; ac. of pa. 12,562 (foreshore 569), of tp. 2,624. The church of SS. Mary and Nicholas is of various periods, and was originally a priory church belonging to a convent of Augustinian canons founded in the time of Henry I.; in the sanctuary is an altar-slab with five incised crosses, and a stone near the entrance sculptured with an allegorical subject bears the date 1587. Other interesting relics are some old books, an Easter sepulchre, and a coffin slab. The ancient church had almost the same length as Beverley Minster. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels; a cemetery of 8 ac.; and a cottage hospital of 13 beds. There is a grammar school, founded 1637. The to. has no special industries. Of the priory there still exist the groined gateway, called the Bayley Gate, and now used as a town hall, and near it the guest-house, and some foundations of other parts. Many Roman coins, and flint arrow-heads and other weapons, have been found in the neighbourhood. The ancient Priory Close—now called the Green—has been laid out as ornamental grounds, and an avenue of trees extends from the Bayley Gate to the west door of the church.

Bridlington Quay, eccl. pa., seaport to., and watering-place, pa. of and 1 S.E. from Bridlington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. There is a Roman Catholic church of St. William, and the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Methodists have chapels. This is the port of B., and is increasing in importance as a watering-place. Two sea-walls, a parade with ornamental terraces, a colonnade, an iron bridge over Trinity Cut, and other attractions, have been added; and there are many good shops and lodging-houses. The harbour has two piers (which give a good view of Flamborough Head and the Bay), is capable of holding 200 vessels, and is the only harbour between Harwich and Leith that can be entered during northerly gales by vessels going north, which can ride safely in the bay till the tide allows them to enter the harbour. The hard sand of the shore is convenient for bathers; there is a noted chalybeate spring near, and in the harbour is a spring of fresh water, which at high water is covered by the tide. St. Anne's Convalescent Home will accommodate 150 patients, and the B. Q. recreation grounds are well laid out. Queen Henrietta Maria was here when B. was cannonaded by Admiral Batten during the Civil War; in 1779 Paul Jones fought an action off Flamborough Head, and carried off some vessels from B. Q.

Bridport, pa., seaport, mun. bor., mkt. to. (W. & S.),

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bridgwater Division	.....	.....	48226
Bridgwater H. Trin.	Bridgwater	152	3290
Bridgwater St. J. B.	Bridgwater	152	6366
Bridlington, pa.	Bridlington	225	9701
Bridlington, tp.	Bridlington	225	6840
Bridlington Quay	Bridlington	225	4521
Bridport, pa.	Bridport	154	3768
Bridport, mun. bor.	Bridport	154	6611

head of a U. and Co. Co. dis., W. Dors., 18 w. of Dorchester; ac. 656. The church of St. Mary, restored 1859–60, is mostly E. Perp.; it contains a mailed effigy of a cross-legged knight, and other interesting monuments; also a small mural tablet in memory of an officer killed at the Bull Hotel during the Monmouth Rebellion, 1685. The Roman Catholics, Society of Friends, Congregationalists, Baptists, Unitarians, and Wesleyans have places of worship. B. is situated in a fertile valley, and takes its name from the Brit or Birt, upon which it stands. An important place in the time of Edward the Confessor, and mentioned in Domesday Book, it was made a borough in the reign of Henry III. The town hall, erected 1876, is a handsome building in the middle of the town. There is a Savings Bank, a Literary and Scientific Institute, and Working Men's Reading-Room and Club. The importation of hemp and flax, mostly from Russia, is the principal trade; and fishing-nets, sailcloth, shoe-thread, and twines form the staple business of the town. The extension of railways has almost destroyed a large coasting-trade. A quantity of flax was formerly grown in the neighbourhood, and there are three large flax-mills on the Brit. The rent from property bought with money collected in 1619 to repair the harbour, with a sum given by Henry Hody, is divided equally between the general school and the National Schools. There are several almshouses; penny loaves are distributed in B. church every Sunday, and a sermon preached annually, when petticoats to old women and coats to old men are given away. The general school receives upwards of £60 a year from a bequest in the time of Charles II.

Bridstow, pa. on the south bank of the Wye, S. Herefords., 1 N.W. of Ross; ac. 2,200; soil sandy loam, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Bridget, almost entirely rebuilt 1862, is in Dec. style; the entrance to the chancel is by a Norm. arch preserved from the old church, and in the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb; there is also a curious stone chest of the sort formerly used for burying hearts. The pa. contains several seats.

Brierbush, ha., pa. of and near Penpont (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc.

Briercliffe-with-Extwistle, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 N.E. of Burnley; ac. 4,227. The church of St. James, built 1840, is in E. Eng. style. The tp. contains stone quarries, and the inhabitants are also engaged in cotton-weaving. The farmhouse of Monk Hall is supposed to be so called from the monks of Pontefract, to whom it belonged in the 14th cent.

Brierfield, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2½ N.E. of Burnley. The church of St. Luke, built 1872, is in Gothic style.

Brierhill, pl., pa. of Oranmore (q.v.), S. co. Galway, Ir., 5½ E. of Galway. There is a school here.

Brierley (1), tp., pa. of Felkirk (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.E. of Barnsley; ac. 2,590.

Brierley (2), vil., pa. of Sedgley (q.v.), E. Staffs., 3 N.E. of Dudley.

Brierley Hill, eccl. pa. and mkt. to. (T. & S.) on the Stour, pa. of Kingswinford (q.v.), W. Staffs., 2½ N.E. of Stourbridge. The church of St. Michael is a red-brick building, and is on the top of a hill commanding a wide view; more than twelve churches can be seen from the tower, as well as the Malvern Hills and the Wrekin. The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary was designed by Pugin. There are Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels; also a town hall with large accommodation, and a free library and reading-room attached. B. H. produces coal and ironstone, and its fireclay has been worked for centuries. There are anchor, chain, nail, spade, glass-bottle, and spirit-jar factories, boiler works, malt-houses, and rolling mills; and the Stourbridge and Birmingham Canals, which pass through the pa., have branches to the different works.

Briers, vil., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Brierton, tp., pa. of Stranton (q.v.), S. Dur., 3½ S.W. of Hartlepool; ac. 762.

Briery Cottages, tp. near Keswick, pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), W. Cumb.; ac. 46.

Brieryhurst, tp., pa. of Wolstanton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 2 N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Brigg, mkt. to. (TH.) on the Ancholme, pas. of Scawby, Rawby, and Bigby, N. Lincs., 16 S.W. of Hull. Once a small fishing village, it is now a flourishing town, having two banks, and supplied with water from a well situated about a mile from the town. The Endowed Grammar School (1674) has an income of £400 a year. B. has no special industries. The only public buildings of any note are the Corn Exchange, Foresters' Hall, and reading-rooms. The to. has Roman Catholic and Dissenting chapels, and a cemetery. (For the church, *see* Glanford Brigg.) *B. Manor House* is a seat. [GLANFORD BRIGG.]

Brigg (or **North Lindsey**) **Division,** one of the seven parl. divs. of Lincs. It lies in the north of the co., and returns one member.

Brigham (1), pa. and tp. on the Derwent, W. Cumb., 2 W. of Cockermouth; ac. of pa. 37,745, water 1,391; of tp. 1,749. The surface is diversified, ranging from valleys with comparatively rich warm land to mountainous elevations covered with more sterile soil. The prevailing rocks are limestone, slate, and freestone, all of which are worked, as is coal. The church of St. Bridget is in Dec. style, and there are a number of Dissenting chapels.

Brigham (2), tp. and vil. on the Driffield and Hull Canal, pa. of Foston-on-the-Wolds (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4½ S.E. of Great Driffield; ac. 1,380.

Brighouse, eccl. pa. and to., pa. of Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N. of Huddersfield. The church of St. Martin (1830) is in Gothic style, and has a tower containing eight bells. A Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Joseph, was opened 1867. There

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bridstow	Ross (1)	132	623
Briercliffe-with-E.	Burnley (3)	212	1647
Brierfield	Brierfield	216	6060
Brierley (1)	Hemsworth (1½)	168	502
Brierley Hill	Brierley Hill	141	11847
Brierton	Seaton Carew (2)	245	38
Briery Cottages	Keswick (1)	299	97

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brigg	Brigg	162	3100
Brigg Division	.....	.....	49096
Brigham (1), pa.	Brigham	314	3553
Brigham (1), tp.	Brigham	314	818
Brigham (2)	Driffield (4½)	213	73
Brighouse	Clifton Road, B.	189	10276

are also Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, Methodist New Connection, Methodist Reform, and Congregational places of worship. There is a town hall containing a large assembly room, a mechanics' institution, and a savings bank. Woollen, worsted, silk, and cotton goods are manufactured, and there are large flour-mills, wire-mills, carpet, soap, card, and machine factories; and malting is carried on. The town owes much of its prosperity to its proximity to the markets of Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Leeds. *Stead House* is a seat.

Bright, pa., Upper Lecale bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 3 S. of Downpatrick; ac. 5,615. Although the soil is light, this is a fertile and well-cultivated tract. The pa. church (1745) is in the Grecian style, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. The abbey of Erynagh was founded here about 1157, but was destroyed by De Courcy early in the 13th cent. Its ruins, with those of two old castles, are still pointed out. *Oakley* is a seat.

Brighthampton, tp. and ha., pa. of and 4 E. from Bampton (q.v.), Mid Oxon; ac. 665.

Brighthelmstone, the old name for Brighton (1) (q.v.).

Brightholmlee, Great, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Sheffield.

Brightley (1), ha., pa. of Chittlehampton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Brightley (2), ha., pa. of and near Okehampton (q.v.), S. Dev.

Brightling, pa. and vil., E. Sussex, 6½ N.W. of Battle; ac. 4,812; soil light, overlying limestone. The church of St. Thomas à Becket is chiefly Perp. There is a pyramidal mausoleum, 24 ft. high, near the church. B. Down is 636 ft. high, and an obelisk called the "Needle," 650 ft. above sea-level, was of use in carrying out the Ordnance Survey. A feeder of the Rother flows past the pa., and B. is said to contain more woodland than any pa. of its size in England. Chicken are largely bred, and timber for hop-poles produced, in the neighbourhood. *B. Park* is a seat, and just outside of it, commanding a fine view of Pevensey Bay and three counties, is an observatory fitted up with astronomical instruments.

Brightlingsea, pa. and seaport to., N.E. Essex, 8 S.E. of Colchester; ac. 2,873, tidal water and foreshore 682; soil gravelly and sandy loam, overlying sand. The church of All Saints, restored 1878, is Perp., with some E. Norm., E. Eng., and Dec. features; there are several brasses with effigies, but only one retains an inscription; in the lady chapel is an incised stone slab, which appears to have been an altar-stone. St. James's chapel-of-ease is a brick building; there are Congregational, Methodist, Swedenborgian, and Wesleyan chapels. B. is situated at the mouth of the Colne, and still retains many privileges which it obtained as being a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. Oysters are extensively cultivated, and a large fleet of smacks is employed in the trade. B. is also a yacht station, and there is a good deal of ship- and boat-building. As the last element (*ea*) of the name shows, B. was once an island, and is still almost surrounded by the Colne.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bright	Downpatrick (3)	140	932
Brighthampton	Witney (4½)	75	61
Brightling	Robertsbridge (4)	48	750
Brightlingsea	Brightlingsea	61	3920

Brighton (formerly **Brighthelmstone**) (1), pa., co., parl. (returning two members), and mun. bor., mkt. to. (TH.), and watering-place, on the south coast of Sussex, on the southern slope of the South Downs, about halfway between the Ouse and the Adur. The ancient church of St. Nicholas has been deposed from its position as pa. church; it is of Dec. and other periods, and possesses a Norm. font and many interesting monuments. St. Peter's—now the pa. church—is in Gothic style. One of the best-known churches among the many others is St. Paul's, which was originally built for the fishermen, but soon became the fashionable church of the time. The various Dissenting bodies have places of worship, and there are four cemeteries with mortuary chapels. B. abounds in schools of all descriptions; and B. College has exhibitions to the Universities, and is renowned in the scholastic world. The qualities of B. as a bathing-place were discovered by Dr. Russell in the

The Pavilion, Brighton.

18th cent., and the discovery of a chalybeate spring aided in making it a popular resort, the finishing-touch to its fashionable character being given by the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) making it his residence. But the greatest strides in its popularity have been made since the L.B. & S.C. Railway brought it within easy distance of London. Roughly speaking, B. may be said to have from three to four miles of sea-front, protected by a system of groynes and sea-wall of varying height, but rising at the east end to a height of 60 ft. B. is supplied with water from an artesian well on the Downs, from some magnificent reservoirs, and from cooling ponds in various quarters. The sewage is carried by a system of intercepting sewers into the sea at a considerable distance eastward of the town. A fine parade extends the whole distance of the sea-front, and beneath the eastern part of the sea-wall is the sheltered promenade called the Madeira Road, which has an elevated terrace and covered shelters, and is fringed by an electric railway. Of the two piers the older, the chain pier (soon to be removed to make room for a new pier), is 1,130 ft. long; and the West Pier, near the Grand Hotel, is 1,115 ft. long. One of the most notable features of B. is the Pavilion, which is of fantastic style, but has a dome that does not fall far short of the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Brighton (1), pa.	Brighton	51	102716
Brighton(1), parl. bor.	Brighton	51	142129
Brighton(1), mun. bor.	Brighton	51	115873

dome of St. Paul's in proportions. For some years the Pavilion has been the property of the Corporation, who have utilised it for various public purposes. Among other places of note are the Aquarium (a well-arranged place of instruction and amusements), the Grand Hotel, and others (some of them old-fashioned and almost historical in associations), the Clock Tower, Free Library and Picture Gallery, theatres, music halls, and hospitals; and the two places of recreation, the Queen's Park and Preston Park, situated in what was a few years ago the village of Preston, but is now a ward of B. The borough is administered by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors. A considerable amount of herring and mackerel fishing is carried on, and the fish is sold on the beach by Dutch auction.

Brighton (2), vil. on the railway between Cupar and Ladybank, pa. of and 1¼ S.W. from Cupar (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc. It contains a public school.

Brightons, vil. on the Union Canal, pa. of and ¾ S.W. from Polmont (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc. Freestone is largely quarried in the neighbourhood.

Brightside Bierlow, tp. and vil., pa. of Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,821. There are large steel works here.

Brightside Division, one of the five parl. divs. of Sheffield, W.R. Yorks. It returns one member.

Brightwaltham (pron. "Brickleton"), pa. and vil., N. Berks., 6 S. of Wantage; ac. 2,038; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The modern (1863) church of All Saints is in E. Eng. style; two E. Eng. doorways and the font were brought from the old church when it was taken down. Human skeletons, supposed relics of the Civil War, have been found in the pa.

Brightwell (1), pa. and vil., N. Berks., 2 N.W. of Wallingford; ac. 3,545; soil greensand, overlying clay. The church of St. Agatha, restored 1858, is E. Eng., and contains some 16th-cent. brasses. The pa. has charities to the amount of £67 a year, and there are two scholarships to continue the education of boys taught in the village school.

Brightwell (2), pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 5 S.E. of Ipswich; ac. 965; soil light, overlying sand and white sand. The church of St. John Baptist is E. Eng., and has some monuments to the Barnardeston and Essington families.

Brightwell Baldwin, pa. and vil., S.E. Oxon, 2 N.W. of Watlington; ac.1,660; soil gravel, loam, and marl, overlying marl. The church of St. Bartholomew is chiefly Dec., and has some 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses; the aisle windows contain some good pieces of ancient glass. *B. Park*, close to the church, is a house in well-wooded grounds of 50 ac.

Brighty, vil., pa. of Murroes (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 6½ N.E. of Dundee.

Brigmerston, ha. on the Avon, pa. of Milston (q.v.), S. Wilts., 3 N. of Amesbury.

Brignall, pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 3½ S.E. of Barnard Castle; ac. 2,037; soil mixed marl, sandstone, shale, and slate. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. The ruins of the old church still lie by the side of the Greta, which is here crossed by the Greta Bridge. Readers of Scott will be familiar with the B. Banks and the spot where the Greta meets the Tees. Slate is quarried on B. Banks. *Rokeby Park* is a seat.

Brig of Don, or **Brig of Balgownie,** bridge over the Don, pa. of St. Nicholas (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 1 N. of Aberdeen. It is said to have been built either by Robert I. or Bishop Cheine.

Brig of Mickle, old bridge among the Trossachs, pa. of Callander (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc.

Brigown, pa., Condons and Clangibbon bar., N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 30 N.E. of Cork; ac. 15,212. The soil is generally fertile. Limestone of excellent quality prevails, and is largely quarried. The pa. church was erected 1800, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a private chapel connected with the college at Mitchelstown. *Curraghgorm Castle* and *Galta Lodge* are seats.

Brigsley, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 5 S.W. of Great Grimsby; ac. 860; soil stiff with some loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen is Norm. and E. Eng., and has sedile, two original windows, and a chalice dated 1575.

Brigsteer, ha., pa. of Heversham (q.v.), S. Westmd., 3 S.W. of Kendal.

Brigstock, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 7 N.E. of Kettering; ac. 5,948; soil mostly clay, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1877, is chiefly E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; parts of the building are supposed to be earlier than the Conquest; in the chancel is a fine niche and piscina. The ancient market cross with Queen Elizabeth's arms, erected 1586, stands in the vil. Latham's Charity School (founded 1620, rebuilt 1873) is endowed with £30 per annum, and there are some charities. *Farming Woods*, standing in a fine deer-park, and *B. Manor House* are seats.

Brigton, hill (543 ft.), pa. of Kinettles (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., about 3 S.W. of Forfar. It is under cultivation, with the exception of the wooded summit.

Brill, pa. and ancient to., N.W. Bucks., 7 N.W. of Thame; ac. 2,600; soil varied. The church of All Saints, restored 1890, is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp., and has a sanctus bell; there are two Norm. doorways; and painted figures at the sides of the chancel arch, plastered over at the time of the Civil War, have been uncovered. There are considerable charities, including four almshouses, Pym's Free School charity for the education of ten boys, an endowment of £60 for the National School, and others. The manor belonged formerly to the Crown, and at the palace, remains of which exist, Edward the Confessor is said to have lived.

Brilley, pa. and vil., N.W. Herefords., 5 N.E. of Hay; ac. 3,792; soil loam, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1864–65, is an ancient stone building. B. is noted for its fine scenery and for its bracing air.

Brimfield, pa. and vil., N. Herefords., 5 S.E. of Ludlow; ac. 1,842; soil clay and loam, overlying

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place,(2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Brightside Bierlow	Sheffield	159	67083
Brightside Division	.....	.....	67083
Brightwaltham	Newbury (8½)	53	365
Brightwell (1)	Wallingford (2)	51	613
Brightwell (2)	Woodbridge (4)	79	60
Brightwell Baldwin	Watlington (2)	51	242
Brignall	Barnard Castle (3½)	249	131
Brigown	Fermoy (9¼)	162	4566
Brigsley	Holton-le-Clay (2)	150	108
Brigstock	Oundle (5)	96	1035
Brill	Brill	62	1251
Brilley	Whitney-on-Wye(1)	163	390
Brimfield	Woofferton (1)	157	560

marl. The church of St. Michael is of mixed periods. In Henry I.'s reign there was a college of secular canons at B., but in the year 1155 they became Benedictines and made over their property to Gloucester Abbey. The Teme forms part of the boundary of the pa. On a farm here is an oak 33 ft. in girth at 5 ft. from the ground. *B. Hall* is a seat in B.

Brimham, ha., pa. of Kirkby Malzeard (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Ripley. B. Rocks, in the neighbourhood, are groups of isolated grit on a wide moor, forming a fine piece of rock scenery.

Brimington, pa. and vil., E. Derbys., 2 N.E. of Chesterfield; ac. 1,307; soil clay, overlying same. The ancient church was pulled down in 1808, and rebuilt, with the exception of the tower. St. Michael's, the present church, was erected 1847. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brimley, Higher, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Ilsington (q.v.), S. Dev.

Brimpsfield, pa., E. Gloucs., 6 S. of Cheltenham; ac. 2,611; soil light and dead, intermixed with stiff clay and stone-brash, overlying limestone intermixed with deep clay and stone-brash. The church of St. Michael, restored 1883, is of mixed periods; the Norm. chancel contains an E. Eng. piscina; there was once a rood-loft, approached by a spiral staircase in the north wall, part of which remains; the nave is believed to have formed part of an Augustinian priory attached to the abbey of Fontenay, and standing on the site of the present church. The pa. is rich in antiquities. An old cross stands in the churchyard, and others have been excavated there. There is a long barrow, called the "West Tump," standing in the middle of a wood and surrounded by a dry wall, which was opened in 1880, when four skeletons were discovered outside the wall and more than twenty within it. The foundations of a castle destroyed by Edward II. are still to be seen.

Brimpton (1), small pa., Mid Somerset, 2 S.W. of Yeovil; ac. 571; soil loam and sand, overlying sand. The church of St. Andrew, partly restored 1880, is mostly Perp., but in part E. Eng. and Dec.; a bench-table and fine Perp. rood-screen have been retained, and there are recumbent effigies of the 14th and 15th cents. Here is the seat of *Brympton House*, part of which, including the west front, is said to have been built in the reign of Henry VII. In the grounds and adjoining the churchyard is the Dec. "Chantry House," which either formed part of the old manor house or was the dwelling of the priests serving a chantry founded 1306.

Brimpton (2), pa. on the Kennet and Embarne, S. Berks., 6 S.E. of Newbury; ac. 2,428; soil peat, loam, and gravel, overlying gravel. The modern (1869) church of St. Peter is in Dec. style. There are seven endowed almshouses, and the National School is endowed with £25 a year.

Brimscombe, eccl. pa., ti., and vil., on the Thames and Severn Canal, pas. of Minchinhampton and Rodborough (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 3 S.E. of Stroud. Trinity Church is in Norm. style.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Brimington	Chesterfield (2)	146	4034
Brimpsfield	Cheltenham (8)	109	337
Brimpton (1)	Yeovil (2)	123	126
Brimpton (2)	Midgham (2)	47	392
Brimscombe	Brimscombe	99	1585
Brimstage	Spital (2)	190	199

Brimslade. [Savernake, South.]

Brimsness, promontory, pa. of Thurso (q.v.), N. Caith., Sc., 4 S.W. of Holborn Head. Grand cliff scenery is presented between these two headlands. *B. House*, now a farmhouse, is an exceedingly picturesque old mansion, overlooking the sea.

Brimstage, tp., pa. of Bromborough (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3 N.E. of Neston; ac. 1,042.

Brimstone, vil., pa. of Hays Castle (q.v.), W. Pembs., 6 N. of Haverfordwest.

Brincamisir, tp., pa. of Berriew (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 3 N.W. of Montgomery.

Brincliffe Edge, ha., pa. of Eccleshall Bierlow (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Sheffield.

Brind, ha., pa. of Wressell (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of Howden.

Brindister, vil., promontory, and bay, pa. of Sandsting (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 1 E. of Burrafirth Holm. The bay, sheltered in part by the headland, penetrates deeply into the land, its inner part being known as Unifirth, and makes an excellent boat harbour.

Brindle, pa. and vil., N. Lancs., 4½ S.E. of Preston; ac. 3,104; soil sand and clay, subsoil various. The church of St. James, rebuilt 1817, and further restored 1869, is in Perp. style. There is a Roman Catholic Chapel, dedicated to St. Joseph. The charities amount to over £50 annually. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes on the south-eastern and the Lancaster Canal on the western side. There are valuable stone quarries, a cotton mill, and chemical works. *B. Lodge* and *Crabtree House* are seats.

Brindley, tp., pa. of Acton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 N.W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,090. B. gave name to the great canal engineer's family.

Brindley Ford, ha., pa. of Wolstanton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4 N. of Burslem.

Brindleys, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Howden (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.

Bringhurst, pa., tp., and vil., on the Welland, S. Leics., 8 N.E. of Market Harborough; ac. of pa. 3,650, of tp. 750; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng. and Norm., and has an octagonal Norm. font; a piscina in the north aisle is near what seems to have been a shrine; there is some good Norm. work in the interior.

Brington (1), pa. and vil. (the latter often known as **Great Brington**), S. Northants, 7 N.W. of Northampton; ac. 3,017; soil clay and gravel, overlying same. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp., and has a double sedile and a piscina in the south wall of the chancel; another piscina (of unusual size) remains in the south aisle; a number of the original open seats, put up between 1445 and 1457, remain in good preservation; there are several magnificent sepulchral memorials of the Spencer family. This church is also interesting as the burial-place of Laurence Washington (1616), the last English ancestor of George Washington. A

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Brindle	Hoghton (2)	211	1106
Brindley	Nantwich (4)	162	154
Bringhurst, pa.	Rockingham (1½)	94	648
Bringhurst, tp.	Rockingham (1½)	94	33
Brington (1)	Althorp Park (1¼)	72	742

charity, producing about £180 yearly, is devoted to the poor and for other purposes.

Brington (2), pa. and vil., S.W. Hunts., 6½ S.E. of Thrapston; ac. 1,190; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng. and Dec.; there are plain sedilia in the chancel, an aumbry, and a recess divided by pillars, which may have been a double piscina. The infants' school is partly endowed.

Brington, Great. [BRINGTON (1).]

Brington, Little, ha., pa. of and about ¾ S. from the vil. of Brington (q.v.), S. Northants. When family reverses compelled the Washington family,

THE HOME OF THE WASHINGTONS.

in the 17th cent., to abandon Sulgrave Manor, they are said to have removed to Little Brington, and their house is still pointed out as one of the homes of the ancestors of George Washington.

Brinhyfedd, tp., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), Mid Radnors., 9 N.W. of Radnor.

Briningham, pa., N. Norf., 4 S.W. of Holt; ac. 1,201; soil loam, overlying shingle and mixed. The church of St. Maurice is in Dec. and Perp. styles.

Brinkburn, chap. on the Coquet, N. Northumb., 4 S.E. of Rothbury; ac. 3,455, water 47; soil clay. The priory church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored about 1858, is Trans. and E. Eng., and retains a piscina; the bells are said to have been thrown into the Coquet by Scotch marauders, and to be now lying on its bottom; there are two south doorways, one of which exhibits Late Norm. mouldings, and a north doorway enriched with zigzag and billet mouldings and the beakhead ornament. The seat of *B. Priory* occupies the site of the old priory, and includes part of the ancient buildings. A portion of the priory mill also remains.

Brinkburn, High, tp., pa. of Brinkburn (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5 E. of Rothbury; ac. 1,859.

Brinkburn, Low, tp., pa. of Brinkburn (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 S.E. of Rothbury; ac. 592.

Brinkburn, South, tp., pa. of Brinkburn (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 S.E. of Rothbury; ac. 975.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brington (2)	Kimbolton (3)	87	137
Briningham	Melton Constable(1)	128	237
Brinkburn	Brinkburn (½)	310	160
Brinkburn, High	Brinkburn	310	120
Brinkburn, Low	Brinkburn (1½)	310	40
Brinkhill	Alford (4)	130	148
Brinkley	Six-Mile-Bottom (2)	63	278

Brinkhill, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 5 N.W. of Spilsby; ac. 780; soil and subsoil chalky loam and clay. The church of St. Philip, rebuilt 1857, is in E. Eng. style, and in the churchyard are remains of an old cross. Iron pyrites is found in the pa., and bears the local name of B. Gold.

Brinkley, pa. and vil., S.E. Cambs., 5 S.W. of Newmarket; ac. 1,500; soil chalk, overlying clay. The church of the Blessed Virgin, restored 1874, is in Perp. and Dec. styles. The National School has a small endowment. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brinklow, pa. and large vil. on the Oxford Canal, and polling-place for the south-eastern div. of the co., N. Warws., 5½ N.W. of Rugby; ac. 1,359; soil clayey loam, overlying blue clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1862, is E. Eng.; the rood-stairs, which are well preserved, were uncovered during the repairs. The Roman Fossway runs through the vil.; on this road and adjoining the churchyard are the remains of a Roman encampment, near which there is an ancient British barrow, subsequently fortified by the Romans.

Brinkworth, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 5 S.E. of Malmesbury; ac. 5,464; soil clay, overlying same. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is E. Eng., and has two squints and an ancient communion table. The living was held about the middle of the 17th cent. by Dr. Tobias Crisp, an Antinomian divine. The topographer Thomas Hearne is said to have been born here in 1744. *Penn's Lodge*, a seat, was at one time in the possession of William Penn.

Brin, Lough, Dunkerrin bar., S. co. Kerry, Ir., 12 N. of Sneem. It drains into the Blackwater.

Brinnington, tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Stockport (q.v.), E. Chesh.; ac. 782.

Brinny, pa. on the B., East Carbery, Kinalea, and Kinalmeaky bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N. of Bandon; ac. 4,898. The soil is light, but fertile. Valuable building-stone is quarried. The pa. church was enlarged 1813, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. *B. House* and *Upton* are seats.

Brinscall, vil., pa. of Leyland (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3½ N.E. of Chorley.

Brinscombe, ha., pa. of Weare (q.v.), N. Somerset, 1½ S. of Axbridge.

Brinsley, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Greasley (q.v.), N. Notts., 8 N.W. of Nottingham. The modern (1838) church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1877, is in Gothic style. There are large collieries in this pa.

Brinsop, pa., N. Herefords., 5½ N.W. of Hereford; ac. 1,364; soil clay and loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. George, restored 1866–67, is E. Eng. In the restoration a nearly obliterated "Crucifixion" was discovered over the south door; there are good E. Dec. windows, and on the north wall is a Norm. tympanum of St. George's defeat of the Dragon; the church has two monuments to the Dansey family, once of B. Court. *B. Court*, now a farmhouse, is an old moated house (probably once a monastery). Wordsworth planted a cedar here.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brinklow	Brinklow	88	714
Brinkworth	Wootton Bassett (5)	83	1185
Brinnington	Stockport (1)	178	7061
Brinny	Bandon (3)	186	714
Brinsley	Eastwood (1)	137	1423
Brinsop	Credenhill (1)	150	120

Brinsworth, tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Rotherham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,391, water 20.

Brinton, pa. and vil., N. Norf., 3 S.W. of Holt; ac. 625; soil light, subsoil various. The church of St. Andrew is of various periods, and has a large stoup, a portion of a Trans. Norm. pedestal piscina, and an E. Eng. image of St. Andrew with cross in hand (plastered over during the rule of Cromwell). On cleansing the walls in 1873 texts of Scripture were found inscribed. Part of an ancient cross, once standing west of the church, has been used to support a neighbouring building. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brisbane, estate on the Noddsdale, pa. of and 1¾ N.E. from Largs (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc. *B. House* stands in fine grounds.

Brisco, tp. on the Petterill, pa. of St. Cuthbert (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3 S.E. of Carlisle. The first wheat raised in the co. was grown here, in 1700.

Briscoe (1), ha., pa. of Lythe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Whitby.

Briscoe (2), ha., pa. of Romald Kirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Barnard Castle.

Brishmeal, hill (800 ft.), pa. of Bracadale (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 15 S.W. of Portree. It is round and of basaltic formation.

Briskedwin, ha., pa. of Llandeilo Talybont (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 4 N.E. of Castell-Llwchwr.

Brisken, ha., pa. of Llanfynydd (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 5 N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Brisley, pa., W. Norf., 5½ N.W. of East Dereham; ac. 1,201; soil loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Bartholomew is Gothic; the chancel retains a piscina, sedilia, and two brasses of 1531.

Brislington, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 2 S.E. of Bristol; ac. 2,090; soil sand and red sandstone, overlying Pennant stone. The church of St. Luke, restored 1874, is Perp. There are some charities (partly distributed in kind), and a private asylum. *B. Hall*, *B. Hill*, and *Langton Court* (a mansion dating from the 15th cent., in the grounds of which Addison is said to have written some of his essays in the *Spectator*) are seats.

Brissons, The, two rocks from 60 ft. to 70 ft. high, off the coast of Cornw., 4 N. of Land's End.

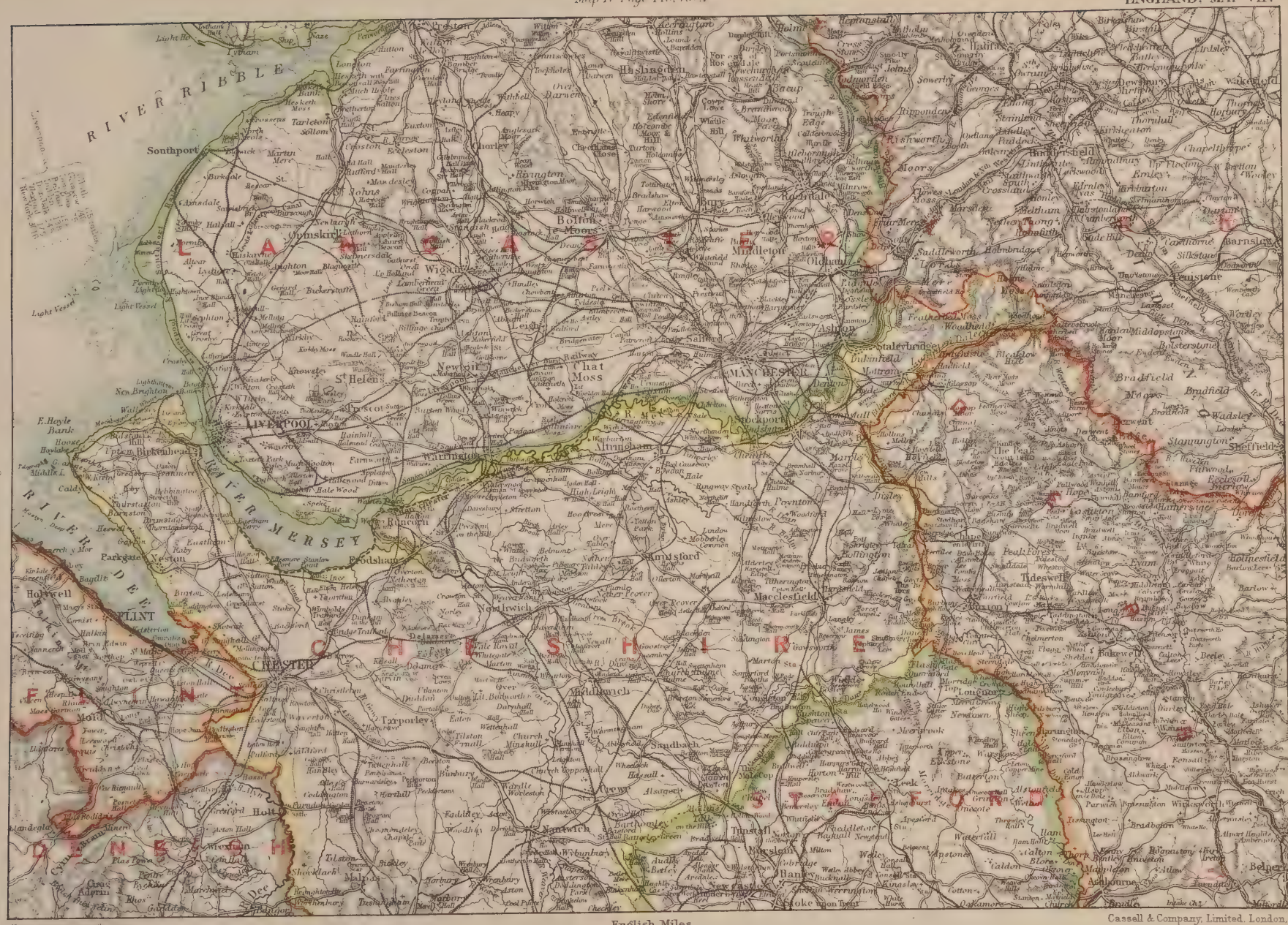
Bristol, city, seaport, and mkt. to., parl. and mun. bor., in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, but itself forming a separate county. The city became a co. bor. by the Local Government Act of 1888. The limits of the parl. bor. were extended in 1885. It now has four divisions, and returns one member to Parliament for each division. The corporation includes a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. B. is situated at the point where the Frome falls into the Avon, about six miles from the mouth of the latter, and is 29 miles from Cardiff. It is connected by canals with the Severn and Thames, and is a junction on the Midland and Great Western railways. In the 11th cent. B. carried on an extensive traffic in slaves exported to Ireland, which was checked by William I., but was not finally suppressed till the reign of Henry II. The castle, erected by Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, in the 11th cent., was rebuilt by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, half-brother of the Empress Maud; and King Stephen was confined there (1140–41). It was demolished about 1655. In 1248 the area of the town was enlarged by diverting the course of the Frome, and about the same time it was connected with Redcliff on the south bank by a stone bridge. It was a market for leather and hides in the reign of Henry III., and is mentioned as a staple town for the woollen manufacture in a statute of 1354. The charter forming it into a county, which included Redcliff and the fee of the Templars, was granted in 1373. In 1341 it ranked third, and in 1375 second, among the cities of the kingdom. John Cabot (1497) and his son Sebastian (1498) sailed hence on their voyages of discovery. The colonisation of Newfoundland by John Guy, a citizen of B. (1609–11), promoted the trade with the West Indies and America. During the 18th cent. many of the inhabitants amassed great wealth by privateering. In October, 1831, B. was the scene of a furious riot consequent on the rejection of the Reform Bill. The *Great Western* (the first steamer to cross the Atlantic) was built in the B. docks (1838). On December 23, 1892, a labour procession, organised in connection with a dock strike, attempting to take a prohibited route, was dispersed by the military and police. The cathedral was originally the church of the Augustinian monastery founded by Robert Fitzhardinge (1142–48); the Norm. gateway and chapter-house of the abbey may still be seen; of the original Norm. church the walls and buttresses of the transept alone remain; the choir, which has no clerestory, was rebuilt by Abbot Knowle about 1330; the Norm. nave and aisles were pulled down in the 15th cent., and were not re-erected till 1877; the tower in its present form is the work of Abbot Newland (1481–1515); other features of interest are the Dec. east window and the E. Eng. Lady chapel adjoining the chancel aisle; there is also a Dec. Lady chapel behind the altar, and the Berkeley and Newton chapels belong to the same period; the church contains some valuable 14th-cent. glass, and the tombs of several members of the Berkeley family. B. became a city and see in 1540. It was joined to Gloucester in 1836, but in 1884 an Act was passed by which it will again become an independent see as soon as there are sufficient funds for its separate endowment. There are 18 civ. pas. and tps. in the city, including Clifton (q.v.) and part of Bedminster (q.v.). The famous pa. church of St. Mary Redcliff, restored 1879 (originally E. Eng., but now Perp.), was rebuilt by William Canynges, merchant and alderman, about 1376, and again by his grandson of the same name about 90 years later; the tower remained incomplete until 1872; there is a fine north porch, over which is the muniment-room, containing the chest in which Chatterton pretended he had discovered the Rowley MSS. Other interesting churches are those of All Saints and St. James (both partly Norm.), St. Stephen's (Perp.), SS. Philip and Jacob (E. Eng. and Perp.), the Temple or Holy Cross Church (Dec. and Perp.), and the Mayor's Chapel, enlarged and restored

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Brinsworth	Rotherham (2)	163	1678
Brinton	Walsingham	132	116
Brisley	North Elmham (3)	126	317
Brislington	Brislington	119	1771
Bristol, mun. bor.	Bristol	118	221578
Bristol, parl. bor.	Bristol	118	286231
Bristol, East	.....	.....	70673
Bristol, North	.....	.....	77164
Bristol, South	.....	.....	72306
Bristol, West	.....	.....	66088

1889, which retains its ancient oaken roof. Among the ancient buildings may be mentioned St. Peter's Hospital and Canynges' Houses in Redcliff Street. The Guildhall, in Broad Street (1843–46), is an imposing building in the Tudor style. The corporation possesses some handsome plate and mediæval state swords. The Exchange (1740–43), which has a front of the Corinthian order, is now used by the corn merchants. Other important buildings are Colston Hall, in Colston Street (1868); the Victoria Rooms (1838–42), the B. Museum and Library (1871), and the B. Fine Arts Academy and School of Science and Art (1857), in Queen's Road; the B. Athenæum (1854), since 1889 the Liberal Club, in Corn Street; and the railway station in Temple Meads. There is a marble statue of Queen Victoria by Sir J. Boehm, at College Green, and one of Samuel Morley, M.P., near St. Nicholas's Church. The chief places of education are the University College (1876), the Grammar School (1531) (transferred to a new building in 1879), and the Merchant Venturers' School for technical instruction (1885). The charitable institutions include Queen Elizabeth's Hospital (1586) and Colston's School (1704), which has been removed to Stapleton, in Gloucestershire. B., though still a thriving port, plays a less prominent part in English commerce than it did in the palmy days of the Merchant Venturers. The charter granted in 1552 has been rescinded, and the company is now a private association. The floating dock was constructed between 1804 and 1809 by diverting the course of the Avon for about three miles, and forming the old bed of the river, together with a branch of the Frome, into a harbour. The whole of the local docks, as well as those at Avonmouth and Portishead, acquired in 1883, now belong to the corporation. The expense of making the dock, greatly in excess of the estimated amount, led to the exaction of heavy port dues, the maintenance of which seriously injured the trade of the town. The decline in commercial prosperity, which becomes noticeable after 1828, was also due to other causes, such as the importation of German instead of Spanish wool, which caused London to take the place of B. as the great English wool port. The trade with America, and to some extent that with the West Indies, was diverted to Liverpool. B. now has a large trade with the West Indies and the west coast of Africa. The chief imports are sugar, palm oil, tallow, grain, hides, and timber. The exports include coal, salt, tin-plates, chemical products, and manufactured oils. It has also a considerable coasting trade, especially with the South of Ireland, and the neighbouring counties in the West of England and on either side of the B. Channel, to which it serves as a market centre. The chief industries are shipbuilding and sugar-refining; there are also tanneries and chemical works, and glass, earthenware, and soap are manufactured. The eminent natives of B. include the poets Thomas Chatterton (1752–70) and Robert Southey (1774–1843), and the philanthropist Edward Colston (1636–1721).

Bristol Cathedral, from College Green.

Bristol Channel, an inlet on the south-west coast, lying between the shores of N.W. Devon and Somerset on the south, and that of S. Wales on the north. It extends from the estuary of the Severn on the east to St. George's Channel on the west, and is 80 miles in length, and from 5 to 43 miles in breadth. The depth varies from 5 to 40 fathoms. It includes the bays of Carmarthen and Swansea and Cardiff Roads on the north, and the bays of Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Minehead, Porlock, and Bridgwater on the south. The coast-line, which is extremely irregular, has a length of 220 miles. The principal rivers falling into it, besides the Severn, are the Torridge, Taw, Parret, Ax, Avon, Wye, Usk, Taff, and Towy. It is celebrated for its high tides, which at B. rise to 35 ft. and at Chepstow sometimes to 70 ft. These flow with great rapidity, and, when they meet the currents of the Severn, give rise to the phenomena known as "bores" or "rollers," the edge of the advancing tide resembling a wall of water, sometimes 6 ft. or 9 ft. high. The jurisdiction of the corporation of Bristol extends from Hanham to the islands of Flat and Steep Holms, and thence some distance up the Severn.


RIVER RIBBLE
Southport
LANCASHIRE
Wigan
Bolton-le-Moors
Bury
Rochdale
Middleton
Oldham
Ashton
Stalybridge
Barnsley
Sheffield
Penistone
Saddleworth
Hobridge
Dobcross
Delph
Uppermill
Mossley
Dukinfield
Hyde
Denton
Stockport
Bramhall
Disley
Chinley
Hayfield
Tideswell
Peak Forest
Buxton
Macclesfield
Congleton
Sandbach
Middlewich
Nantwich
Crewe
Alsager
Audley
Newcastle
Stoke-upon-Trent
Leek
Ipstones
Cheadle
Tean
Uttoxeter
Rocester
Ashbourne
Wirksworth
Belper
Matlock
Bakewell
Baslow
Chesterfield
Staveley
Eckington
Dronfield
Bradfield
Wadsley
Stannington
Ecclesfield
Penistone
Holmfirth
Meltham
Marsden
Slaithwaite
Huddersfield
Lindley
Almondbury
Kirkheaton
Thurlstone
Shepley
Kirkburton
Denby
Barnsley
Silkstone
Thurgoland
Wortley
Stocksbridge
Deepcar
Oughtibridge
Grenoside
Ecclesfield
Chapeltown
Thorpe Hesley
Wincobank
Brightside
Attercliffe
Darnall
Handsworth
Woodhouse
Beighton
Mosborough
Eckington
Killamarsh
Renishaw
Staveley
Whittington
Brimington
Tapton
Newbold
Chesterfield
Walton
Brampton
Wingerworth
Tupton
Pilsley
Morton
Shirland
Alfreton
Ripley
Heanor
Ilkeston
Codnor
Langley Mill
Eastwood
Kimberley
Nottingham
Basford
Arnold
Carlton
Gedling
Burton Joyce
Lowdham
Southwell
Newark
Balderton
Coddington
Barnby
Tuxford
Retford
Worksop
Carlton
Rotherham
Kiveton Park
Wales
Aston
Todwick
Dinnington
Anston
Woodsetts
Thorpe Salvin
Harthill
Treeton
Orgreave
Handsworth
Sheffield
Attercliffe
Darnall
Tinsley
Wincobank
Brightside
Norton
Dore
Totley
Bradway
Beauchief
Greenhill
Heeley
Ecclesall
Abbeydale
Millhouses
Sharrow
Nether Edge
Crookes
Walkley
Hillsborough
Owlerton
Wadsley
Bradfield
Low Bradfield
Stannington
Ecclesfield
Loxley
Rivelin
Malin Bridge
Wisewood
Lodge Moor
Crosspool
Fulwood
Ranmoor
Broomhall
Sharrow
Nether Edge
Ecclesall
Abbeydale
Millhouses
Greenhill
Heeley
Norton
Dore
Totley
Bradway
Beauchief
Greenhill

Briston, pa. and small mkt. to. (T.) on the Bure, N. Norf., 4 S.W. of Holt; ac. 2,751; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints, restored 1785, is Dec. and Perp.; the tower, being in a ruinous state, was removed when the church was restored. A large cattle sale is held in May, and a wake on the day after Old Michaelmas Day.

Brisworthy, ha., pa. of and 3 S.E. from Meavy (q.v.), S. Dev.

Britain, Little, ha., pa. of Exhall (q.v.), S. Warws., 2 S.E. of Alcester.

Britannia Bridge, a tubular bridge on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, over the Menai Straits, between Carnarvs. and Anglesey. It was designed and built by Robert Stephenson, and opened for traffic in March, 1850. The bridge is supported on each shore by a massive land tower 190 ft. high and a centre tower (built on the Britannia Rock—hence the name) 230 ft. high, with a width at the base of 62 by 52 ft. and tapering away upwards to 55 by 45 ft. The land towers are connected with the abutments by tubes, each 230 ft. long, and each tower is 460 ft. from the central tower. Two enormous rectangular tubes, 472 ft. long, placed side by side, connect the central tower with the two land towers. These tubes are large enough for a line of railway to be laid inside each, and allow the passage of the up and down trains. The sides, top, and bottom of these tubes are made of wrought-iron plates, joined by iron rivets, of which over 2,000,000 were used. The plates are again strengthened by T-shaped irons at the joints, forming a pillar every 2 ft. To increase the strength and stiffness, the roof and floor of each tube is cellular. The tubes are fixed to the central tower, but have roller supports on the side towers and abutments, so as to admit of free expansion and contraction, due to changes of temperature.

Britford, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Wilts., 1½ S.E. of Salisbury; ac. 3,127, water 74; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter, restored 1873, is a large Dec. building of rubble and stone; it contains a mausoleum of the Bouveries; in the chancel is a curious altar-tomb with sculptured figures, attributed by Sir R. Colt Hoare to Henry, second Duke of Buckingham, beheaded at Salisbury, November 2, 1483; the mausoleum of the Radnor family is to the north of the chancel; three singular semi-circular arches in the nave are remains of supposed Anglo-Saxon work, and appear to have opened into aisles or chapels; the modern oak choir-stalls are similar in character to the 14th-cent. work in the church. B. is supposed to have been a Roman settlement. A large cattle and sheep fair is held here on August 12.

Brithdir (1), tp., pa. of Berriew (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 4 N.W. of Montgomery.

Brithdir (2), tp., pa. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 4 N. of Llanfyllin.

Brithdir (3), tp., pa. of and near Llanidloes (q.v.), S. Montgoms.

Brithdir (4), ha., pa. of Gelligaer (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 8 S.E. of Merthyr-Tydvil. Iron and coal are worked here.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Briston	MeltonConst'ble(1½)	128	1110
Britford	Salisbury (1)	84	918
Briton-Ferry	Briton-Ferry	199	5778
Britway	Fermoy (10)	162	385

Brithdir-Isaf, tp., pa. of and near Dolgelly (q.v.), Mid Merions.

Brithdir-Uchaf, tp., pa. of and near Dolgelly (q.v.), Mid Merions.

British, pl. on the road to Antrim, pa. of Killead (q.v.), S. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N. of Crumlin.

Briton-Ferry, pa. and to. at the mouth of the Neath, W. Glamorgs., 2 S.W. of Neath; ac. 1,503, water 95; soil sand and gravel, subsoil coal and fireclay. The pa. church, dedicated to St. Clement, erected 1866, is in the Gothic style. The church of St. Mary, formerly the pa. church, is a small E. Eng. building. St. John's mission church, built 1878, is in Gothic style.

Britt, river, rises near Beaminster, W. Dors., and flows 9 S. to the English Channel at Bridport.

Brittas, ha. and stream, pa. of Tallaght (q.v.), S. co. Dub., Ir., 11 S.W. of Dublin. It is on the road between Tallaght and Blessington, and in the old posting days was the first stage from the city.

Brittenton, ha., pa. of Standlake (q.v.), Mid Oxon, 4½ S.E. of Witney.

Brittle, or **Bhreatal,** sea loch, pa. of Bracadale (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 15 S.S.W. of Portree. It is 3 miles long, by 2 miles wide. A dangerous and exposed anchorage, it is seldom used as such except in necessity.

Britway, pa. on the Bride, Ballymore and Killaloon bars., E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.E. of Rathcormack; ac. 4,009. It is situated in a fertile and pleasant dis., is somewhat hilly, and presents varied and fine scenery. *Ballyvolan* is a seat.

Britwell, lib., pa. of Burnham (q.v.), S. Bucks., 3 N.E. of Maidenhead.

Britwell Prior, tp. and vil., pa. of Newington (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 1¾ S.W. of Watlington. *B. House,* in well-wooded park of 50 ac., containing a monument to one of the Simeon family, is a seat. In the early part of the century it formed a refuge for some Franciscan nuns (Poor Clares) who were expelled from France at the Revolution.

Britwell Salome, pa. and vil., S.E. Oxon, 1 S.W. of Watlington; ac. 884; soil gravel and chalk, overlying loam. The church of St. Nicholas, rebuilt 1867, is of different periods; the chancel arch and the south doorway are Norm.; the font is ancient; and there are several monuments and a 15th-cent. brass.

Brixham, pa., seaport, and mkt. to. (T. & S.), S. Dev., 7 S.E. of Totnes; ac. of pa. 5,611, of to. 399; soil light, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, repaired 1867, is Perp., and has a monument to Sir Francis Buller, Justice of the Common Pleas (d. 1800); the richly-carved font dates from the 14th cent. John Travers, M.A., vicar in 1645, was ejected for his loyalty to the king, and his son was taken prisoner by Parliamentary soldiers when conducting divine service in the church. The St. Peter's Mission Church for Seamen, built 1874, is in the E. Eng. style. The Catholics, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, and Baptists have places of worship here. The British Seamen's Orphans' Home will hold 50 boys, who are admitted between 8 and 10

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Britwell Prior	Watlington (1)	51	61
Britwell Salome	Watlington (1)	51	124
Brixham, pa.	Brixham (2)	222	7978
Brixham, to.	Brixham (2)	222	6224

years of age, fed, educated, and clothed till 14 years old, when they are apprenticed to the Merchant Service. The new market, erected 1877, consists of market, public halls, magistrates' room, and School Board offices. A cavern, over 600 ft. long, was discovered in 1858, containing stalactites, bones, and flint implements. On the quay, protected by an iron railing, is a stone, on which William, Prince of Orange, is said to have first placed his foot on landing here, November 5, 1688, in commemoration of which a statue of William III. has been erected. The harbour is well protected by the promontory of Berry Head, and during westerly winds is largely resorted to by vessels. The principal industry of B. is fishing, there being over 200 fishing smacks; but shipbuilding, and the making of ropes, sails, and paints are also carried on. *Nethway* is a seat.

Brixton (1), dis. and one of the parl. divs. of Lambeth (returning one member), in the pa. and bor. of Lambeth, 3 S. of St. Paul's, between Kennington Common (now Park) and Streatham, and extending 2½ miles along the Brighton road. The modern church of St. Matthew is Doric. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels. Cowper the poet lived and wrote here, and here, too, Cromwell used to live. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the neighbourhood was noted for deer, wild fowl, etc. The Tate Free Library was opened in 1893.

Brixton (2), pa. and vil., I. of W., Hants, 6 S.W. of Newport; ac. 3,113; soil clay and sandy, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. The National School has an endowment.

Brixton (3), pa. and vil., S. Dev., 4½ S.E. of Plymouth; ac. 2,999; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary is in Perp. style.

Brixton Deverill, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 4 S. of Warminster; ac. 2,450; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk and flint. The church of St. Michael, restored 1862, is E. Eng.

Brixworth, pa. and vil., and head of a U., on the road from Northampton to Market Harborough, Mid Northants, 7 N. of Northampton; ac. 3,410; soil sandstone with ironstone, overlying stone. The church of All Saints is of different periods, and the ancient features of this remarkable church, one of the most interesting in England, were revealed during the restoration in 1866; its Saxon arches are formed of Roman bricks, and the church exhibits every subsequent style of architecture up to the time of Henry VI.; it is built upon the foundations of an older structure, originally a Roman basilica. There are charities, yielding upwards of £54 for education, and about the same amount for distribution. The kennels and stables of the Pytchley Hunt are close to the vil. *B. Hall* (an ancient building in beautiful grounds) and the *Rookery* are seats.

Brixworth Church.
(From a Photograph by C. Law, Northampton.)

Brize Norton, pa. and vil., Mid Oxon, 4¼ S.W. of Witney; ac. 3,140; soil stone-brash and clay, overlying soft stone and clay. The church of St. Brize (or Brice), restored 1868 and 1881, is of various periods, and has sedilia, an aumbry, and in the chancel, separated from the nave by an ancient screen, a Dec. piscina; in the north aisle is an interesting tomb (1346); in the centre is a raised slab, on which the helm and shield of the knight are carved; from beneath the slab, in trefoiled openings, appear (above) the head and shoulders of a knight, and (below) his crossed feet resting on a lion.

Broad Bay, pa. of and 3 E. from Stornoway (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It measures 8 miles deep by 3½ wide, and is sheltered on the east by the Eye peninsula.

Broadbottom, vil. on the Etherow, pa. of Mottram-in-Longdendale (q.v.), E. Chesh., 7 N.E. of Stockport. A bridge here over the river connects Derbyshire and Cheshire. There are mills for cotton-spinning and calico-printing.

Broadbridge, ti., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Bosham (q.v.), S. Sussex.

Broadbridge Heath, ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Horsham (q.v.), W. Sussex.

Broad Car, ha., pa. of Shropham (q.v.), S. Norf., 3½ N. of East Harling.

Broadcarr, ha., pa. of Wath-upon-Dearne (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ S. of Barnsley.

Broad Chalk, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 5 S.W. of Wilton; ac. 6,904; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of All Saints, restored 1847, is of various periods; the chancel contains a fine E. Eng. sedilia; in the north transept is an aumbry, and the font is of the 15th cent.

Broad Chapel, estate, pa. of and near Lochmaben (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc. *B. House* is a seat.

Broad Clyst, pa. and vil., E. Dev., 4½ N.E. of Exeter; ac. 9,188; soil principally loam and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist, repaired about 1834, is Perp.; there are sedilia with rich foliaged canopies, and the chancel has a fine 14th-cent. monument with effigy of a knight in plate armour. Burroughes' Almshouses, rebuilt 1854, consist of 12 rooms for 12 single persons.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Brixton (1)	Brixton	3	70356
Brixton (2)	Calbourne (3½)	93¼	528
Brixton (3)	Plymouth (5)	231	622
Brixton Deverill	Warminster (5)	106	112
Brixworth	Brixworth	73	1108
Brize Norton	Bampton (3)	79	610
Broad Chalk	Wilton (4)	86	661
Broad Clyst	Broad Clyst (1½)	167	2003

and money and coals are given to the inmates; there are educational endowments. On Killerton Hill is a camp. *Killerton* and *Sprydoncote* are seats.

Broadfield (1), pa., N.E. Herts., 2½ N.W. of Buntingford; ac. 375; soil heavy, overlying chalk. *B. Hall*, but a small portion of what was at one time a large building, is a seat.

Broadfield (2), ti., pa. of Wrington (q.v.), E. Somerset, 8 S.W. of Bristol.

Broadford (1), estate, pa. of Kilmalcolm (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 1 S.E. of Port Glasgow. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Broadford (2), ha., pa. of Old Machar (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., 7 N.W. of Aberdeen. Some small manufactures are carried on here.

Broadford (3), vil. on the B. and B. Bay, pa. of Strath (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 8¼ W.S.W. of Kyle Akin. Four annual cattle fairs are held. The bay, sheltered by the island of Pabba, is 5½ miles wide by 1¼ miles deep. The burn flows 5 N.E., falling into the bay at its head. It is full of trout, with some salmon.

Broadford (4), vil., pa. of Kilseily (q.v.), E. co. Clare, Ir., 10 N. of Limerick. It is situated in a mountainous area, and there are good slate quarries in the neighbourhood. Two annual fairs are held. Sportsmen make it a centre for grouse-shooting over the surrounding moors, and for the pike and bream fishing afforded by Lough Doon. *Doon*, *Hurleston*, and *Woodfield House* are seats.

Broadford (5), vil., pa. of Killogholehane (q.v.), S. co. Lim., Ir., 8 S.E. of Newcastle. *Springfield Castle* is a seat.

Broadford (6), ha., pa. of Ballynadrumny (q.v.), N. co. Kildare, Ir., 2 N. of Moy Valley railway station.

Broadgreen (1), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Croydon (q.v.), E. Surrey. Christ Church, built 1852, is in Gothic style.

Broadgreen (2), ha., pa. of Broadwas (q.v.), W. Worcs., 5½ N.W. of the city of Worcester.

Broadgreen (3), vil., pas. of Childwall and West Derby (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 4 E. of Liverpool.

Broadhaven (1), vil. on the west coast of Pembs., 6 S.W. of Haverfordwest. B. is a watering-place with good firm sands and beautiful scenery.

Broadhaven (2), vil. and bay, pa. of and 1½ E. from Wick (q.v.), E. Caith., Sc. A small fishing industry is carried on under Wick. Copper ore has been found, and there are indications of alum rock.

Broadhaven (3), bay between Erris Head and Benwee Head, Erris bar., N.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 19 W. of Ballycastle. It has a width of 5 miles and a length of 4 miles. A small fishery is carried on.

Broad Haven, small bay, south coast of Pembs., 4½ S. of Pembroke, between Stackpole Head and St. Gowan's Head.

Broadheath, ha., pa. of Hallow (q.v.), W. Worcs., 1 N.W. of the city of Worcester.

Broadhembury, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 5½ N.W. of Honiton; ac. 4,703; soil loam and marl, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Andrew is Perp. Toplady (1740–78), the Calvinistic divine and author of the hymn "Rock of Ages," was sometime vicar. There are charities amounting to about £57 yearly. *The Grange* is a seat.

Broadhempston, pa. and vil., E. Dev., 4 N. of Totnes; ac. 2,169; soil clay, overlying slate and dunstone. The church (dedication unknown), partially restored 1879, is an ancient stone structure, and has a carved oak rood-screen in good preservation, and traces of a stoup in the porch; the richly-carved font is of early date, and the chancel retains sedilia and piscinæ.

Broad Hinton (1), pa., N.E. Wilts., 6 S.W. of Swindon; ac. 3,009; soil black mould, overlying white stone. The church of St. Peter ad Vincula, restored 1880, is chiefly E. Eng., and has a Perp. tower; the south porch is of 14th-cent. date, and the roof of the nave is a fine example in oak of combined hammer and tie-beam construction of the date 1634; the church contains an alabaster effigy of Colonel Francis Glanvil, killed at the siege of Bridgwater, 1645; a large monument, date 1597; a hatchment of the Duke of Wellington, who was lord of the manor at his death; a mural tablet to Sir John Glanvil, Speaker of the House of Commons, date 1661. There is a pa. library with reading-room.

Broad Hinton (2), tp. and lib., pa. of Hurst (q.v.), E. Berks., 4 N.W. of Wokingham; ac. 1,750. *Stanlake Park* and *Haines Hill* are seats.

Broadholme, tp., ha., and scattered vil., on the Fossdyke, pa. of Thorney (q.v.), N. Notts., 7 W. of Lincoln. A convent of Premonstratensian nuns, founded in the reign of Stephen, existed here down to the time of the Dissolution.

Broadhurst, ha., pa. of and 1½ N. from Horsted Keynes (q.v.), E. Sussex.

Broadlaey, ha., pa. of St. Ishmael (q.v.), S. Carmarths., 3 N.W. of Kidwelly.

Broadlands (1), ha., pa. of and near Newport (q.v.), I. of W., Hants. A large building, formerly a lace factory, is now used as a training school for domestic servants.

Broadlands (2). [ROMSEY.]

Broadlane (1), pa. of and 1 S. from Hawarden (q.v.), S.E. Flints.

Broadlane (2), ha., pa. of North Curry (q.v.), W. Somerset, 7 E. of Taunton.

Broad Law, mountain (2,723 ft.), pa. of Tweedsmuir (q.v.), S. Peebs., Sc., 12½ S.W. of Peebles. It is green to the summit, easy to ascend, and commands fine views from the German Ocean to the English border.

Broadley (1), ha., pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N.W. Banffs., Sc., 1½ S. of Portgordon.

Broadley (2), sub. of Neilston, pa. of Neilston (q.v.), S. Renfs., Sc. Some manufactures are carried on. [NEILSTON.]

Broad Marston, ha., pa. of Pebworth (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 4½ N. of Chipping Camden.

Broadmayne, pa., S. Dors., 4½ S.E. of Dorchester; ac. 2,540; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Martin, recently restored, is E. Eng.; the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Broadfield (1)	Buntingford (1)	34	16
Broadford (4)	Limerick (10)	129	144
Broadford (5)	Charleville (12)	130	230
Broadgreen (1)	Croydon (1½)	10	9283
Broadhembury	Ottery Road (4½)	162	601
Broadhempston	Totnes (4)	218	525
Broad Hinton (1)	Wootton Bassett (5)	83	372
Broad Hinton (2)	Wokingham (3½)	36	722
Broadholme	Saxilby (5)	136	102
Broadmayne	Dorchester (4)	135	479

west window is a good Perp. example of three lofty lights with cinquefoil heads and abatement lights over; in the south wall of the nave, near the chancel arch, is a trefoil-headed piscina.

Broadmeadows (1), estate on the Whitadder, pa. of Hutton (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc., 3½ E.S.E. of Chirnside. *B. House* is a modern mansion in the Greek style.

Broadmeadows (2), estate on the Yarrow, pa. of and 4½ N.W. from Selkirk (q.v.), E. Selks., Sc. *B. House* is a seat.

Broadmoor Asylum, pa. of Sandhurst (q.v.), S.E. Berks., on an elevated site, sheltered by pine-woods, consists of a range of brick buildings, first opened 1863, and since enlarged. It has accommodation for about 700 patients, all criminal lunatics.

Broad Nymet, chap., pa. of Bow (q.v.), N. Dev., 15 N.W. of Exeter. The church of St. Martin is in E. Eng. style.

Broadoak, pa., S.E. Cornw., 4 N.E. of Lostwithiel; ac. 3,367; soil light, overlying spar and clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; the base of the rood-screen remains, the upper part having been removed to Boconnoc, and some of the bench-ends are early 17th cent.; the churchyard has an ancient lichgate. Engagements between Royalists and Parliamentarians were fought here in 1643 and 1644. The climate of the pa. has the reputation of being very wholesome, and of great benefit to ague patients. Arms have been found in barrows upon Braddock (Broadoak) Downs.

Broadoak Green, ha., pa. of and 3½ S.W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Broad Parkham, ha., pa. of Parkham (q.v.), N. Dev., 7 S.W. of Bideford.

Broadroyd Head, ha., pa. of Darton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Barnsley.

Broadsea, vil., pa. of and in the west vicinity of Fraserburgh (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. It is a mission station of the Church of Scotland, and contains a school. Fisheries are carried on.

Broadside, ha., pa. of and near Allendale (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Broadstairs, eccl. pa., to., and watering-place, pa. of St. Peter (q.v.), Isle of Thanet, E. Kent, 1¾ N.E. of Ramsgate. The modern (1840) church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. B., about the middle of the 19th cent., came into note as a watering-place, of a quieter character than Margate or Ramsgate. It has good firm sands and a splendid sea view. The name is said—but doubtfully—to be derived from the width of the passage opening down to the sea. This passage was defended by York Gate, erected by George Culmer in Henry VIII.'s time, and provided with portcullis, and repaired in 1511. B. was famous in early times for the chapel of Our Lady of B., who was held in such reverence that ships lowered their top-sails in passing her chapel. This old custom will seem familiar to those who have watched how the crews of Continental fishing-boats, on leaving the harbour, doff their caps and utter a prayer as they pass some noted church or crucifix. It was to this chapel that the daughters of Geoffrey St. Clare were making a pilgrimage when their vessel was wrecked and one of the sisters drowned off the Reculvers. In later times Queen (then Princess) Victoria used to pay

BROADSTAIRS.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

a yearly visit to B. with her mother. But it is Dickens who made B. most famous, by giving the name of his residence, "Bleak House," to one of his most widely-read novels. He appreciates the bravery of the B. boatmen, and their devotion in saving life from the Goodwins, though he does not spare bestowing on them a little good-humoured satire. Among other brave deeds of the boatmen may be cited the rescue of the crew of the American ship *Northern Belle* in 1857. B., too, had a share in giving a name to Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White." After finishing the book he was at a loss for a name. Lying on the turf upon B. Cliff, the whiteness of the lighthouse on the North Foreland struck him forcibly while he was thinking of his title. "Woman—woman," muttered he, "White Woman"—"Woman in White! Why, it is the very thing!"

Broadstone, tp., pa. of Munslow (q.v.), S. Salop, 6½ S.E. of Church Stretton.

Broad Town, pa. and ha., N. Wilts., 3 S.E. of Wootton Bassett; ac. 2,040; soil clay, overlying white stone. Christ Church is in E. Eng. style.

Broad Tree, vil., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Broadward (1), tp. on the Clun, pa. of Clungunford (q.v.), S. Salop, 8 W. of Ludlow. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Broadward (2), tp., pa. of Leominster Out (q.v.), S.W. Herefords., 1 S. from Leominster town.

Broadwas, pa. and vil. on the Teme, W. Worcs., 7 W. of Worcester; ac. 1,108; soil loam and marl, overlying marl and gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is Trans. Norm., E. Eng., and Dec.; there is a south porch and a beautiful E. Dec. south chapel, in which a piscina remains; the tiles with which the chancel is paved are believed to be 15th-cent. work. From the vil. there is a picturesque view, bounded by the Malvern Hills.

Broadwater, pa. and vil., W. Sussex, 10 W. of Brighton; ac. 2,735, foreshore 374; soil loam, overlying mixed soil. The cruciform church of St. Mary, renovated 1887, is Norm., Trans. E. Eng., and Dec., with two altar-tombs, one (1524) to Lord

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Broadoak	Doublebois (3)	262	285
Broadsea	Fraserburgh (1)	575	510
Broadstairs	Broadstairs	78	2933
Broad Town	Wootton Bassett (4)	83	483
Broadwas	Leigh Court (1)	126	295
Broadwater	Worthing (1)	60	15931

de la Warre, and the other to his son (1555); there is a fine brass (1432) of John Mapleton, chancellor of Joan of Navarre; the church has some good woodwork, and on the outside of the north wall is a curious cross worked in the flint. The B. and Worthing Cemetery of 10 ac. has a mortuary chapel. There is also a reading-room. The scenery about B. is picturesque and varied, and not far off on the Downs is Cissbury Camp, perhaps one of the most remarkable and best preserved in England. Great quantities of market produce are raised under glass for the London markets. A curious feature of B. is its fig-gardens. *B. Manor House*, *Offington*, and *The Warren* are seats.

Broadway (1), pa. and large vil., E. Worcs., 5 S.E. of Evesham; ac. 4,800; soil rich loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (1839) is in E. Eng. style. The old church of St. Eadburg, now used as a mortuary chapel, is of mixed periods; there is Norm. work in the nave, and the font is probably E. Norm.; the rood-loft is approached from the north transept; the Perp. ceiling retains traces of colouring, and there are remains of painted glass in several windows; a 12th-cent. piscina with canopy and three brasses remain in the chancel. St. Saviour's Retreat is an institution belonging to the Roman Catholic order of Passionists. The principal charity is one for educating, clothing, and apprenticing poor boys. *Farncombe* and *Middle Hill* (the latter commanding extensive and picturesque views) are seats. The vil. contains an old house, which is said to have been the manor house of the abbots of Pershore; there are two gables with Dec. windows and a roof dating from the 14th cent. The "Lygon Arms," originally a posting-house, is a 17th-cent. building, with an ornamented doorway dated 1620; on the other side of the street is another house of the same period.

Broadway (2), pa. and vil. (so named because the Wey here broadens), S. Dors., 3½ N.W. of Weymouth; ac. 1,029; soil heavy clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp.; the south doorway is good Norm. work, and the roof of the nave is very remarkable, the timbers being roughly hewn with the adze, the oldest part being probably of the 14th or 15th cent.; the font is Norm., and the oak pulpit is a good specimen of the Jacobean era. There is a handsome temperance hall with reading- and coffee-rooms. Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood.

Broadway (3), pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 2 N.W. of Ilminster; ac. 2,074; soil clayey, overlying gravel. The church of St. Aldelme is E. Eng. and Perp., with transepts. (The name is supposed to be due to a Roman road which passed through the pa.)

Broadway (4), vil. on Lough Ta, pa. of St. Iberius (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 11 S. of Wexford. Two annual fairs are held. *St. Margaret's* is a seat.

Broadwell (1), pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 1½ N.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold; ac. 1,600; soil marlstone and clay, overlying brash. The church of St. Paul, restored 1866, is E. Eng. and Perp.; there is an old marble monument on the chancel wall, and the church also contains some ancient tablets and painted-glass windows. *B. Manor* and *Millbrook* are seats.

Broadwell (2). [BRADWELL (1).]

Broadwell (3), ha., pa. of Leamington Hastings (q.v.), S. Warws., 3½ N.E. of Southam.

Broadwinsor, pa., lib., and vil., W. Dors., 3 N.W. of Beaminster; ac. 6,095; soil various. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1868, is Gothic; the north aisle is E. Eng., the south aisle Norm., as is the font; the Jacobean pulpit is that used by Thomas Fuller, who came to the living in 1634; on the south is a priest's doorway with a cinquefoil head; there is a Pointed ogee-headed piscina. A considerable trade is carried on in sailcloth. The charities amount to about £83 yearly. Close to the vil. of B. are Lewesdon Hill (960 ft.) and Pillesdon Pen (940 ft.). These hills, the highest in the county, command extensive views, and on Pillesdon there is an ancient camp of oval form. Wordsworth wrote "The Borderers" and was visited by Coleridge while residing at Racedown Lodge on the north-west slope of this hill.

Broadwood Kelly, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 5½ N.E. of Hatherleigh; ac. 2,666; soil fertile, overlying clay. The church of All Hallows, repaired 1868, is in the Perp. and E. Eng. styles.

Broadwoodwidger, pa. and vil., W. Dev., 11 N.W. of Tavistock; ac. 8,780; soil loamy, overlying clay and slate. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1871, is Perp.; there is an oak chancel screen, and some richly-carved benches, dating from the 16th cent.; the south chapel has an altar-tomb with mutilated recumbent effigy of a knight in plate armour.

Brobury, small pa. on the Wye (crossed here by a bridge of six arches), W. Herefords., 8½ N.E. of Hay; ac. 508; soil loam, overlying clay and sandstone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and has an ancient font. The Scar Rock, a hill, commands some fine views.

Brochel Castle, ruined stronghold, pa. of and 9 E.N.E. from Portree (q.v.), Raasay island, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It was a seat of the MacLeods down to the time of James I. It must have been impregnable before the introduction of heavy ordnance.

Brochloch, ancient castle, pa. of and 1 N. from Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc. A fight took place here, 1601, between the followers of the Earl of Cassillis and the retainers of the laird of Bargany.

Brock, stream, E. Renfs., Sc. After a northward course of 6½ miles it falls into the Levern 2 W. of Pollockshaws.

Brockagh, vil. on Lough Neagh, pa. of Kilskeery (q.v.), E. co. Tyr., Ir., 2½ S.E. of Stewartstown.

Brockamin, ha., pa. of Leigh (q.v.), W. Worcs., 5½ W. of the city of Worcester.

Brockdish, pa. and picturesque vil. on the Waveney, S. Norf., 5 E. of Diss; ac. 1,092; soil various, overlying gravel and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng.; the chancel and south aisle retain piscinæ; a portion of a painted rood-screen remains; the benches are finely carved

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Broadway (1)	Campden (5)	97	1536
Broadway (2)	Broadway	140	774
Broadway (3)	Ilminster (2)	165	332
Broadwell (1)	Adlestrop (1)	87	373
Broadwinsor	Crewkerne (6)	132	1105
Broadwood Kelly	Eggesford (6)	194	261
Broadwoodwidger	Lifton (4)	265	803
Brobury	Kinnersley (3)	158	66
Brockdish	Harleston (3)	107	377

with poppy-heads; and at the restoration traces of colouring were discovered on the roof and walls. *B. Hall, Thorpe Abbotts*, and *The Grove* (built 1672, with a handsome oak staircase) are seats.

Brockenhurst, pa. and vil., pleasantly situated on the highroad between Lyndhurst and Lymington, and commanding fine views of the New Forest, S. Hants., 4 N. of Lymington; ac. 4,044, water 38; soil marl and loam, overlying gravel or clay. The

BROCKENHURST CHURCH.

church (dedication unknown) is E. Norm., and has a Norm. font, also a fine Norm. arch at the south door. *B. Park* (in a well-wooded and extensive park), *Hinchelsea*, and *Lady Cross Lodge* are seats.

Brockford, ha., pa. of Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford (q.v.), W. Suff., 3 N.W. of Debenham.

Brockhall, pa. and small vil., S. Northants, 4 E. of Daventry; ac. 854; soil loam or marlstone, overlying stone. The small church of St. Peter, restored 1874, is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp.; the font is octagonal, and has a flower on each side of Perp. character; in the south aisle is a slab with a matrix of a brass to Peter de Thurleston, rector, 1281. *B. Hall* (*temp.* James I.), enlarged about 1800, standing in a large park, is a seat.

Brockham, ha., pa. of and ¾ S.W. from East Down (q.v.), N. Dev.

Brockham Green, eccl. pa. and vil. on the Mole, pa. of Betchworth (q.v.), Mid Surrey, 2 E. of Dorking. The modern Christ Church is in E. Eng. style. There is a Home and Industrial School for orphan girls and for infants. The Brockham Brick Company and the Old Dorking Lime Works employ a great number of hands in the pa. *B. Park* and *B. Warren* are seats.

Brockhampton (1), small pa. on the Wye, S. Herefords., 5 N. of Ross; ac. 840; soil sandy loam, overlying red sandstone. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Dec. style. *B. Court* is a seat in a secluded and picturesque ravine.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brockenhurst	Brockenhurst	91	1298
Brockhall	Weedon (2½)	70	50
Brockham Green	Betchworth (1¼)	26	1030
Brockhampton (1)	Fawley (2)	136	228
Brockhampton, Low.	Bromyard (2)	135	nil.

Brockhampton (2), ha., pa. of Bishop's Cleeve (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 3 N. of Cheltenham. [SOUTHAM AND BROCKHAMPTON.]

Brockhampton (3), ha., pa. of Sevenhampton (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 6 E. of Cheltenham. *B. Park* is a seat of the Craven family.

Brockhampton (4), ha., pa. of and near Havant (q.v.), S. Hants.

Brockhampton, Lower, pa. and ha., N.E. Herefords., 2 N.E. of Bromyard; ac. 136. There is an old timber-framed mansion house, with moat and remains of drawbridge. To it belonged a chapel, now in ruins. It is a fine specimen of a 14th-cent. residence. The original dining-hall, minstrels' gallery, sleeping-rooms, and detached gateway with nail-studded doors, are in good preservation. The modern house is on a slope above the valley in which the old mansion stands.

Brockholes, ha., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Huddersfield.

Brockhurst (1), ha., pa. of Alverstoke (q.v.), S. Hants., 2 N.W. of Gosport.

Brockhurst (2), vil., pa. of Monks Kirby (q.v.), N. Warws., 5½ N.W. of Rugby.

Brocklebank, tp., pa. of Westward (q.v.), W. Cumb., 4⅓ S.E. of Wigton. The surface forms part of the co. uplands, and juts into the lower ground.

Brocklehurst, ha., pa. of Mouswald (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 4 S. of Forthorwald.

Brocklesby, pa., N. Lincs., 9 N.W. of Great Grimsby; ac. 3,860; soil loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of All Saints is Dec., and is a fine example of the period. It contains some ancient monuments of the Pelham family. *B. Hall*, in a large well-wooded deer-park, is a seat. In the hall are some fine paintings and sculptures, and in the park are some good cedars of Lebanon—one with an inscription of 1792—and a mausoleum in the form of a Greek temple with catacombs beneath.

Brockley (1), pa. and scattered vil., S.W. Suff., 6 S.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 1,565; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and contains a painting of Christ among the Doctors, and monuments to the Sprigge family. The charities amount to £40 a year, some of which goes to education.

Brockley (2), pa. and small vil., E. Somerset, 8 S.W. of Bristol; ac. 1,148; soil loamy, overlying sand and stone. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng. *B. Court* is a seat.

Brockley (3), a rapidly-increasing sub. of London, in the pa. of Deptford (q.v.), W. Kent, 3½ S.E. of London Bridge.

Brockley (4), ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Worstead (q.v.), E. Norf.

Brockley Hill, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Lewisham (q.v.), W. Kent. The church of St. Saviour is a plain modern building.

Brockmanton, tp., pa. of Puddlestone (q.v.), N.E. Herefords., 4½ E. of Leominster.

Brockmoor, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Kingswinford (q.v.), W. Staffs., ½ N.W. of Brierley

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brocklesby	Brocklesby	164	282
Brockley (1)	Cockfield (4)	70	279
Brockley (2)	Nailsea (2)	126	152
Brockley Hill	Lewisham	5	5114
Brockmoor	Brierley Hill (1)	141	3615

Hill. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style. There are extensive iron and coal works, giving employment to the principal part of the inhabitants.

Brockstedes, ha., pa. of and about 2½ N. from the vil. of Ashton-in-Makerfield (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.

Brockton (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Baswich (q.v.), W. Staffs., 4 S.E. of Stafford; ac. 1,990. *B. Hall* (an ancient mansion in a well-timbered park) and *B. Lodge* are seats.

Brockton (2), ha., pa. of Worthen (q.v.), S. Salop, 9½ N. of Bishops Castle.

Brockton (3), tp., pa. of Longford (q.v.), N. Salop, 3 S.W. of Newport.

Brockton (4), tp., pa. of North Lydbury (q.v.), S. Salop, 2 S. of Bishops Castle.

Brockwear, vil. on the Wye, pa. of Hewelsfield (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 6 N. of Chepstow.

Brockworth, pa. and vil. on the Ermine Street, N. Gloucs., 4 S.E. of Gloucester; ac. 1,762; soil stiff and clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. George is of mixed periods, the arches supporting the tower being Norm., and the arcade between the nave and north aisle E. Dec. *B. Court* is a seat; in the grounds Roman relics have been found.

Brodichan, loch, pa. of Crathie (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 9 S.S.W. of Castletown of Braemar. It measures 2½ furlongs in length with a width of 1 furlong, and is situated at a height of 2,303 ft.

Brodick, *q.s.* pa., vil., and bay, pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), Arran island, Buteshire, Sc., 4 N.W. of Lamlash. It is a favourite watering-place of the citizens of Glasgow. Capital bathing and boating may be had, and excursions amid beautiful scenery are within easy distances. An annual fair is held. An iron pier gives accommodation for the steamers which call regularly, and there is a fine sandy beach. Fishing is to be had in the bay, which is free from all outlying dangers, and affords good shelter from winds from the north, west, and south. Numerous small streams fall into it, facilitating watering by ships. *B. Castle*, mostly modern but partly very ancient, is in the old Baronial style, and is a seat of the Duke of Hamilton. It stands amid finely-wooded grounds, to which the public are admitted. It was a scene of strife as early as the days of the Norse freebooters, and became a serious bone of contention during the troubles between Bruce and Baliol.

Brodie, estate, pa. of Dyke and Moy (q.v.), N.W. Elgs., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Forres. It has been held by the ancient family of B. for the past 500 years, and presents pleasing scenery. Near the railway station, on the Highland line, is *B. Castle*, partly modern, partly ancient.

Brodsworth (in Domesday "Brodesuuorde"), pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Doncaster; ac. 3,120; soil limestone, overlying limestone and marl. The church of St. Michael, restored 1873, is Norm.; there are two floriated crosses of the Dec. period in the porch; the church contains a tomb dated 1420, monuments to the families of Thellusson and Drummond, and a late 17th-cent. carved oak pulpit. There are some charities, and a mixed school with a small endowment for boys. *B. Hall*, standing in the midst of a large park, was the seat of Peter Thellusson, Esq., who made an eccentric will, in consequence of which the "Thellusson Act" was passed (39 & 40 George III.).

Brogaig, vil., pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 1½ W. of Garrafad.

Brogden, or **Brogden with Admergill,** tp., pa. of Barnoldswick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 9 S.W. of Skipton; ac. 1,782.

Broich (1), estate and burn, pa. of Kippen (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 4 W. of Buchlyvie. *B. House* stands upon the burn, which falls into the Forth.

Broich (2), estate, pa. of and ¾ S. from Crieff (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. A monolith stands here; and stone cists (one containing human bones), and an urn have been unearthed.

Broil, ha., pa. of Great Bedwin (q.v.), S. Wilts., 5 S.W. of Hungerford.

Brokehampton and Knowle, pl., pa. of Buckland Newton (q.v.), Mid Dors., 3½ N.E. of Cerne Abbas.

Brokenborough, pa. and vil. on the Ingleburn, N.W. Wilts., 2 N.W. of Malmesbury; ac. 2,458; soil brashy, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is in E. Eng. style. It is said that the West Saxon kings had a palace here (called Caixdurburgh) in the 7th cent., and that it remained a royal residence till the reign of King John.

Brokenhaugh, ha., pa. of Warden (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Hexham.

Brolum, or **Bhrollum,** sea loch, pa. of Lochs (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 6 E. of Loch Seaforth. It runs into the land for a length of two miles.

Bromborough, pa., tp., and vil., W. Chesh., 4 S.E. of Birkenhead; ac. of pa. 2,574 (tidal water 902, foreshore 772), of tp. 1,555; soil loamy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Barnabas, rebuilt 1864, is in Gothic style. During the removal of the old church several Runic and Saxon carved stones were found. B. Pool is an arm of the Mersey, and near it is a large candle manufactory. A charter by Edward I. granted B. a weekly market and an annual fair. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bromby, tp. and vil., pa. of Frodingham (q.v.), N. Lincs., 6 N.W. of Brigg.

Brome, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 2 N. of Eye; ac. 892; soil mixed, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Norm., E. Eng., and Perp.; the chancel arch is E. Eng. with dog-tooth moulding; there is a monument to Sir John Cornwallis with his figure in full armour, and one of his wife with a greyhound at her feet, besides other monuments to this family. The churchyard has an oak lichgate. *B. Hall*, in large grounds and well-wooded preserves, is on the site of an old mansion that belonged to the Cornwallis family.

Bromeswell, pa. and vil. on the Deben, S.E. Suff., 2½ N.E. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,783; soil light and sandy nature. The church of St. Edmund, repaired

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Brockton (1)	Milford & Brockton	130	212
Brockworth	Gloucester (4)	114	411
Brodick	Ardrossan (15)	405	1055
Brodsworth	Carcroft (1)	160	336
Brogden	Earby (3)	228	120
Brokenborough	Malmesbury (2)	94	381
Bromborough, pa.	Bromborough	189	1861
Bromborough, tp.	Bromborough	189	1662
Bromby	Frodingham (1)	169	756
Brome	Diss (2½)	95	274
Bromeswell	Melton (1)	80	236

1850, is E. Eng. There are sand-pits in this pa., which is in great measure heath.

Bromfield (1), pa. and tp. on the Onny, S. Salop, 2½ N.W. of Ludlow; ac. of pa. 7,174, of tp. 6,112; soil sandy, subsoil clayey. The church of St. Mary is of mixed styles. It is probable, from the names of certain places in the tp., that there was a Roman settlement here. The remains of the Benedictine priory of St. Mary, consisting of an E. Eng. nave, a gatehouse, and part of the domestic buildings, are situated on a tongue of land formed by the meeting of the Onny and the Teme; it was built in 1155, and was a cell to Gloucester Abbey. *Oakley Park*, in a large park through which flows the Teme, is a seat.

Bromfield (2), pa. and tp., W. Cumb., 6½ W. of Wigton; ac. 13,060 (foreshores 412), of tp. 3,028. The soil is cold. The church of St. Kentigerne was restored 1862, and there is an endowed grammar school, founded 1612. Boucher, the antiquarian (1738–1804), was a native. Mungo Castle, an ancient stronghold, is in ruins.

Bromhall, ha., pas. of Old Windsor and Sunninghill (q.v.), E. Berks., about 1¼ miles from Sunninghill.

Bromham (1), pa. and vil., N. Wilts., 3½ N.W. of Devizes; ac. 3,593; soil sand, overlying red sand. The church of St. Nicholas is principally Norm. and E. Eng., and has several monuments to the Bayntons; in the centre of the chapel is a large altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, bearing a recumbent effigy of a knight in armour. Thomas Moore the poet was buried in the churchyard, and the stained west window was erected to his memory in 1879. A stone slab is over his grave, where his two children also lie; his wife was buried here in 1865, and the stained east window of the chancel is to her memory. The Rev. J. Collinson, the historian of Somerset, was born here. An almshouse with six tenements was founded 1612. *B. House*, the seat of the Bayntons, was so injured during the Civil Wars of Charles I. that it was not restored. *Rowdeford House* is a seat. Some Roman remains were discovered in the middle of the 18th cent.

Bromham (2), pa. and vil., N. Beds., 3 N.W. of Bedford; ac. 1,798; soil gravel, overlying strong clay. St. Owen's Church, restored 1868, is Gothic of the 13th cent.; there is a piscina in the south wall of the chancel, and an aumbry in the north; among other monuments are a palimpsest brass of early 15th cent. date, and an alabaster monument with recumbent effigy; an ancient almsbox is in the nave. Some pillow-lace is made in the pa. *B. Hall* stands in a large and well-wooded park.

Bromholm, ha., pa. of Bacton (q.v.), N. Norf., 4 N.E. of North Walsham. The rood of B., mentioned by William Langland (or Langley), and Chaucer, was said to be made of wood from the real cross, brought to England in 1223 by a priest named Sir Hugh.

Bromley (1), pa., mkt. to. (TH.), head of U. and petty sess. div., W. Kent; ac. 4,706. The modern church of SS. Peter and Paul is in various styles. There was probably a Norm. church here, but very few traces remain. The Norm. font is a square block of Purbeck marble with arcaded sides; a restored arched recess (now serving as a credence), on the north side of the chancel, is of the 13th cent.; there is a brass (1361), a slab (1600) with brass effigies and inscription, and other monuments; in the central aisle is the gravestone of Elizabeth, Dr. Johnson's wife "Tetty." There are Congregational, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Swedenborgian chapels. B. College, founded and endowed 1666 for 20 poor widows of clergymen, now provides separate residences and £38 a year for 40 widows. The buildings (17th cent.) form two quadrangles, and the chapel, rebuilt 1875, is Gothic. Sheppard's College, in the north-east corner of B. College grounds, provides a house and £44 a year for five maiden daughters who have resided with their mothers in B. College. There are numerous other charities, and a cottage hospital. The market-house was built (1865) on the site of the old market-house. The old palace was built by Bishop Gundulf, and was the residence of Bishop Atterbury; and Pope and Swift visited it. The new palace (1776), in park having a lime avenue and some fine elms, is now a private residence. St. Blaize's Well, which once had an oratory, and is now covered by a thatched roof, is a chalybeate spring in the palace grounds.

Bromley (2), tp., pa. of Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 8 N.W. of Stafford.

Bromley (3), tp., pa. of Worfield (q.v.), S. Salop, 1 N.E. of Bridgnorth.

Bromley (4), ha., pa. of Tankersley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Barnsley.

Bromley (5), ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Great or Much Hadham (q.v.), E. Herts.

Bromley Common, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Bromley (q.v.), W. Kent. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1884, is Gothic.

Bromley, Great, pa. and vil., N.E. Essex, 5 E. of Colchester; ac. 2,996; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. George, principally Perp., has a beautifully-worked roof, and a south chapel known as the Patron's Chapel. *Great Bromley Lodge* is a seat.

Bromley, Little, pa., N.E. Essex, 6 N.E. of Colchester; ac. 1,844; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is of various periods, with two small Norm. windows; the Purbeck marble font is of the 15th cent.

Bromley St. Leonard, or **Bromley by Bow,** pa. in the bor. of Tower Hamlets, E. Middx., 3½ N.E. of St. Paul's, London; ac. 621, water 34. There was at one time a convent here, dedicated to St. Leonard. The pa. church of St. Mary, opened 1843, is a plain brick structure, and contains several monuments from the old church, which was the convent chapel before the dissolution of the religious houses.

Bromlow, tp., pa. of Worthen (q.v.), S. Salop, 8½ N. of Bishops Castle.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bromfield (1), pa.	Bromfield	164	829
Bromfield (1), tp.	Bromfield	164	546
Bromfield (2), pa.	Leegate (3)	314	1966
Bromfield (2), tp.	Leegate (3)	314	384
Bromham (1)	Devizes (3)	86	1137
Bromham (2)	Bedford (3)	50	319

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bromley (1)	Bromley	9	21684
Bromley Common	Bromley	9	927
Bromley, Great	Ardleigh (3)	56	699
Bromley, Little	Ardleigh (2)	56	341
Bromley St. Leonard	Bromley	3	70000

Brompton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N.R. Yorks., 7 S.W. of Scarborough; ac. of pa. 11,352, of tp. 4,099; soil gravel, limestone, and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints is Dec. and Perp., with a piscina and two brackets in the south aisle, and some old heraldic glass. Wordsworth was married at B. church in 1802. *High Hall* is a seat.

Brompton (2), eccl. pa., tp., and large vil., on the North Beck, pa. of and 3 N. from Northallerton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,842. The church of St. Thomas, restored 1868, is in Gothic style. The chief industry is linen-weaving.

Brompton (3), eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Chatham and Gillingham (q.v.), Mid Kent. The modern (1848) church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style. [CHATHAM.]

Brompton (4), a dis. in the pa. of Kensington (q.v.), S. Middx., was formerly a ha. of Kensington, and was noted as a health resort and for its nurseries and flower gardens. As building began, and the rural aspect of the neighbourhood disappeared, it was popularly divided into Old and New Brompton, and it is now a fully-populated suburb. Among the historical associations connected with B. are the residence of Edmund Burke at Hale House—or Cromwell House, as it was called, from a tradition that Oliver Cromwell once lived there—and the residence of Lord Burleigh at B. Hall. There are also associations with George Canning, Theodore Hook, Charles Dickens, and Douglas Jerrold. The dis. lies to the west of Sloane Street and to the north of Little Chelsea.

Brompton, New, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Gillingham (q.v.), Mid Kent. The church of St. Mark is in E. Eng. style. There is a large public hall with balcony and stage.

Brompton Patrick. [PATRICK BROMPTON.]

Brompton Potter, tp., pa. of Ganton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4 E. of Sherburn.

Brompton Ralph, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 3 N. of Wiveliscombe; ac. 2,690; soil light loam, overlying slate. The church of St. Mary, partly rebuilt 1738 and enlarged 1847, is Late Dec.; the north aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of three arches; there are fine old carved benches and rood-screen of oak; most of the windows are of a debased Gothic character.

Brompton Regis, large pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 3½ N.E. of Dulverton; ac. 8,810; soil shaley and rocky. The church of St. Mary is Late Norm. The ruins of Barlynch Priory, a cell to Cleeve Abbey, founded in the reign of Henry II., are picturesquely situated in the valley of the Exe. The pa. contains some disused iron mines. The red deer is hunted in the neighbourhood, which is also frequented by anglers and other sportsmen. The rhododendron grows wild here. *Baron's Down* is a seat.

Brompton Road, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Kensington (q.v.), S. Middx. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brompton (1), pa.	Sawdon	230	1395
Brompton (1), tp.	Sawdon	230	702
Brompton (2)	Brompton	220	1245
Brompton (3)	New Brompton (3)	36	6205
Brompton (4)	West Brompton	4	47557
Brompton, New	New Brompton	36	12087
Brompton Ralph	Wiveliscombe (4)	168	360

Brompton-upon-Swale, tp. and vil., pa. of Easby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ E. of Richmond; ac. 1,700.

Brompton, West, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Kensington (q.v.), S. Middx. The church is dedicated to St. Luke. W. B. has a cemetery of 40 ac., with a domed chapel, consecrated 1840—when the district was thinly inhabited—for the convenience of the inhabitants of Westminster and West London. The well-known consumption hospital, open to patients from all parts of the kingdom, is in this

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.
(*From a Photograph by Bedford, Lemere and Co., Strand.*)

pa., as is the Oratory. The Fathers of the Oratory moved to Brompton in 1854, building there a temporary church. Their present church was consecrated in 1884. It is in the Renaissance style, with a dome and wide transepts. Its length is 240 ft. and its width, including the side chapels, is 120 ft. Devonshire marble has been largely used in the interior. Many of the side altars, the Lady altar, and that of their founder, St. Philip, in the two transepts, are works of art; the latter was brought from Italy.

Brompton, West, St. Mary Boltons, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Kensington (q.v.), S. Middx. The eccl. pa. comprises the dis. occupying what was once a park called the Boltons. The church of St. Mary is in Gothic style.

Brompton-with-Rhiston, tp., pa. of Churchstoke (q.v.), W. Salop, 6 N.W. of Bishops Castle; ac. 1,760.

Brom's Ash, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Linton (q.v.), S. Herefords. *Eccleswall Court,* a seat, occupies the site of an old castle.

Bromsberrow, pa. on the Glynch brook, W. Gloucs., 6½ S.W. of Upton; ac. 1,803; soil light sand. The church of St. Mary, restored about 1859, is Gothic; to the chancel is attached a mortuary chapel, built 1725 by the family of Yate, and containing two cavalry standards used by the Parliamentary army; there is also some stained glass brought from Llanthony Abbey. *B. Place* (a large mansion with extensive views) and *Fairfields* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brompton Regis	Dulverton (4)	179	682
Brompton Road	West Brompton	4	9851
Brompton-upon-S.	Catterick Bridge (1½)	233	435
Brompton, West	West Brompton	4	5173
B., West, St. M. B.	West Brompton	4	4566
Brompton-w.-Rhistn	Bishops Castle (6)	180	144
Bromsberrow	Dymock (2½)	128	282

Bromsgrove, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), and head of a U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., Worcs., 12 N.E. of Worcester; ac. 11,302. The E. Eng. and Late Perp. church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1858, stands on a hill at the western extremity of the town; the south aisle retains a trefoil-headed piscina; the east window has five lancet-headed lights; there is a 15th-cent. altar-tomb with effigies, two 16th-cent. altar-tombs, and two 17th-cent. brasses. B. All Saints, an eccl. pa., has a church in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholic chapel, built 1860, is dedicated to St. Peter; and there are Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan Methodist places of worship. The grammar school was founded and endowed by King Edward VI. in 1553, and further endowed in 1693; it now has twelve scholarships, tenable by day scholars, and a scholarship of £80 annually for four years. The College School, opened 1857, has classical and modern departments, and is endowed with exhibitions. There are several charities; also almshouses; and a cottage hospital, built 1877. Cloth was formerly manufactured here; the chief industry is now the making of nails; buttons are also manufactured. The Midland Railway Company has works in the town, where railway carriages are built and repaired. There are a large number of mills in the neighbourhood, worked by the Spadesbourn or Salwarp stream. There are some old timber-built houses, with black and white timbers, scollops, and cross-pieces. The "Hop Pole" inn, a half-timber house, built 1572, after being taken down to make room for a road, was set up in its original form in 1867; it is now the office of the Worcester City and County Banking Company.

Bromston, ha., pa. of St. Peter (q.v.), E. Kent, near Broadstairs.

Bromwich, Little, ha., pa. of Aston (q.v.), N. Warws., in the bor. of Birmingham.

Bromwich, West. [WEST BROMWICH.]

Bromyard, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (M.), on the Frome, N.E. Herefords., 17 W. of Worcs.; ac. 165. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and E. Eng., and the doorways on the north and south have arches with good zigzag mouldings. There are Congregational, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels; and a grammar school, founded and endowed (1576) by Queen Elizabeth. The endowment was increased (1656) by John Perryn, and further increased (1837) by the Goldsmiths' Company. There are almshouses for seven aged women, and a cottage hospital. Annual races are held on B. Downs. The to. is principally agricultural, but a little malting and tanning is carried on, and there is a manufacture of spade-handles for Birmingham. There is a Roman camp upon a hill north-west of B.

Bronbanog Hills, Denbighs., 8 S.W. of Ruthin. In these hills rises the river Clwyd.

Broncastellan, tp. on the Rheidol, pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N.E. Cardigs., 1½ S.E. of Aberystwith; ac. 505.

Broncoed, tp., pa. of and near the to. of Mold (q.v.), Mid Flints.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bromsgrove, pa.	Bromsgrove	145	13006
Bromsgrove, to.	Bromsgrove	145	7934
Bromyard, pa.	Bromyard (4)	135	2913
Bromyard, tp.	Bromyard (4)	135	1460
Broncastellan	Aberystwith (1½)	243	139
Brondesbury	Brondesbury	6	5622

Brondesbury, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Willesden (q.v.), Mid Middx., 5 N.W. of London. Christ Church, erected 1866, is in E. Eng. style, and has an alabaster and marble reredos.

Brongwyn, pa. near the Teifi, S.W. Cardigs., 2 N.W. of Newcastle-Emlyn; ac. 1,620. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

Broniarth, Lower, tp., pa. of Guilsfield (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 4 N.W. of Welshpool.

Bronington, tp., pa. of Hanmer (q.v.), S.E. Flints., 4½ S.W. of Whitchurch; ac. 4,692.

Bronllis Caroge, tp., pa. of Llanbister, N. Radnors., 10 W. of Knighton.

Bronllys. [BROYNLLYS.]

Bronwylfa, seat, close to St. Asaph, Flints. Mrs. Hemans formerly resided here.

Brony, stream, E. Abers., Sc. It flows about 7 N.E., and falls into the Ythan.

Bronywood, tp., pa. of Llandyssil (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 2 S.E. of Montgomery.

Brook (1), pa. and vil. on the south-west coast of I. of W., Hants, 2½ N.W. of Brixton; ac. 713, foreshore 40; soil sandy, subsoil loamy. The church of St. Mary, built 1864 (the older one being burnt in 1863), is in Gothic style. The vil. is near *B. Chine*, and on *B. Down*, from which there is a good view, are some barrows and an ancient camp. There is a coastguard station here. *B. House* is a seat.

Brook (2), pa. and vil., E. Kent, 5 N.E. of Ashford; ac. 573; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Norm.

Brook (3), ha., pa. of Bramshaw (q.v.), S. Hants, 6 S.W. of Romsey.

Brook (4), ti., pa. of Kings Sombourn (q.v.), S. Hants, 7 N. of Romsey.

Brook (5), ha. with strong mineral spring, pa. of and 1 W. from Tavistock (q.v.), S. Dev.

Brook (6), ha., pa. of Stourton (q.v.), E. Somerset, 4½ N.E. of Wincanton.

Brooke (1), pa. and picturesque vil., S. Norf., 4¾ N.W. of Loddon; ac. 2,135; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter, restored 1849, is E. Eng., with round tower. The rent of town lands, amounting to £124, is applied to the support of schools and in lieu of church rates. This was the first pa. to hold Harvest Festivals; the custom originated in 1853. The abbots of Bury St. Edmunds, to whom the manor was given by William the Conqueror, obtained a market (now obsolete) for the place. *B. Hall* (in Italian style, in a fine well-wooded park), *B. House* (in a park), and *B. Lodge* (an Elizabethan mansion), are seats.

Brooke (2), pa. and vil. on the Gwash, W. Rutlds., 2¼ S.W. of Oakham; ac. 1,560; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and there are some 17th- and early 18th-cent. monuments. Remains of an ancient priory are still to be seen here in some private grounds.

Brooke Bank, ha., pa. of and ¾ N.W. from Lindridge (q.v.), N.W. Worcs.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brongwyn	Llandyssil (13)	252	254
Bronington	Fenns Bank (1)	174	624
Brook (1)	Ningwood (3½)	94½	250
Brook (2)	Ashford (4)	55	143
Brooke (1)	Florden (3)	107	629
Brooke (2)	Oakham (2)	94	102

Brookeborough, vil., pa. of Aghavea (q.v.), E. co. Ferm., Ir., 3 N.E. of Macguire's Bridge. Twelve annual fairs are held.

Brookend (1), ha., pa. of Longdon (q.v.), E. Staffs., 3 N.W. of Lichfield.

Brookend (2), ha., pa. of Woolastone (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 3 W. of Lydney.

Brookend (3), ha., pa. of Northill (q.v.), E. Beds., 3 N.W. of Biggleswade.

Brookfield (1), or **Highgate Rise,** eccl. pa., pa. of St. Pancras (q.v.), Middx. The church is dedicated to St. Anne.

Brookfield (2), pl., pa. of Glossop (q.v.), Derbys., near Dinting. It possesses a cotton-mill.

Brookhampton (1), tp., pa. of Holdgate (q.v.), S. Salop, 7 S.W. of Much Wenlock.

Brookhampton (2), ti. on the Thames, pa. of Newington (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 2 N. of Drayton.

Brookhampton (5), pl., pa. of Ombersley (q.v.), W. Worcs., 2 N.W. of Droitwich.

Brookhouse (1), ha., pa. of Laughton-en-le-Morthen (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Tickshill.

Brookhouse (2), ha., pa. of Treeton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Brookhouse Green, ha., pa. of Astbury (q.v.), S.E. Chesh., 2 E. of Sandbach.

Brooking, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Dartington (q.v.), S. Dev.

Brookistone, ha., pa. of and near the to. of Cheadle (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Brookland, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 5½ N.W. of New Romney; ac. 1,832; soil light, overlying sand. The church of St. Augustine is E. Eng.; the chancel has E. Eng. sedilia and a piscina; the Norm. leaden font is cylindrical in shape, and the upper edge is engraved with the signs of the zodiac and the names of the months; the detached octagonal timber belfry with conical roof is very curious.

Brooklodge, vil., pa. of Ballydeloher (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 4 N.E. of Cork.

Brook, North (1), ha., pa. of Topsham (q.v.), N. Dev., 1¾ S.E. of Exeter.

Brook, North (2), ha., pa. of Mitcheldever (q.v.), N. Hants, about 7 N.E. of Winchester.

Brook, South, ha., pa. of Mitcheldever (q.v.), N. Hants, about 7 N.E. of Winchester.

Brookroyd, ha., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ W. of Wakefield.

Brooksby, pa. near the Wreak, N. Leics., 6 S.W. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 861; soil loam. The church of St. Michael is Dec.; there is a white marble monument to Sir William Villiers (1711), and the windows contain arms of earlier members of the Villiers family. *B. Hall,* an old house near the church, is a seat.

Brook Street, ha., pa. of South Weald (q.v.), S. Essex, 1½ S.W. of Brentwood.

Brookthorpe, pa. and vil., N. Gloucs., 4 S. of Gloucester; ac. 1,031; soil clayey. The small church of St. Swithin is E. Eng., and has a saddle-backed tower; on the cornice of the south porch is a rude inscription, recording in a chronogram the year of the execution of Charles I. (1649).

Brookwood, pl. with railway station, pa. of and 4 S.W. from Woking (q.v.), W. Surrey. Here is the Surrey County Asylum for pauper lunatics; the buildings cover about 9 ac. of land, and the estate comprises about 225 ac. The number of inmates is over 1,000, the greater part being usefully employed. There is a recreation- and dining-hall, and entertainments are given weekly during the winter.

Broom (1), small pa., W. Worcs., 3½ S. of Stourbridge; ac. 716; soil loam, subsoil gravelly. The church of St. Peter is a building of the 18th cent. There are several charities. *B. House* is a seat.

Broom (2), tp., pa. of St. Oswald, Durham (q.v.), N. Dur., 2 W. of Durham; ac. 1,086.

Broom (3), ha., pa. of Southill (q.v.), S.W. Beds., 2 S.W. of Biggleswade.

Broom (4), ha., pa. of Bidford (q.v.), S. Warws., 3 S. of Alcester.

Broom (5), vil., pa. of and 1¼ S. from the vil. of Rhynie (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc.

Broom (6), vil., pa. of Dyke and Moy (q.v.), Moy, N.W. Elgs., Sc., 2 N.E. of Dyke.

Broom (7), river and sea loch, N.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 37 W. of Tain. The river, a rapid stream, rises from two lochs, and, the head waters having made a junction, falls into the loch near Lochbroom church. The loch contains several islands, runs deeply into the land, and is divided into two parts (known as Big and Little Loch Broom).

Broom (8), loch, N. Perths., Sc., 4½ E. of Pitlochry. It contains large trout of the finest quality, originally introduced from Loch Leven.

Broom and Rowton, tp., pa. of Hopesay (q.v.), S. Salop, 7 S.E. of Bishops Castle.

Broombill, ha., pa. of Margam (q.v.), W. Glamorgs., 2 S.E. of Aberavon.

Broome (1), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 2 N.E. of Bungay; ac. 1,442; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Michael is Gothic; the roof is thatched, except the chancel. There are five hatchments of the 17th cent., and two others. *B. Place* is a seat.

Broome (2), tp. with railway station, pa. of and 2 S.E. from Hopesay (q.v.), S. Salop.

Broome (3), tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Cardington (q.v.), S. Salop.

Broomfield (1), pa. and vil., Mid Kent, 6 S.E. of Maidstone; ac. 1,449; soil loam, overlying ragstone. The church of St. Margaret, restored 1881, is E. Eng. and Perp. *Leeds Castle,* in a fine park, is partly in B. The castle is surrounded by a moat, or, strictly speaking, is built upon three small islands formed by a reach of the Len. On the first island are the remains of barbican and the castle mill; on the second is the gatehouse and outer baily, with wall and one wing of the castle; on the third is the principal mass of the castle, a small inner court, and a curious boathouse. Much of the building is of the 13th cent., and portions are evidently older.

Broomfield (2), pa., W. Somerset, 6 S.W. of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Brookeborough	Maguire's Bridge (3)	109	309
Brookfield (1)	.....	.....	5620
Brookland	Brookland (½)	66	395
Brooksby	Brooksby	108	42
Brookthorpe	Haresfield (1)	188	180

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Broom (1)	Churchill (1)	138	109
Broom (2)	Durham (2)	254	1508
Broome (1)	Bungay (2)	114	491
Broomfield (1)	Harrietsham (1)	48	164
Broomfield (2)	Taunton (5)	158	384

Bridgwater; ac. 4,086, including 350 waste; soil red loam, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints is Perp., and contains some ancient benches with elaborately-carved bench-ends, all differing in design. There is an old stone cross and some magnificent yew-trees in the churchyard. The pa. lies on the border of the Quantock Hills. *B. Hall* and *Fyne Court* are seats.

Broomfield (3), pa. on the Chelmer, N.W. Essex, 2 N. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,292; soil loam, gravel, and clay, overlying sand, marl, and clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1870, is a combination of Norm. and Perp.; among the memorials is one to Patrick Younge, librarian to Charles I.; and his granddaughter presented to the church a Bible which originally belonged to King Charles; the font is E. Eng. From 1733 to 1738 the vicarage was held by the Rev. Philip Morant, F.S.A., the historian of the county of Essex.

Broomfield (4), ha., pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Herne (q.v.), E. Kent.

Broomfield (5), vil., pa. of Donaghmoyne (q.v.), S. co. Monaghan, Ir., 4 S. of Castleblaney, on the road to Carrickmacross.

Broomfleet, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Humber, pa. of South Cave (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7½ S.E. of Howden; ac. 1,571, tidal water 420, foreshore 466. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is in Gothic style.

Broomhall (1), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 3½ S.W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Mark is in the Dec. style, and has a fine reredos of Caen stone and alabaster, and a richly-carved alabaster pulpit.

Broomhall (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Wrenbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3½ S.W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,332.

Broomhall (3), estate, pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc. The mansion-house, a seat of the Earl of Elgin, contains many interesting relics associated with the history of Scotland, including the sword and helmet of Bruce.

Broomhall (4), vil., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Longforgan (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc.

Broomhaugh, tp. on the Tyne, pa. of Bywell St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5 S.E. of Corbridge; ac. 830, water 24. The chapel-of-ease of St. James is in E. Eng. style. B. was a Roman settlement.

Broomhill (1), pa., E. Sussex and Kent; ac. 2,495, water 92; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church has been swallowed up by the sea.

Broomhill (2), colliery vil. with raily. station, pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb., 12 N.E. of Morpeth.

Broomhill (3), ha., pa. of and 1 N.N.E. from Barrow (q.v.), W. Chesh.

Broomhill (4), estate, pa. of Dalserf (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., 1 S.W. of Larkhall. It has been in the possession of a branch of the Hamilton family since 1473. Good freestone is quarried in the vicinity.

Broomhill (5), small estate, pa. of and 1¼ N.E. from Kirkintilloch (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc. A large home for incurables overlooks the Kelvin.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Broomfield (3)	Chelmsford (3)	30	898
Broomfleet, eccl. pa.	South Cave (1)	199	451
Broomfleet, tp.	South Cave (1)	199	243
Broomhall (1)	Mill Houses (1)	156	7692
Broomhall (2)	Nantwich (3)	162	127
Broomhaugh	Stocksfield (2)	281	234
Broomhill (1)	Rye (4)	70	118

Broomholm, estate on the Esk, pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Langholm (q.v.), E. Dumfs., Sc. The present mansion replaced one destroyed 1745.

Broomhope and Buteland, tp., pa. of Chollerton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 2 N.N.W. of Birtley.

Broomhouse (1), ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Alnwick (q.v.), N. Northumb.

Broomhouse (2), vil. adjoining Tollcross, pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. [Tollcross.]

Broomhouse (3), estate on the Whitadder, pa. of Edrom (q.v.), E. Berws., Sc., 2¼ N.N.E. of Duns.

Broomieknowe, pl. with railway station, pa. of and ¼ E. from Lasswade (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc.

Broomielaw, Glasgow harbour, that part of the Clyde between Jamaica Bridge and York Street, pa. of Glasgow (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. Here the river passenger steamers arrive and depart, making the place, in the summer months at least, one of the busiest in the city.

Broomknoll, sub. of Airdrie, pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. [Airdrie.]

Broomlee, ha. on the Lyne, pa. of Linton (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc., 6½ N.W. of Leadburn. Extensive land improvements have been carried on here since the middle of the 19th cent.

Broomley, tp., pa. of Bywell St. Peter (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4 S.E. of Corbridge; ac. 3,611, water 30.

Broom Park, tp. on the Aln, pa. of Edlingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5½ S.W. of Alnwick; ac. 471.

Broomridge, ha., pa. of Ford (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Wooler.

Broomrig, estate, pa. of and near Holywood (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Broomside, vil., pa. of St. Giles, Durham (q.v.), 2 E. from the city of Durham. It is inhabited by miners employed in the neighbouring collieries.

Broomsthorpe, tp. and ha., pa. of East Rudham (q.v.), W. Norf., 5½ W. of Fakenham; ac. 340. Here are traces of an old church.

Broomstreet, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Graveney (q.v.), E. Kent.

Broomy, pa. on the Avon, S. Hants, 2 N. of Ringwood; ac. 4,729; soil and subsoil clay and gravel.

Broomy Holme, ha., pa. of Ryton (q.v.), N. Dur., near Sacriston.

Broomyleas, hill range, pa. of Newlands (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc., about 6 W. of Eddleston. There are excellent freestone quarries in the neighbourhood.

Brora (1), vil. on the Brora, pa. of Clyne (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 4½ N.E. of Golspie. A small fishery is carried on from the harbour. Through the exertions of the third Duke of Sutherland this place made great progress, coal-mining having been resumed, manufactures of bricks and tiles started on a considerable scale, and steam carpentry works opened. There is an old-established distillery. In 1892 a public hall was opened. The surrounding dis. is a favourite haunt of geologists.

Brora (2), loch and river, S.E. Suths., Sc. The

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Broomhouse (2)	Broomhouse	401	743
Broomley	Riding Mill (2)	284	676
Broom Park	Alnwick (5)	309	50
Broomsthorpe	East Rudham (1½)	113	16
Broomy	Ringwood (2)	102	90
Brora (1)	Brora	680	540

stream is formed by the union of several small burns rising in the pa. of Rogart at a height of 1,600 ft., and, after a course of 16 miles, falls into the Moray Firth at B. It affords excellent salmon fishing. The loch is simply an expansion of the river, and lies 8 W. of Loth; a salmon hatchery is carried on here.

Brosaethydd, tp., pa. of Gwyddelwern (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 2 N. of Corwen.

Broseley, pa. and mkt. to. (W.) on the Severn, S. Salop, 15 S.E. of Shrewsbury; ac. 2,006; soil clayey, subsoil carboniferous. All Saints' Church was rebuilt 1845 in Perp. style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Winifred. The Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and Baptists have chapels here. The town hall is a substantial edifice of brick. This place is famous for its production of glazed tobacco-pipes; bricks, and roofing, geometrical, mosaic, and encaustic tiles are also manufactured, and there is a trade in coals.

Brosna (1), pa. and vil. on the Clydagh, Trughanacmy bar., E. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 S. of Abbeyfeale; ac. 11,959. It is a mountainous tract, and contains large areas of bog, the scenery being generally rough and wild. *Mount Eagle* is a seat.

Brosna (2), ha. on the Little B., pa. of Shinrone (q.v.), S.W. K. Co., Ir., 5 N. of Roscrea. It stands at the foot of the Slievebloom Mountains.

Brosna (3), stream, cos. Wstm. and K. Co., Ir. After a course of over 17 miles it falls into Shannon Harbour at the Union Canal. Its current, especially in the lower reaches, is sluggish.

Brosna, Little, stream, S.W. K. Co., Ir. It flows for about 10 N.W., passes Birr, and falls into the Shannon, 2 miles below Banagher. The scenery presented along its banks is always pleasant and often very beautiful.

Brother (1), island in the Sound of Yell, pa. of Yell (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 1 mile from Mio Ness. It is ½ mile long by ¼ mile broad, and has soundings of five and six fathoms in the offing, except where a rock, called Stoura Baa, and a shoal patch prove obstructions.

Brother (2), loch, pa. of Mearns (q.v.), S.W. Renfs., Sc., 2¾ S.W. of Newton Mearns. It is 3½ furlongs long, by 3 furlongs wide, and affords trout and perch fishing.

Brothers' Water, a small lake 2 S. of Patterdale, N.W. Westmd. It is nearly square, a fact which detracts somewhat from its beauty. (The name is said to be due to the fact that two brothers were drowned here.)

Brothertoft, tp., pa. of Kirton (q.v.), S. Lincs., 4½ N.W. of Boston; ac. 1,805; soil rich loam, overlying clay and loam. The church (dedication unknown) is E. Eng., and once belonged to Sempringham Abbey. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brotherton, pa., tp., and large vil., on the Aire, W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Pontefract; ac. of pa. 2,388 (water 55), of tp. 933 (water 38). The church of St. Edard, restored 1843, is Norm.; the old altar of stone remains; there are several 17th-cent. monuments, and one to Charles Daubuz (d. 1749), a Huguenot divine, who fled to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and became vicar of B. The national school, built 1886, is partly endowed. There is a mechanics' institute. Here in 1300 was born Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, fifth son of Edward I.; he died in 1338.

Brotherwick, tp. on the Coquet, pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6 S.E. of Alnwick; ac. 186.

Brothock (= "dirty," from the colour of its waters), stream, E. Forfs., Sc. It has a north-east course of 6 miles, and falls into the German Ocean at Arbroath.

Brotton, eccl. pa., tp., and to., pa. of Skelton near Redcar (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6 N.E. of Guisbrough; ac. 2,076, foreshore 321. The old church of St. Margaret is now used as a mortuary chapel. The new church of St. Margaret is in Perp. style. Much ironstone is worked in the neighbourhood.

Brough (1) (ancient name "Borgh"), pa., tp., and mkt. to. (TH.), E. Westmd., 5 N.E. of Kirkby Stephen; ac. 21,646, water 50; soil mostly heath, some pasture and meadow. The church of St. Michael is an ancient structure; the pulpit, formed out of a single stone, was the gift of Cuthbert Buckle, who was born in this pa., and was Lord Mayor of London 1593. In the Fells are mines of iron, lead, and coal. B. is on the site of the Roman *Vetera* or *Veteris*, a central station on the Maiden Way between Bowes and Brougham, a fort being at Maiden Castle, four miles east, and another farther

Brough Church.
(From a Photograph by E. Yeoman, Barnard Castle.)

east on the Yorks. border at Rere Cross, or more probably Reycross, a spot where William the Conqueror met Malcolm III. of Scotland, and placed a stone to mark the boundaries between the two kingdoms. On the site of the Roman fort a Norman castle was built, which suffered severely when besieged by William I. of Scotland in 1175. The castle, town, and manor of B., held as of the honour of Appleby, were in the hands of the family of Veteri Ponte, hereditary sheriffs of the county, *temp.* John, and in the reign of Henry III. passed

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Broseley	Ironbridge and B.	158	4033
Brosna (1), pa.	Ballingrane Jnc. (15)	140	2263
Brosna (1), vil.	Ballingrane Jnc. (15)	140	286
Brothertoft	Langrick (1)	112	235
Brotherton, pa.	Burton Salmon (1)	184	1413
Brotherton, tp.	Burton Salmon (1)	184	1308
Brotherwick	Warkworth (1)	303	23
Brotton, eccl. pa.	Brotton	254	5622
Brotton, tp.	Brotton	254	3544
Brough (1), pa.	Warcop (1½)	277	1360
Brough (1), tp.	Warcop (1½)	277	656

through the female heir to the Cliffords. By grant of Edward III., 1331, here is a weekly market, and a yearly cattle and cloth fair, held 30th September, on B. Hill, 2 N.W. of the to. On Easter Eve is a procession called "the carrying of the Holy Tree."

Brough (2), tp. on the Swale, pa. of Catterick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.E. of Richmond; ac. 1,177, water 23. *B. Hall*, standing in beautifully-wooded grounds, which contain lakes, is a seat. Connected with the hall is the Roman Catholic chapel of St. Paulinus, which in some details resembles part of York Minster, and the altar is a copy of a shrine at York.

Brough (3), ha., pa. of and 2 E. from South Collingham (q.v.), S. Notts. A church is said to have existed here, and its ruins are supposed to have been used for building the church of South Collingham. The ha. is situated on the Roman Fossway; and many Roman coins, known as "Brough pennies," have been found here.

Brough (4), pleasant ha. on the Humber, pa. of Elloughton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 10½ W. of Hull. B. is supposed to have been the *Petuaria* of Ptolemy, and the Roman road from Lincoln to York crossed the Humber at B. Ferry. Roman remains have been found here in large quantities. *B. House*, surrounded by fine trees, is a seat.

Brough (5). [DRINGHOE, UPTON, AND BROUGH.]

Brough (6), vil. on the coast, pa. of Dunnet (q.v.), N. Caith., Sc., 11 N.E. of Thurso. A small fishery is carried on here, and there is a slip for landing lighthouse stores. A holy loch, resorted to in comparatively recent times, is in the neighbourhood.

Brough (7), vil., pa. of Northmavine (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 5 W. of Colla Firth.

Broughall (1), ha., pa. of Ranton (q.v.), W. Staffs., 6 W. of Stafford.

Broughall (2), tp., pa. of and 2 E. from Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Salop.

Brougham, pa. and vil. on the Lowther, N. Westmd., 2 S.E. of Penrith; ac. 6,171, water 55. The church of St. Ninian, standing in a lonely dale remote from any dwelling, was rebuilt 1658 by the Countess of Pembroke, and contains brasses dating from 1570. At the confluence of the Eamont and Lowther was the Roman *Brovacum*, on the site whereof followed the Norman Castle, the ruins of which remain. The castle and manor of B. was a possession of the B. family from before the Conquest, and the family still reside in *B. Hall*, a magnificent seat about 1 S. of the old castle, sometimes referred to as the "Windsor of the North." Near *B. Hall* is St. Wilfrid's chapel-of-ease, an ancient building, elaborately decorated.

Brough and Shatton, tp., pa. of Hope (q.v.), N. Derbys., 3½ S.E. of Castleton; ac. 937. Lead is smelted, and white-lead manufactured here. At Halsteads, near the junction of the Bradwell and Noe, is an encampment, from which many Roman antiquities have been obtained.

Broughshane, vil. on the Braid, pa. of Racavan (q.v.), Mid co. Antr., Ir., 4 N.E. of Ballymena. Two annual fairs are held. *Knockboy House* and *Tullamore Lodge* are seats.

Brough Sowerby, tp. and vil., pa. of and 1½ S. from Brough (q.v.), E. Westmd.

Broughton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Oxon, 2½ S.W. of Banbury; ac. of pa. 2,083, of tp. 975; soil and subsoil loam. The church of St. Mary is Dec., and has good Dec. sedilia and a piscina; a fine Dec. stone screen divides chancel and nave, and four E. Dec. arches separate nave from south aisle; there is a coffin-slab with double cross on the floor of the nave; and the church has many interesting monuments. *B. Castle*, in a large park, is partly surrounded by a moat that is crossed by a bridge of two arches, which connect the castle with a gateway, tower, and other 15th-cent. buildings. The great peculiarity of the ancient portion is a beautiful groined passage, leading one way to the chapel, and another to the chief staircase. There is some good glass in the council-room, which is interesting as being the place where Hampden, Pym, and others met to oppose the measures of the Crown before the meeting of the Long Parliament.

Broughton (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Bucks., 4 N.E. of Fenny Stratford; ac. 1,020; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1881, is E. Dec.; there are four ancient frescoes on the walls, and within the altar-rails are three brasses bearing the dates of 1399, 1403, and 1655. There are two old stone coped coffin-lids in the churchyard.

Broughton (3), pa. and vil., N. Northants, 3 S.W. of Kettering; ac. 2,560; soil partly of a stiff clayey nature, overlying ironstone generally. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1854, has Norm. proportions, but is chiefly E. Eng. and Perp.; the font is Perp., and there is a fine stained-glass east window; in the chancel is a small monument to Robert Bolton the Puritan.

Broughton (4), pa., tp., and vil., S. Hants, 4 S.W. of Stockbridge; ac. 4,330, water 30; soil chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. There is an endowed school (1601), for boys of B. and Bossington; also several charities. *B. House* is a seat.

Broughton (5), pa. and vil., N.E. Hunts, 5 N.E. of Huntingdon; ac. 2,259; soil clay. The church of All Saints is of various periods, and contains an E. Norm. font, an E. Eng. double piscina, and a fine Dec. east window of three lights.

Broughton (6), pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 3 N.W. of Brigg; ac. 6,918; soil sandy in most places, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Dec., much of it being built upon the foundations of a Norm. church; the lower part of the tower is said to have been the nave of a Saxon church; there is a 14th-cent. brass with figures of a knight in armour and a lady, an altar-tomb of the same date, and some 17th-cent. monuments. Some Roman remains have been found in the pa.

Broughton (7), pa., N. Salop, 3½ S.W. of Wem; ac. 904; soil heavy, overlying rock and stone. The

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brough (2)	Catterick Bridge (2)	233	105
Brougham	Penrith (2)	281	295
Brough & Shatton	Miller's Dale (7)	159	56
Broughshane	Ballymena (3¾)	138	575
Brough Sowerby	Warcop (3)	277	128
Broughton (1), pa.	Banbury (3)	77	539
Broughton (1), tp.	Banbury (3)	77	164
Broughton (2)	Woburn Sands (3)	51	122
Broughton (3)	Kettering (3)	72	978
Broughton (4), pa.	Horsebridge (2¾)	75	871
Broughton (4), tp.	Horsebridge (2¾)	75	842
Broughton (5)	Huntingdon (5)	59	301
Broughton (6)	Scawby (3)	161	1257
Broughton (7)	Yorton (1)	170	171

church of St. Mary was built 1858. The Romans had a station here.

Broughton (8), pa. and tp., W.R. Yorks., 4 S.W. of Skipton; ac. of pa. 4,148, of tp. 2,401; soil loamy, overlying limestone. All Saints' Church, which stands alone nearly a mile from the vil., is in part Norm., but chiefly E. Eng. and Late Perp., and has a chapel belonging to the Tempest family, containing several mural monuments, on one of which the genealogy of the family is traced from 1406. *B. Hall* is a stone mansion in the Classic style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel adjoining the hall.

Broughton (9), tp., pa. of Kirkby-in-Cleveland (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Stokesley; ac. 3,091. Much jet is found in the neighbouring hills. There was a Roman settlement here.

Broughton (10), tp., pa. of Appleton-le-Street (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 N.W. of New Malton; ac. 866. Here was a Roman settlement.

Broughton (11), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Preston (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. of tp. 2,367. The church of St. John the Baptist was rebuilt in Gothic style in 1822; the old tower, bearing the date 1533, was preserved. The Free School, rebuilt 1846, has an endowment dating from the reign of Henry VIII.; it has been reorganised as a public elementary school, and has exhibitions. *B. House* and *Brooklands* are seats.

Broughton (12), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Manchester (q.v.), in the bor. of Salford; ac. 1,426, water 30. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in the Norm. style.

Broughton (13), tp., pa. of Wrexham, S.E. Denbighs.; ac. 1,242.

Broughton (14), tp., pa. of and 5 N.W. from Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs. Here is a donative chapel, erected 1630, with some old stained glass, and containing some monuments. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Broughton (15), tp., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Hawarden (q.v.), S.E. Flints. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Broughton (16), ha., pa. of Monknash (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 5 S.W. of Cowbridge.

Broughton (17), tp., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Bishops Castle (q.v.), S. Salop.

Broughton (18), tp., pa. of Claverley (q.v.), S. Salop, 4½ E. of Bridgnorth.

Broughton (19), ha., pa. of Stoke St. Mary (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3 S.E. of Taunton.

Broughton (20), ha., pa. of Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Warws., 5½ S. of Stratford-on-Avon.

Broughton (21), vil., pa. of Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho (q.v.), W. Peebs., Sc., 11 S.W. of Peebles.

Broughton (22), ancient burgh of barony, now included in the city of Edinburgh, N. Edins., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Edinburgh Castle. Only a fragment of the old burgh remains, the last of the public buildings having been demolished early in the 19th cent. Murray of B., who became notorious for his betrayal of the Jacobite cause, had his town house here; it still stands. Several of the other old mansions are now occupied as factories or offices.

Broughton Astley, pa., Leics., 5 N.W. of Lutterworth; ac. 1,930; soil gravel, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., with some Norm. and Trans. work, and bits of old stained glass.

Broughton, Church. [CHURCH BROUGHTON.]

Broughton, East, tp., pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs., 7 N.E. of Ulverston; ac. 3,425, foreshore 615.

Broughton Gifford, pa. on the Avon, N. Wilts., 3½ N.E. of Bradford; ac. 1,694; soil fine mould, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1878, is Perp.; the pillars with Pointed arches, which separate the aisles from the nave, are octangular on the south and cylindrical on the north, and show, with other parts of the church, that the present structure was built on the site of an ancient building; it contains a curious brass to Robert Long. There was formerly a Roman station in this pa., near some ground named Bradleys; and Roman coins have been found. The vil. contains some old houses.

Broughton, Glenholm, and **Kilbucho,** united pa., W. Peebs., Sc., 11 S.W. of Peebles; ac. 18,065. The soils are alluvium, loam, clay, and reclaimed bog, the first-named being very fertile. The prevailing rocks are limestone and freestone. The pa. church dates from 1804, and there is a Free church and several schools. Bacon- and ham-curing is a flourishing industry. The antiquities consist of ten prehistoric forts, and the ruins of several old churches. *Glencotho, Hardington House, Mossferman,* and *Rachan House* are seats.

Broughton, Great (1), tp. on the Derwent, pa. of Bridekirk (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3 W. of Cockermouth; ac. 2,069, water 20.

Broughton, Great (2), vil., tp. of Broughton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2½ S.E. of Stokesley.

Broughton Hackett (in Domesday "Bretune"), pa. and vil., W. Worcs., 6 N. of Pershore; ac. 366; soil various, subsoil limestone. The small church of St. Leonard, restored 1856, is E. Eng.; at the west end is a Dec. window of two lights; the east window is Perp.

Broughton, Higher, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Manchester (q.v.), in the bor. of Salford, S.E. Lancs. The church of St. James is in E. Dec. style.

Broughton-in-Furness, eccl. pa. and mkt. to. (W.), pa. of Kirkby Ireleth (q.v.), N. Lancs., 9 N.W. of Ulverston. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, rebuilt 1873, is in E. Eng. style. The national school here was erected in 1866, and has a small endowment. The surrounding fells abound in sulphur, slate, and copper ore. Large quantities of woollen yarn were formerly spun here on the domestic system; this industry has now given place to the manufacture of hoops and brush-stocks, the material for which is obtained from the woods on

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Broughton (8), pa.	Elslack (1)	255	257
Broughton (8), tp.	Elslack (1)	255	165
Broughton (9)	Stokesley (3)	236	504
Broughton (10)	Malton (1½)	209	97
Broughton(11),ec.pa.	Barton and B.	214	1015
Broughton (11), tp.	Barton and B.	214	610
Broughton(12),ec.pa.	Manchester (1)	183	6885
Broughton (12), tp.	Manchester (1)	183	37864
Broughton (13)	Wrexham (1½)	196	5030
Broughton Astley	Broughton Astley	102	785
Broughton, East	Cark-in-Cartmel(3½)	250	1743
Broughton Gifford	Melksham (2)	96	667
Broughton, G., & K.	Broughton (1½)	374	676
Broughton, Great	Gt. Broughton (½)	315	1447
Broughton Hackett	Worcester (3)	120	144
Broughton, Higher	Manchester (1)	183	6705
B'ton-in-Furness	Broughton	270	1178

the fells. *B. Tower*, on a hill to the north of the town, is in complete preservation, but the original structure is on three sides concealed by modern additions. *Eccleriggs* is the seat of Viscount Cross.

Broughton, Little (1), tp., pa. of Bridekirk (q.v.), W. Cumb., 3½ N.W. of Cockermouth ; ac. 1,026.

Broughton, Little (2), ha., tp. of Broughton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. On the top of a lofty hill about a mile distant is a rude pile, the "Wain Stones."

Broughton, Lower, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Manchester (q.v.), in the bor. of Salford, S.E. Lancs. The church of the Ascension is in Gothic style.

Broughton Mill, ha. on the Little, pa. of Kirkby Ireleth (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2½ N. of Broughton-in-Furness. There is a manufactory of hayrakes, broom-handles, etc.

Broughton Nether, pa. and vil., N. Leics., 6 N.W. of Melton Mowbray ; ac. 2,110 ; soil clay, overlying same. The church of St. Mary is Gothic.

Broughton Poggs, pa. and vil. on the borders of Oxon and Glouc., 9½ S.W. of Witney ; ac. 1,153 ; soil gravel, overlying gravel. The church of St. Peter, restored 1874, is of various periods ; the nave and walls, with one window, are Norm., as are also the north and south doorways ; the lancet-windowed chancel is E. Eng., and the windows of the nave with one exception, are Dec.

Broughton-Sulney, or **Upper Broughton,** pa. and vil., S. Notts., 7 N.W. of Melton Mowbray ; ac. 1,600 ; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Luke is of various periods, from Trans. downwards ; the only Trans. features are one pillar with nail-head ornament, and part of another with toothed ornament. In the vil. is an ancient cross 6 ft. high. Brick and tile manufacturing is carried on, and also the making of Stilton cheese. There was a Roman settlement here, and the Fossway bounds the pa. on one side.

Broughton, West (1), tp. on the Duddon, pa. of Kirkby Ireleth (q.v.), N. Lancs., 9 N.W. of Ulverston ; ac. 6,964, water 334. [BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS.]

Broughton, West (2), ha., formerly a Roman station, pa. of and 1 S.E. from Doveridge (q.v.), S. Derbys.

Broughty Ferry, *q.s.* pa., to., watering-place, and seaport, on the Firth of Tay, pas. of Dundee and Monifieth (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 3½ E. of Dundee. A ferry here crosses the Firth, giving connection with Ferry-Port-on-Craig, but the construction of the Tay railway bridge has robbed it of much of its former importance. Here are two pa. churches, one a fine Gothic erection ; three Free churches, one in the Dec. style ; two United Presbyterian churches ; Congregational and Baptist chapels ; with the Episcopal church of St. Mary's, in E. Eng. style, erected after designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. There are also a collegiate, three public, and four girls' schools. Other public buildings include the town hall, and halls belonging to the Freemasons, Good Templars, Volunteers, and Young Men's Christian Association, library, and convalescent home. A large number of the private houses are handsome and commodious villas belonging to Dundee merchants, many of

BROUGHTY FERRY CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

whom reside here. *Broughty Castle* dates from the 15th cent. Purchased by Government in 1855, several heavy modern guns have been mounted in the batteries. A fishing industry is actively carried on.

Brow, vil. on the Solway Firth, pa. of Ruthwell (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 9 S.E. of Dumfries. It was at one time a fashionable watering-place, visitors being attracted by the fine air, its strong mineral well, and the facilities offered for bathing. Here Robert Burns spent some of the last years of his life.

Brow Head, promontory (309 ft.) between Barley Cove and Crookhaven, West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 9½ W.N.W. of Cape Clear. It is a bluff projection, crowned by an old telegraph tower and a Lloyds' signalling station.

Browhouses, vil. and bay, pa. of Gretna (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Annan. The bay, although not penetrating far into the land, affords some shelter from the impetuous tides of the Solway.

Brown Candover, pa. and vil. on the Itchen, N. Hants, 5 N.W. of New Alresford ; ac. 2,110 ; soil chalky loam and gravel, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Peter, built 1845, is in the Perp. style, and has an old carved oak chair brought from Chilton church with a representation of Eve tempted by the Devil, and two ancient brasses.

Brown Carrick, hill (940 ft.), pa. of Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc.

Brown Clee, hill (1,801 ft.) with ancient entrenchment, S. Salop, 8½ S.W. of Bridgnorth.

Brown Edge, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Norton-on-the-Moors (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 N. of Burslem. The church of St. Anne, built 1845, is in Italian style.

Brownedge, ha., pa. of Blackburn (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 3 S. of Preston. There is a Roman Catholic church, built 1826, in Gothic style, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

Browney, affl. of the Wear, N. Dur. It is 17 miles long.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Broughton, Little (1)	Gt. Broughton (1¼)	315	820
Broughton, Lower	Manchester (1)	183	13749
Broughton Nether	Upper Broughton	113	400
Broughton Poggs	Alvescot (2)	81	88
Broughton-Sulney	UpperBroughton(1½)	113	345
Broughton, West (1)	Broughton	270	1159
B. Ferry, *q.s.* pa.	Broughty Ferry	461	6276
Broughty Ferry, to.	Broughty Ferry	461	9256
Brown Candover	Alresford (5)	57	259
Brown Edge	Burslem (3)	150	1052

Brown Gilly, hill (1,100 ft.), E. Cornw., 6½ N.W. of Liskeard.

Brownhead, promontory forming the south-west extremity of Arran island, pa. of Kilmory (q.v.), Buteshire, Sc., 2½ N.N.E. of Clachog Point.

Brownhill, ha., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of Wakefield.

Brownhills (1), small to., pas. of Norton Canes, Walsall, and Ogley Hay (q.v.), S. Staffs., 6 W. of Lichfield. Here are extensive coal-mines.

Brownhills (2), ha. on the coast, pa. of and 1½ S.E. from St. Andrews (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc.

Brownlee, estate, pa. of Carluke (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc., about 13 W. of Dunsire. *B. House* is a modern mansion in good grounds.

Brown Loch, a reclaimed lake, Mid Ayrs., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Mauchline. It formerly covered about 60 acres, and was a resort of wild fowl, but it is now drained and well cultivated.

Brownlow, ha., tp. of and 1 S.W. from Astbury (q.v.), Mid Chesh.

Browns Bay, at the east entrance to Lough Larne, Lower Belfast bar., E. co. Antr., Ir.

Brownsea. [BRANKSEA.]

Brownsham, ha., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Hartland (q.v.), N. Dev.

Brownside (1). [CHINLEY, BUGSWORTH, AND BROWNSIDE.]

Brownside (2), pl. on the Levern, pa. of Neilston (q.v.), S. Renfs., Sc., about 12 miles from Renfrew.

Brownsmills, vil., pa. of Ringcurran (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 2 N.E. of Kinsale.

Brownsover, tp., ha., and chap., pa. of Clifton-on-Dunsmore (q.v.), N.E. Warws., 2 N.E. of Rugby; ac. 872. St. Michael's chapel (originally E. Eng.) was almost rebuilt 1877; it has some good lancet windows, and a pulpit said to have been brought from a Belgian monastery. The founder of Rugby School, Lawrence Sheriff, was born here. *B. Hall* is a seat situated on high ground.

Brownston, ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Modbury (q.v.), S. Dev. The church of St. John, chapel-of-ease to the church at Modbury, is in Gothic style.

Brownstown, pa., Screen bar., Mid co. Meath, Ir., 5 S.E. of Navan; ac. 1,198. It is a fertile and productive tract; the soil overlies limestone, and potter's clay occurs. Copper ore has been found, and attempts made to establish mines. *B. House, Ballinter House,* and *Lismullin House* are seats.

Brownstown Head, promontory at the east entrance to Tramore Bay, Gaultier bar., S.E. co. Waterf., Ir., 5½ S.W. of Dunmore. Two towers upon its summit serve as landmarks, and help to distinguish Tramore Bay from Waterford Harbour.

Browns Wells, ha., pa. of Finchley (q.v.), N. Middx., 7 N.W. of St. Paul's, London.

Brown Willy (1,368 ft.), the highest summit in Cornw., 4½ S.E. of Camelford. (The name is a corruption of Bryn-Huel = the "tin-mine ridge.")

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brownhills (1)	Brownhills	124	13703
Brownsover	Rugby (3)	83	72
Brownstown	Navan (5)	31	182
Broxa	Scarborough (5)	230	41
Broxbourn, pa.	Broxbourn	17	4829
Broxbourn, tp.	Broxbourn	17	776

Browsholme, pl. with school, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Clitheroe. *B. Hall* is an ancient house standing in small well-timbered park.

Browston, ha., pa. of Belton (q.v.), E. Suff., 4½ S.W. of Yarmouth.

Broxa, tp., pa. of Hackness (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Scarborough; ac. 533.

Broxbourn, pa., tp., and vil., S.E. Herts., 4½ N. of Waltham Abbey; ac. of pa. 4,535 (water 51), of tp. 1,932 (water 22); soil sandy loam, overlying clay, gravel, and loam. The church of St. Augustine, restored 1880, is Perp., and contains 13th- and 16th-cent. brasses and altar-tombs. The pa. has eight almshouses, endowed with £237 a year, and other charities, including a free school for boys. There are extensive nurseries, and the manufacture of terra-cotta for decorative purposes is carried on. The Lea flows through the pa., and has pleasure gardens on its banks, with facilities for rowing and fishing. *B. Bury,* with large mansion in a well-wooded park of 330 ac., is a seat, and once belonged to the Knights of St. John.

Broxburn (1), to. on the B. and Union Canal, pa. of Uphall (q.v.), E. Linliths., Sc., 11 W. of Edinburgh. There are Roman Catholic, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a public hall (a Gothic building), and schools. A colliery and three oil-shale works are carried on, and there are manufactures of bricks and manures.

Broxburn (2), stream, N.E. Haddings., Sc. It rises in the Lammermuirs, flows 7 N.E., and falls into the sea at Broxmouth.

Broxburn (3), stream, E. Linliths., Sc. It flows in a north-east direction, and falls into the Almond ½ S.E. of Broxburn.

Broxfield, tp., pa. of Embleton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 2 N.E. of Alnwick; ac. 319.

Broxholme, pa. on the Till, Mid Lincs., 6 N.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,298; soil clay, loam, and gravel, overlying clay and gravel. The church of All Saints is in Dec. style.

Broxmouth, ha. on the coast and the Broxburn, pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Dunbar (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc. In the neighbourhood was fought the battle of Dunbar (1650), in which the Scots were completely defeated by Cromwell. *B. Park* is a seat of the Duke of Roxburghe.

Broxted, pa. on the Chelmer, N.W. Essex, 4½ N.W. of Dunmow; ac. 3,194; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is E. Eng.

Broxton, tp., pa. of Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh., 15 S.E. of Chester; ac. 2,128. *B. Castle* (situated on an eminence, with grounds extending over 130 ac.) and *B. Higher Hall* are seats.

Broxtow, ha., pa. of Bilborough (q.v.), S. Notts., 3 N.W. of Nottingham.

Broxwood, ha., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Pembridge (q.v.), N.W. Herefords. *B. Court* is a seat.

Broynllys, pa. on the Llynvi, N.E. Brecons., 7 N.E. of Brecknock; ac. 2,109. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. B. has the ruins of a castle built soon

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Broxburn (1)	Broxburn Junction	402	5898
Broxfield	Little Mill (½)	311	20
Broxholme	Saxelby (3)	136	85
Broxted	Elsenham (5)	36	588
Broxton	Broxton (3)	179	558
Broynllys	Three Cocks (1½)	172	297

after the Conquest, and given to the Cliffords, but burnt about the 12th cent.

Bruachaig, loch, pas. of Moy and Dalrossie, N.E. Invs., Sc., 16 E.S.E. of Inverness. It contains good store of trout, and drains into the Findhorn.

Bruan, ha. on the road between Ulbster and Lybster, pas. of Latheron and Wick (q.v.), E. Caith., Sc., 9 S.W. of Wick.

Bruar, stream, N. Perths., Sc. It rises by several small burns among the Grampian Mountains, and, after a course of 10 miles in a southerly direction, falls into the Garry, 3 W. of Blair Athole. Here are the celebrated Falls of B., with leaps of 200, 50, and 12 ft. The trees were planted and the walks laid out by the Duke of Athole, in response to Burns' "Humble Petition of B. Water," penned 1787.

Brucefield (1), estate, pa. of and 2½ E. from Clackmannan (q.v.), S. Clacks., Sc. *B. House* is a seat.

Brucefield (2), vil., pa. of and ½ S.S.E. of Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc.

Bruce Grove, a dis. of the pa. of Tottenham (q.v.), S.E. Middx., 4 S.W. of Enfield. Here was situated Bruce Castle, which once belonged to the father of

BRUCE CASTLE.
(*From a Photograph by Cobb and Co., South Tottenham.*)

Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. On the site of this castle was erected Bruce Castle School, chiefly known in connection with Sir Rowland Hill, the founder of the uniform penny post, whose father established the school. B. Castle Park was secured during the summer of 1892 as a public recreation ground.

Brucehaven, harbour on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Inverkeithing (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 3 S. of Dunfermline. Shipbuilding is carried on.

Brucehill, moorland tract, pa. of and 1 W. from New Deer (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. Here Edward Bruce encamped after the battle of Inverurie.

Bruce's Castle, ancient round tower, adjoining Stirling, pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc.

Bruch-na-Frea, summit of the Cuchullin Mountains (3,143 ft.), pa. of Bracadale (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 5 E. of Loch Eynort.

Brucken Hill, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N. of Sheffield.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bruen-Stapleford	Chester (4)	179	145
Bruera	Chester (5)	179	524
Bruern	Shipton (2)	81	38
Bruff, pa.	Kilmallock (6)	125	1333
Bruff, to.	Kilmallock (6)	125	898

Brucklay, vil., pa. of New Deer (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 6 S. of Strichen. Here is a public school. *B. Castle* is a 16th-cent. mansion.

Bruckless, ha. and bay, pa. of Killaghtee (q.v.), S.W. co. Don., Ir., 2¼ E. of Killybegs. The bay is landlocked by rocks covered only at spring tides, and contains a slipway for the small fishing fleet belonging to the vil. *B. House* is a seat.

Brue, river, W. Somerset, rises in Selwood Forest, on the eastern border, flows 30 W., and falls into Bridgwater Bay.

Bruen-Stapleford, tp. and vil., pa. of Tarvin (q.v.), W. Chesh., 6 E. of Chester; ac. 744.

Bruera, eccl. pa. on the Dee, formed from the pa. of Chester St. Oswald (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5 S.E. of Chester. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is of red sandstone, and supposed to have been built in the 12th cent.; a good Norm. arch, much mutilated, separates the chancel from the nave, and there are some fine mural monuments.

Bruern, pa., W. Oxon, 5 N. of Burford; ac. 1,876; soil gravel and clay, subsoil various. There are remains of a Cistercian abbey founded 1147.

Bruff, pa. and mkt. to. (F.) on the Morning Star, Coshma bar., Mid co. Lim., Ir., 5 N. of Kilmallock; ac. 1,330. The soil is of good quality, and to a large extent under pasture. Limestone, the prevailing rock, is freely quarried. The pa. church is E. Eng., and contains a monument to the memory of the Hartstonge family. The Roman Catholic chapel is in the E. Eng. style. Four annual fairs are held. Two castles were built here by the DeCourcy family; the ruins of one of them, and of a friary, still exist. *Caher*, *Kilbally-Owen*, *Milltown*, and *Rockbarton* are seats.

Brugham, affluent of the Severn, which it joins near Llanidloes.

Bruiach, loch, pa. of Kiltarlity (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 8 S.S.W. of Beauly. It measures two miles long by a mile broad, contains a small island, and is full of trout and char.

Bruichladdich, pl., pa. of Kilchoman (q.v.), Islay island, W. Args., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Bowmore by water, and 9 by road. There is a distillery here.

Bruis, pa. on the Ara, Clanwilliam bar., S.W. co. Tip., Ir., 4 S.W. of Tipperary; ac. 3,698. It is a hilly tract, with a fertile soil. *Mount B.* is a seat.

Bruisyard, pa. and vil. on the Alde, N.E. Suff., 4½ N.W. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,126; soil and subsoil clay and loam. The church of St. Peter is Perp. with round tower. There are sand and clay pits.

Brumby. [BROMBY.]

Brumstead, pa., N. Norf., 5½ S.E. of North Walsham; ac. 789; soil clayey, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of St. Peter, restored 1866, is a small flint and stone building.

Brundall, pa. and vil. on the Yare, S.E. Norf., 5½ S.E. of Norwich; ac. 997; soil various, overlying sand. The church of St. Lawrence is Gothic; the font, said to be of the 11th cent., is cased in lead; there are several memorial tablets. The vil. is situated on high ground, and commands extensive

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bruis	Tipperary (4)	111	674
Bruisyard	Framlingham (4)	91	252
Brumstead	Worsted (5)	127	101
Brundall	Brundall	120	347

views. For civil purposes this pa. was united in 1883 with Bradeston (q.v.). *B. House* is a seat.

Brundish, pa. and vil., N.E. Suff., 4½ N. of Framlingham; ac. 2,677; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence is Perp., and possesses several ancient brasses.

Brundon. [BALLINGDON-CUM-BRUNDON.]

Brunslow, tp., pa. of Edgton (q.v.), S. Salop, 3½ S.E. of Bishops Castle.

Brunstane, mansion, pa. of Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 1¼ S.E. of Portobello. It was erected 1639 by Lord Lauderdale, with whom it was a favourite seat.

Brunstock, tp., pa. of Crosby-upon-Eden (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3 N.E. of Carlisle.

Brunston, or **Brunstane,** ruined castle, pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Pennycuik (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc. It is supposed to date from 1580, and was a seat of the ancestors of the Earls of Dumfries. An extensive colliery is now worked in the neighbourhood.

Brunswark, Burnswark, or **Birrenswark,** hill (920 ft.), pa. of Hoddam (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 3¾ S.E. of Lockerbie. On its summit are the well-preserved outlines of two Roman camps. This was an important Roman station, from which military roads ramified throughout the South of Scotland.

Brunt, hill (737 ft.), pa. of Dunbar (q.v.), N.E. Haddings., Sc., 3 S.E. of Haddington.

Bruntcliffe Thorne, ha., pa. of Morley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6 W. of Wakefield.

Brunthwaite, ha., pa. of Kildwick (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N. of Keighley.

Bruntingthorpe, pa. and vil., S. Leics., 6 N.E. of Lutterworth; ac. 1,320; soil clay and gravel, overlying same. The church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style.

Brunton (1), tp., pa. of Embleton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7 N.E. of Alnwick; ac. 972.

Brunton (2), ti., pa. of Collingbourne Kingstone (q.v.), S. Wilts., 4½ N.W. of Ludgershall.

Brunton (3), ha., pa. of Creich (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 6 E.N.E. of Newburgh.

Brunton, East, tp., pa. of Gosforth (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 4 N. of Newcastle; ac. 956.

Brunton, West, tp., pa. of Gosforth (q.v.), S. Northumb., about 4 N. of Newcastle; ac. 1,143.

Bruntsfield Links, public park in the west of Edinburgh city, pa. of St. Cuthbert's (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., ½ S. of Edinburgh Castle. It is principally used as a ladies' golf-course. It used to form part of the Borough Muir. The Wrichts' Houses, historical buildings, have entirely disappeared.

Bruree, pa. and vil. on the Maigue, Upper Connello and Coshma bars., S. co. Lim., Ir., 8 S.E. of Ballingarry; ac. 8,894. A fertile tract, the soil overlies limestone, which is quarried. The pa. church (1812) is in E. Eng. style. There are schools and flour-mills, and six annual fairs are held. In past times the meetings of the Irish bards took place here. The remains of two strong castles are still to be seen. *B. House, B. Lodge, Ballyteague, Cooleen, Glebe House, Rockhill,* and *Steyne Park* are seats.

Brurie Skerries, islets, pa. of Nesting (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 2 miles off Gruna. The coasts are of moderate elevation and deeply indented.

Brushfield, tp., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 655; soil various, overlying limestone. It lies between ridges of hills, and consists of a few farmhouses.

Brushford (1), pa. and vil. on the Exe, W. Somerset, 8 N.W. of Tiverton; ac. 2,760; soil chiefly loam and clay, overlying shillet. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1888, is Late Dec., and contains a square font (believed to be Norm.) and a fine Dec. rood-screen; the Dec. windows on the south side of the aisle are also noteworthy. There is a cattle market on the first Tuesday of the month.

Brushford (2), a small pa. in the Taw valley, N. Dev., 5 S.W. of Chumleigh; ac. 873; soil fertile, subsoil clayey. The church of St. Mary, restored 1878, is an ancient structure, and has several tablets to the Luxton family, and an old wood screen.

Bruton, pa. and small mkt. to. (s.) on the Brue, Mid Somerset, 2 E. of Bridgwater; ac. 3,522. The church of St. Mary is a magnificent specimen of Perp. architecture, and has a beautifully-carved roof of open timber work; there are tombs and memorials to members of the Berkeley family and others. In the High Street are the remains of an ancient Benedictine monastery, founded 1005 by Algar, Earl of Cornwall, refounded 1142, and in 1525 converted into an abbey for Austin canons. B. Hospital was founded 1638 by Hugh Sexey; here aged men and women are maintained, and girls are educated and trained for domestic service. The grammar school was originally founded 1500, but suppressed and refounded 1549; it has a good library, and is endowed with several scholarships. B. is picturesquely situated in a valley lying amidst a group of hills, and on a grassy slope above it, supposed to have been once a park belonging to the abbey, there is a roofless tower overlooking the town and the surrounding country.

Bruxie, hill (710 ft.), pas. of Arbuthnot, Kinneff, and Catterline (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc., 4 W. of Crawton.

Bryan Askham. [ASKHAM BRYAN.]

Bryan Maund, tp., pa. of Bodenham (q.v.), Mid Herefords., 8 N.E. of Hereford.

Bryansford, vil. and stream, pa. of Kilcoo (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir., 2½ W. of Newcastle. Two annual fairs are held. *Tollymore* is a seat. The stream, which forms cascades, falls into Dundrum Bay.

Bryanstone, pa. on the Stour, Mid Dors., 1½ N.W. of Blandford Forum; ac. 1,611; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Martin is principally modern. *B. House,* the seat of Viscount Portman, rebuilt 1780 on the site of the old mansion, commands fine views; the park is more than a mile long.

Bryants Puddle, ti. with public school, pa. of and 1 E. from Aff-Puddle (q.v.), Mid Dors.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brundish	Framlingham (5)	91	377
Bruntingthorpe	Broughton Astley (4)	102	258
Brunton (1)	Christon Bank (2)	314	33
Brunton, East	N'castle-on-Tyne (4)	271	133
Brunton, West	N'castle-on-Tyne (5)	271	78
Bruree, pa.	Bruree	135	1379
Bruree, vil	Bruree	135	353

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Brurie Skerries	Aberdeen (330)	528	54
Brushfield	Monsal Dale (1½)	156	26
Brushford (1)	Dulverton (1)	179	370
Brushford (2)	Eggesford (3½)	194	69
Bruton	Bruton	117	1788
Bryanstone	Blandford (1)	121	242

Brydekirk, *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Annan, pas. of Annan and Hoddam (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 3 N.N.W. of Annan. The river is here spanned by a bridge. The church was erected 1835, and there is a public school. There are grain- and saw-mills.

Bryher, tp., one of the Scilly Islands (q.v.), S.W. Cornw. It is about two miles long.

Brymbo, tp., pa. of and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. from Wrexham, E. Denbighs.; ac. 2,453. There are collieries and ironworks in B. Valley. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Brymore House. [CANNINGTON.]

Bryn (1), tp., pa. of Llanyblodwell (q.v.), N. Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. of Oswestry.

Bryn (2), tp., pa. of Llangar (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 1 S.W. of Corwen.

Brynbychan, tp., pa. of and near Rhuddlan (q.v.), N.W. Flints.

Bryncaredig, tp., pa. of Llanynys (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., 3 N. of Ruthin.

Bryncoedifor, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Dolgelly (q.v.), Mid Merions. The church is dedicated to St. Paul.

Bryncroes, pa., S.W. Carnarvs., 12 S.W. of Pwllheli; ac. 3,646.

Bryncume, tp., pa. of Llanelidan (q.v.), S. Denbighs., 5 S. of Ruthin.

Bryn-Eglwys, pa., S. Denbighs., 7 S. of Ruthin; ac. 3,584. The church is dedicated to St. Tyssilio. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood.

Brynelen, tp., pa. of and near Llanfair (q.v.), E. Montgoms.

Brynelltyn, tp., pa. of and near Llanfyllin (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms.

Brynffaingle, tp., pa. of and near Abergele (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs.

Brynffynon, vil., pa. of Llanfairisgaer (q.v.), N.W. Carnarvs., 2 N.E. of Carnarvon.

Brynford, eccl. dis. and tp., pa. of and near Holywell (q.v.), N. Flints. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

Brynglas, tp., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Llanfair (q.v.), E. Montgoms.

Bryngwaeddan, tp., pa. of Llangadfan (q.v.), Mid Montgoms., 7 N.W. of Llanfair.

Bryngwran, ha., pa. of Llechylched (q.v.), N.W. Anglesey, 8 S.E. of Holyhead.

Bryngwyn (1), pa., Mid Mon., 7 S.E. of Abergavenny; ac. 1,433; soil gravel and clay in parts, subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. A British camp, called "the Camp Hill," is in this pa., and there is an outpost connected with it at Wern-y-cwrt.

Bryngwyn (2), pa. on the Arrow, S.E. Radnors., 6 N.W. of Hay; ac. 4,536. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

Bryngwyn (3), tp., pa. of Dymcirchion (q.v.), N.W. Flints., 3 E. of St. Asaph.

Bryngwyne, ha., pa. of Llanfihangel Aberbythych (q.v.), Mid Carnarvs., near Llandilofawr.

Bryngwyn-Issa, tp., pa. of Caerwys (q.v.), N.W. Flints., 6 S.E. of St. Asaph.

Bryngwyn-Ucha, tp., pa. of Caerwys (q.v.), N.W. Flints., 6 S.E. of St. Asaph.

Brynhafod, ha., pa. of Llangathen (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 2 N.W. of Llandilofawr.

Brynhedydd, tp., pa. of Rhuddlan (q.v.), N.W. Flints.

Bryning-with-Kellamergh, tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Kirkham (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 1,061.

Bryn Llanfair, ha. on Menai Strait, pa. of Llanfairisgaer (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 3 N.E. of Carnarvon.

Brynllowarch, tp., pa. of Kerry (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 2 S.E. of Newton.

Brynmawr, tp. and to. with railway station, pas. of Llangattock and Llanelly (q.v.), E. Brecons., 8 S.W. of Abergavenny. There are extensive ironworks in the neighbourhood.

Brynpolyn, tp., pa. of and near St. Asaph (q.v.), N.W. Flints.

Bryn Saddler, ha., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Llantrissant (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs.

Brynshenkin, vil., pa. of Llanidan (q.v.), S.E. Anglesey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Carnarvon.

Bryntalch, tp., pa. of Llandyssil (q.v.), Montgoms., 2 S.W. of Montgomery.

Bryntangor, tp., pa. of Bryn Eglwys (q.v.), S. Denbighs., $5\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Llangollen.

Brynuchel-with-Tafolog, tp., pa. of Cemmes (q.v.), W. Montgoms., 8 N.E. of Machynlleth.

Bryn-y-Beird, ha., pa. of and near Llandilofawr (q.v.), E. Carmarths.

Brynyorug, vil., pa. of and near Towyn (q.v.), S.W. Merions.

Brynywall, tp., pa. of and near Rhuddlan (q.v.), N.W. Flints.

Buachaille, Booshale, or **Herdsman,** islet off the south coast of Staffa island, W. Args., Sc., 30 yards S. of Staffa.

Buachaille-Etive, two mountains (3,129 ft. and 3,345 ft.), pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., 30 N.E. of Oban. They rise at the point of junction of Glencoe and Glen Etive, and are pyramidal in form.

Bualnaluib, ha., pa. of and near Gairloch (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc.

Bubbenhall (in Domesday "Bubenhalle"), pa. and vil. on the Avon, N. Warws., 5 S.E. of Coventry; ac. 1,290; soil sand and gravel, overlying stiff clay and gravel. The E. Dec. church of St. Giles, situated on a hill, is a prebend of Lichfield Cathedral.

Bubnell, ha., pa. of Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys., 1 N.W. of Baslow. [BASLOW AND BUBNELL.]

Bubney, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Whitchurch, W. Salop.

Bubwith, pa., tp., and vil., on the Derwent, E.R. Yorks., 14 S.E. of York; ac. of pa. 10,134, ac. of tp. 1,551; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Brydekirk, *q.s.* pa.	Annan (2)	317	720
Brydekirk, vil.	Annan (2)	317	318
Bryher	Penzance (40)	320	91
Brymbo	Brymbo	199	4213
Bryncoedifor	Dolgelly (2)	232	173
Bryncroes	Pwllheli (3)	270	796
Bryn-Eglwys	Gwyddelwern ($\frac{1}{4}$)	225	312
Brynford	Holywell (3)	196	704
Bryngwyn (1)	Raglan (1)	151	252
Bryngwyn (2)	Hay (3)	166	209
Bryning-with-K.	Wrea Green	219	102
Brynmawr	Brynmawr (2)	173	6413
Bubbenhall	Brandon (4)	89	234
Bubwith, pa.	Bubwith	181	1185
Bubwith, tp.	Bubwith	181	566

church of All Saints contains monuments and funeral helmets of the Vavasour family. There is a large wharf on the east bank of the Derwent.

Buccleuch, ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Ettrick (q.v.), S. Selks., Sc., 13 W. of Hawick. Here are the ruins of an old church. B. gives the title of duke to the Scott family, who, before 1663, were successively lairds, baronets, barons, and earls of B.

Buchan (1), dis. extending along the coast, for a distance of 40 miles, between the Ythan and the Deveron, N.E. Abers., Sc. The rock scenery facing the ocean is extremely bold and fine, but inland it is low, never rising above 770 ft. Granite is the prevailing rock. B. contains 21 pas., numerous vils., and the tos. of Peterhead and Fraserburgh. It was an earldom of the Comyn family until 1309, afterwards (1469) revived in favour of the Erskines. A deanery in past times, it now gives name to a United Presbyterian presbytery. The poor-house of B. is supported by 26 pas. which have united for that purpose.

Buchan (2), ha. on Carlingwark Loch, pa. of Kelton (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., ½ S.W. of Castle Douglas.

Buchanan, pa., W. Stirls., Sc., 4 N.W. of Drymen; ac. 47,804, water 6,206. It is a mountainous tract, and not more than 3,000 ac. are under cultivation. There are the pa. church and several schools. Rob Roy and his sons lived here, and it is associated with memories of General Wolfe and of Wordsworth. Some ruins of the ancient stronghold of the Buchanans still remain. *B. Castle,* a modern mansion standing in magnificent grounds, is a seat of the Duke of Montrose.

Buchanhaven, coast vil., pa. of and ½ N. from Peterhead (q.v.) and included within its parliamentary limits, N.E. Abers., Sc. A fishing industry is actively carried on. Its rock-bound harbour gives ample accommodation for its fleet of boats.

Buchan Ness, or **Boddam Point,** promontory, pa. of and 3 S. from Peterhead (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. It is the extreme east point of Scotland, and a peninsular beach of small rounded stones connects it with the mainland. The rocks are hornstone and porphyry. On its summit stands a lighthouse, showing a white flashing light visible 17 miles.

Buchanty, ha. on the Almond, pa. of Monzie (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 10 N.E. of Crieff. The river is here spanned by a bridge. The surrounding scenery is very fine. It was a Roman station, and a Caledonian fort stood on Dunmore Hill.

Buchany, vil., pa. of Kilmadock (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., ½ N.W. of Doune.

Bucholie, ruined castle on the coast, pa. of Canisbay (q.v.), N.E. Caith., Sc., 4 N.N.E. of Keiss. Here Sweyn was besieged by Rognvald, Earl of Orkney, in the 12th cent.

Bucinch, island in Loch Lomond, pa. of Buchanan (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc. It is heavily wooded.

Buckabank, tp. on the Caldew, pa. of Dalston (q.v.), E. Cumb., 5½ S.W. of Carlisle. There are manufactures of cotton and edge-tools, and iron-founding is carried on.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Buchanan	Drymen (2)	418	658
Buchanhaven	Peterhead (1)	572	798
Buckby, Long	Long Buckby	76	2267
Buckden (1)	Offord & Buckden	56	1048
Buckden (2)	Settle (11½)	236	239

Buckby, Long, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 5½ N.E. of Daventry; ac. 3,900; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1883–87, is Dec.; in the chancel are three sedilia, a five-foiled piscina, and an aumbry. The Assembly Hall, used for concerts, etc., was erected 1882. Bootmaking is an important industry, and there are wharves, malt- and lime-kilns, brickfields, and a brewery. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Buckden (1), (pron. "Bugden"), pa. and large vil., S. Hunts, 4 S.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 3,590; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp. Dr. Sanderson and four other bishops of Lincoln are buried in the church. There are in the pa. the interesting ruins of a palace of the bishops of Lincoln, built by Bishop Russell. The "Magna Britannia Antiqua" (1720) speaks of the vil. as a "place of some note, where the Bishop of Lincoln has a handsome palace called Bugden Hall." Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln (1660), laid out much money in repairing and beautifying the palace. It is spoken of in 1804 as being principally of brick, and partly surrounded by a moat, having two quadrangular courts, with square tower and entrance-gateway. The building is now dismantled. There is an endowed school, and four almshouses with an endowment of £45 a year. *B. Towers* (in the palace grounds) and *Stirtloe* (in a well-wooded park) are seats.

Buckden (2), tp. on the Wharfe, pa. of Arncliffe (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 11½ N.E. of Settle; ac. 16,076, water 31.

Buckenham near Acle, pa. and vil. on the Yare, S. Norf., 7½ S.E. of Norwich; ac. 931; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Nicholas is a Norm. edifice; on the font are emblematical figures. There is a ferry over the Yare to Carleton St. Peter. The old Hall is now a farmhouse.

Buckenham near Tofts, small pa. on the Wissey, S.W. Norf., 6 S.W. of Watton; ac. 931; soil loam, overlying gravel and chalk. *B. T. Hall* (formerly called *B. House*) is a spacious mansion in a park.

Buckenham, New, pa. and small to., S. Norf., 4 S.W. of Attleborough; ac. 324; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin, partly restored 1879, is Late Perp. There are almshouses, founded 1681, rebuilt 1861.

Buckenham, Old, pleasantly-situated pa. and vil., S. Norf., 2½ S.W. of Attleborough; ac. 4,986; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of All Saints is an E. Eng. thatched building, and one of the windows contains fragments of old stained glass. The national schools have a small endowment, and there are ten almshouses, founded 1860. There are remains of a castle, and ruins of the priory of SS. Mary and James (1146) for the use of Augustine canons. "Bunn's Bank" is a line of Roman earthworks discovered in a farm. *O. B. Grange* and *O. B. Lodge* (with a small well-wooded park) are seats.

Buckenhill, tp., pa. of Woolhope (q.v.), S.E. Herefords., 6½ N. of Ross.

Buckerell, pa. and vil. on the Otter, N. Dev., 2½ W.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Buckenham near A.	Buckenham	122	95
Buckenham near T.	Brandon (6)	89	43
Buckenham, New	Attleborough (5)	105	525
Buckenham, Old	Attleborough (3)	105	1063
Buckerell	Sidmouth Junc. (2½)	159	243

of Honiton; ac. 1,559; soil clay, overlying principally marl. The church of SS. Mary and Giles is Perp., and a tablet in the vestry gives the date of the church as 1430, but from a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth it appears that the benefice existed in 1280; there is a 15th-cent. piscina, and a fine old oak screen separates the chancel from the nave. A fine earthwork, called Hembury Fort, occupies a site of considerable elevation. *Deer Park* (which is said to have been a royal hunting-box) and *Hembury Fort* are seats.

Bucket, river, W. Abers., Sc. It rises among the mountains on the borders of Banffshire, flows 7 S.E. through Glenbucket, and falls into the Don 6 N.W. of Invernan.

Bucket, Bridge of. [BRIDGE OF BUCKET.]

Buckfastleigh, pa. and small to. on the Dart, S. Dev., 5½ N.W. of Totnes; ac. 5,928; soil loamy, overlying slate and limestone. The church of the Holy Trinity, situated on an eminence, is E. Eng. and Perp. A little east of the church stands a small ivy-covered E. Eng. building. The town hall

ST. MARY'S ABBEY, BUCKFASTLEIGH (EAST SIDE).

has a library, billiard-room, class- and reading-rooms. There is a large manufacture of navy serge and blankets, a wool-combing factory, a paper-mill, and an iron foundry. There are also tanneries, a large lime quarry, and tin and copper mines. The name of the pa. signifies "the lea or pasturage of Buckfast" = "the fastness of the deer," the Cistercian monks having chosen for their house an opening in the forest near the Dart where the deer would come to drink. The abbey dates from Saxon times (the Saxon crypt still remains), and was re-colonised from Clairvaux in the reign of Stephen. At the Dissolution it suffered the fate of many other religious houses, the people of the neighbourhood using its materials for building houses and walls. In the early part of the 19th cent. a Gothic mansion was erected on part of the site. In 1882 the property was bought for a colony of French Benedictines, who have partially rebuilt the abbey, and the restored portion of the church was opened April 26, 1886.

Buckhaven, to. on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Wemyss (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 4⅓ N.E. of Dysart. It contains Free and United Presbyterian churches, and two public schools. From the harbour, which has a substantial pier, an active fishery is carried on, and this has been the staple trade of the place for several centuries. There are manufactures of flax, cordage, and nets. The people are said to be either of Norse or Brabantian descent, and were long distinguished for their peculiar manners, customs, and language, kept up by their constantly intermarrying among themselves. Defoe visited B. during his tour in Scotland, and described the place as it appeared in his day.

Buckholmside, vil. on the Gala, forming a sub. of Galashiels, pa. of Melrose (q.v.), N.W. Roxbs., Sc. Buckholm Hill (1,064 ft.) rises in the neighbourhood. *Langlee House* is a seat. [GALASHIELS.]

Buckhold. [BUCKLE ROW.]

Buckholt, East and West, pa. (formerly extra-parochial), S. Hants, 5½ S.W. of Stockbridge; ac. 1,140; soil clay and light loam, overlying chalk. Queenwood College, with extensive grounds, is a high-class boarding school. Here the Socialists, with Robert Owen, in 1841 took a lease of Queenwood farm, and built the present house, which they named "Harmony Hall," for the home of a community, but the scheme failed.

Buckhorn Weston, pa., N. Dors., 4 S.E. of Wincanton; ac. 1,632; soil clay, overlying blue clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1872, is mainly E. Eng., and contains the remains of a rood-loft and a tomb with recumbent male figure; the church has open oaken seats, and is paved with encaustic tiles.

Buckhurstden, pl., pa. of and 3 N. from Tenterden (q.v.), Mid Kent.

Buckhurst Hill, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Chigwell (q.v.), N.W. Essex, near Epping Forest. The church of St. John is in E. Eng. style. The place is charmingly situated on the summit of a hill, and commands lovely and extensive views of Epping and Hainault forests.

Buckie (1), *q.s.* pa. and police burgh on the B., pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N. Banffs., Sc., 9 N.W. of Fochabers. Here are an Established church, Free church in the Elizabethan style, and Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and United Presbyterian churches. Other public buildings are a reading-room, library, and hall. The Free manse is one of the finest in the country. The harbour has been much improved and enlarged, and from it an active and successful fishery is carried on. The manufactures include hose, sails, ropes, oil, tobacco, and gas. The burn rises near the base of the Hill of Clashmaden, and flows through the to., dividing it into two divisions, known as Nether B. and Easter B., the united to. being the head of the fishing dis. between Banff and Findhorn.

Buckie (2), ha. and burn, pa. of Alford (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc. The stream has a northward course, and falls into the Don about 1 W. of Alford.

Buckieburn, ha. on the Buckie, pa. of St. Ninians, N. Stirls., Sc., 4 N.W. of Denny.

Buckie Den, glen, pas. of Lunan and Maryton (q.v.), E. Forfs., Sc., 4 S.W. of Montrose. It presents most romantic scenery, its steep sides are clothed

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Buckfastleigh	Buckfastleigh	224	3009
Buckhaven	Buckhaven	423	4006
Buckholt, E. & W.	Horsebridge (4)	75	41
Buckhorn Weston	Gillingham (2)	105	491
Buckhurst Hill	Buckhurst Hill	10	4130
Buckie (1), *q.s.* pa.	Buckie	593	5680
Buckie (1), to.	Buckie	593	5849

with shrubs and flowers, and it is traversed by a small stream forming a number of fine cascades.

Buckingham, pa., mun. bor., mkt. to. (s.) on the Ouse, and head of U., petty sess., and Co. Co. dis., N.W. Bucks., 17 N.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 5,007. B., mentioned in Domesday, near the Roman Akeman Street, is of great antiquity, and once had a castle (built by an Earl of Buckingham before the Conquest), the site of which is now occupied by the church. An ancient stone-lined well and the remains of good masonry have been discovered. B. gave their title to the Staffords, and their crest forms the borough arms. It was incorporated by charter of Queen Mary, and used to send first two borough members, then one, to Parliament, but its representation is now merged in that of the county. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, built 1777–81, is in various styles; a copy of Raffaelle's Transfiguration forms the altar-piece. The vicarage-house (*temp.* Charles II.) occupies a site given when the vicarage was formed (1445),

Market Hill, Buckingham.
(*From a Photograph by L. Varney and Son, Buckingham.*)

and the garden, sloping to the Ouse, is said to be the "Field of Walnuts" of that date. There are Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Among the numerous charities are Barton's Hospital (founded 1431) for six poor women, and Christ's Hospital (founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1597) for six poor women. The cemetery of 3 ac. has mortuary chapels in Dec. and E. Eng. styles. The town hall, of red brick, with lead-roofed bell-turret, is in the centre of the town. There is a reading-room (in the town hall), a Masonic Hall, and Yeomanry Cavalry Barracks. At an old mansion in the town, once occupied by John Barton (founder of Barton's Hospital), Queen Katharine of Arragon was entertained (1514), and Charles I. spent a few days there in 1644. The Ouse, which surrounds B. on three sides, is crossed by three bridges; and the Grand Junction Canal has a branch to the town. B. is an agricultural centre, and has numerous fairs for horses, sheep, and cattle. There are several maltings, a brewery, an artificial manure factory, and three water and steam corn-mills; and much pillow-lace is made. St. John's Royal Latin School, founded (and endowed from a dissolved chantry) by Edward VI. (1548), is for 65 boys. The chapel of SS. John Baptist and Thomas à Becket was founded 1260. The school has a deeply-recessed Norm. doorway with zigzag carving. The national school has an endowment for 25 boys of the Green Coat School.

Buckingham Division, the northern parl. div. of the co. It returns one member.

Buckinghamshire, an inland co. of England, bounded on the north by Northants, on the west by Oxon, on the south by Berks and (for about one mile) Surrey, and on the east by Middx., Herts, and Beds. Its greatest length is 53 miles, greatest breadth 27 miles, the average breadth not exceeding 18 miles. Its area is 477,151 ac. Its surface is for the most part gently undulating, and without strongly-marked features, except in the southern part of the co., where the Chiltern Hills rise somewhat steeply, reaching an altitude of nearly 900 ft. The land is on the whole very fertile, though varying greatly in this respect from point to point, owing to the great differences and sudden changes in the nature of the subsoil. The centre and south may be said to surpass the northern parts of the co. in productiveness, the Vale of Aylesbury having long been especially noted for its fertility and the excellency of its pastures. The co. is well wooded, beech being especially abundant in the south. There is very little waste or common land. The farms are rarely of large size, 500 ac. being about their upward limit. Here, as elsewhere, owing to the great shrinkage in the value of grain, the area of arable land has diminished, while that under permanent pasture has correspondingly increased. Its southern portion is drained by the Thame, Colne, and other streams flowing south-west and south into the Thames, which river itself flows along the southern boundary of the co. for about 28 miles. The northern half of the co. lies within the watershed of the Ouse. The Grand Junction Canal crosses the co. with a general north-north-westerly course, and has branches to some of the principal towns near its line of route. The main line of the L. & N.W.R. crosses the north-east corner of the co., and that of the G.W.R. its southern extremity; and from these trunks branch lines radiate to all the places of importance. Its physical features are, as usual, in close accord with its geological structure. The "solid" rocks (as distinguished from the "superficial" deposits) lie with a general gentle inclination towards south-east, and consequently the different formations "strike" across the co. at right angles to this direction, and are found outcropping in more or less well-marked bands running roughly south-west and north-east, with their steepest slopes facing north-west. The Chiltern Hills, marking the area covered by the chalk formation, have this direction, their summits consisting of the flinty Upper Chalk, while the almost flintless Middle Chalk forms the slope of the steep escarpment, and the gritty and marly beds of the Lower Chalk with the Totternhoe Stone (which yielded building material for some old churches) are found near its base. The chalk is extensively burnt for lime at Chalfont St. Giles, Wooburn, High Wycombe, and other places. To the north-west of the chalk area a narrow broken band of the Upper Greensand occurs, and beyond this a broader zone of the pale blue clays of the Gault, which are

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Buckingham	Buckingham	60	3364
Buckingham Div.	.....	.....	57401

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Buckinghamshire	.....	.....	185284

dug for brick- and tile-making. Sandy and pebbly beds, classed as Lower Greensand, succeed, these being well developed in the neighbourhood of Fenny Stratford. Coprolites, used in the manufacture of artificial manures, are obtained from these beds, and also occasionally from the Gault. Below the Lower Greensand, forming the base of the Cretaceous series, irregular traces of the freshwater Purbeck beds are seen in the neighbourhood of Brill, these being the uppermost beds of the Jurassic, and under these, sandy and limy deposits of Portland age, well developed around Aylesbury, yielding in a few localities useful building-stone. Further to the north-west a broad zone of Kimeridge and Oxford clay is found, these being scarcely divisible in the absence of any well-marked Corallian rocks. These clays underlie much of the low ground west of Aylesbury, and, where not too deeply hidden beneath the superficial deposits, they are frequently worked for brickmaking. To these clays succeed the rubbly limestones known as Cornbrash, which may be traced across the northern part of the co. by Buckingham and Newport Pagnell. The Cornbrash is largely quarried for road-mending and other purposes. Irregular traces of Forest Marble next emerge, and beyond this up to the northern boundaries of the co. the variable limestones of the Great Oolite crop out, and yield some excellent building-stone. In most of the secondary rocks fossils are abundant, and the characteristic species of Ammonites and many other shells may be collected wherever good exposures of the rocks occur. Overlying the more gentle dip-slopes of the chalk in the extreme south of the co. Tertiary beds occur in the form of sands and clays (Reading beds and London clay) of Eocene age. Over the greater part of the co. the "solid" rocks are overspread by "superficial" deposits of very variable thickness, consisting of sand and gravel beds, clayey gravels, or stony clays, and it is to the changeability of these that the frequent variation in the overlying soil is due. Near Buckingham true Boulder-clay with scratched stones has been observed, this being a product of the Glacial period. The co. town is Buckingham, but Aylesbury is the place of chief commercial importance. The produce of the co. finds its market in the Metropolis. The industries other than agriculture are few and unimportant: straw-plaiting, paper-making, the production of chairs and other wooden ware, and lace-making (the latter, however, nearly extinct) are among the chief. The co. was formerly divided into eighteen hundreds, but more recently into eight, the three southern of which—Burham, Stoke, and Desborough—form the Chiltern Hundreds (q.v.). The co. is divided into three Parliamentary divisions —Aylesbury, Buckingham, and Wycombe—and returns one member for each division. The antiquities of the co. are few and unimportant; Roman remains have been found at Chipping Wycombe, and it is crossed by three ancient roads—Icknield Street, Akeman Street, and Watling Street. Flint implements have been found in a few localities. The famous public school of Eton lies within the co. near its southern extremity, where the Thames separates the co. from Berks.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub		Population.
Buckland (1)	Faringdon (3¾)	70	747
Buckland (2)	Buntingford (3)	34	376
Buckland (3)	Hinton (3½)	166	259
Buckland (4)	Tring (5)	32	849

Buckish (pronounced "Bucksh") **Mills**, fishing ha., pa. of Parkham (q.v.), N. Dev., 6 S.W. of Bideford.

Buckland (1), pa. and vil., N. Berks., 4 N.E. of Faringdon; ac. 4,505; soil sandy loam, overlying clay, sand, and gravel. The cruciform church of St. Mary, restored 1870, is chiefly E. Eng., and has piscinæ and sedilia; there is a 16th-cent. brass with effigies, a sepulchre with altar-tomb and bracket, and a triangular enclosed niche with a casket containing the heart of William Holcot, a lay preacher after the Reformation. The Roman Catholic church of St. George is in E. Dec. style. The national school has an endowment of £50 a year. *Barcote*, *B. House* (in a well-wooded deer-park), and *Carswell House* are seats.

Buckland (2), pa. and vil., N.E. Herts., 3 N. of Buntingford; ac. 1,629; soil loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1875, was built 1348; the piscina of the lady chapel still remains at the east end of the south aisle, and in the south wall of the chancel is a squint; the font is thought to date farther back than the Conquest; there are several brasses, one with coped effigy. In the vil. is a workmen's club with reading-room and library.

Buckland (3), pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 6 S.W. of Campden; ac. 2,270; soil and subsoil clay. The fine Perp. church of St. Michael, restored 1885, has a ceiling showing traces of late 15th-cent. colouring, and the pillars and the space round the windows appear to have been decorated in the same manner; there is also some old painted glass.

Buckland (4), pa., Mid Bucks., 3 N.W. of Tring; ac. 1,502; soil and subsoil clay and chalk. The (1294) church of All Saints, restored 1869, is E. Eng. The Grand Junction Canal passes through the pa.

Buckland (5), pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 2 W. of Reigate; ac. 1,864; soil varied, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, rebuilt 1860, is in Dec. style. *B. Court* is a seat.

Buckland (6), ha., pa. of Thurlestone (q.v.), S. Dev., 3¼ W. of Kingsbridge.

Buckland (7), vil., pa. of Therfield (q.v.), N.E. Herts., 2 S.W. of Royston.

Buckland (8), ti., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Lymington, S. Hants.

Buckland (9), burn, S. Kirkcuds., Sc. It is formed by the junction of a couple of small rivulets near Bombie, and has a course of 2½ miles to the Dee, into which it falls a short distance below St. Mary's Isle.

Buckland Brewer, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 4½ S.W. of Bideford; ac. 6,157; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of SS. Mary and Benedict is in Norm. and later styles, and has a 14th-cent. tower; a Norm. doorway remains from the original building, and in the Orleigh chapel is a monument with kneeling figures. *Henbury Fort*, supposed to be Roman, is an encampment with a double rampart. *Orleigh Court*, a fine old Gothic edifice, is a seat.

Buckland Dinham, small pa. and vil. on a tributary of the Vallis, Somerset, 2½ N.W. of Frome; ac. 1,400; soil and subsoil mostly light and sandy.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Buckland (5)	Betchworth (1)	26	497
Buckland Brewer	Bideford (6)	220	684
Buckland Dinham	Frome (2½)	107	428

The church of St. Michael is Norm. and E. Eng.; the memorial chapel in the north aisle dates from the reign of Edward III. The vil. was once a mkt. to. of some importance. Teazels were formerly grown in the pa. for use in the old West Country cloth manufacture.

Buckland, East, pa. and vil. near the Bray, N. Dev., 5 N.W. of South Molton; ac. 1,500; soil loam, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Michael, rebuilt 1860, is in Gothic style.

Buckland Fee, ti., pa. of North Petherton (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3 S. of Bridgwater.

Buckland Filleigh, pa., N. Dev., 10 S. of Bideford; ac. 3,037; soil clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1887, is E. Eng., and has monuments of the 17th cent. and later periods to the Fortescue family.

Buckland-in-the-Moor, pa. and vil. on the borders of Dartmoor Forest, S. Dev., 3½ N.W. of Ashburton; ac. 1,458; soil loamy, overlying granite. The church of St. Peter, which prior to the Dissolution belonged to Torre Abbey, is E. Eng.; it is kept in repair by a fund of £38 per annum from a bequest; the font, with the zigzag ornament and cable moulding, is Late Norm.. *Buckland Court*, surrounded by Buckland Woods, and with a commanding prospect, is a seat.

Buckland Monachorum, pa. and vil., S. Dev., 4 S.E. of Tavistock; ac. 6,349; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and contains a monument to George Augustus, first Baron Heathfield, who defended Gibraltar from 1779 to 1783; in the nave and aisles are finely-carved oak bench-ends, and the screen across the tower-arch is made of pieces of an ancient rood-screen; in 1886 a piscina showing ancient colouring was found in the wall of the south transept. In the grounds belonging to the vicarage are some ruins, said to have been the house of John Toker, the last Abbot of Buckland. In the churchyard are the old oak stocks, and outside the church gates the remains of a stone cross. A Cistercian abbey of SS. Mary and Benedict was established 1278 on the east bank of the Tavy, colonised from Quarr Abbey, Isle of Wight. In 1541 it was sold to Sir Richard Grenville, who in 1575 turned the abbey church into a residence, now called *Buckland Abbey*, and belonging to the Drake family. The mansion contains relics of Sir Francis Drake. A large barn and a Perp. tower are other remains of the monastery. There are two endowed schools, one for boys and one for girls. Among the industries is the Bertha Consols copper and mundic mine.

Buckland near Dover, pa. and vil. on the Dour, E. Kent, 1½ N.W. of Dover; ac. 972, soil various, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1851, was built in the 12th cent. by the monks of Dover Priory; the chancel is E. Dec., and retains a piscina and aumbry. A yew-tree, said to be 1,200 years old, was transplanted in 1880 to allow the nave to be lengthened.

Buckland near Faversham, pa., E. Kent, 3 N.W. of Faversham; ac. 336; soil and subsoil various. The church is in ruins; little besides the south-west corner remains; there is a Norm. doorway in the south wall. and a Dec. window at the west end.

Buckland Newton, pa. and vil., Mid Dors., 6 N.E. of Evershot; ac. 6,018; soil light gravel, and in the lowlands clay, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Rood is Gothic; the font is of Ham Hill stone, the panels of its bowl ornamented with foliage and flowers; there is a brass (1624). The vil. of Buckland, situated in the vale of Blackmoor, commands extensive views.

Buckland Ripers, pa., W. Dors., 3 N.W. of Weymouth; ac. 1,237; soil heavy clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp., and over the porch is "J. F., 1655"—the initials of John Frampton, and the date of rebuilding the church, which was burnt a little before. Some years ago a number of skeletons in stone cists were found about a foot under ground in the south-west extremity of the pa.

Buckland St. Mary, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 4½ N.W. of Chard; ac. 3,494; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary (built 1853–63) is in Dec. style, and stands on the site of a Perp. one; there are sedilia of stone and alabaster, carved oak choir-stalls, carved reredos of alabaster and marble, a fine oak roof, much sculpture and carving on the walls, and a richly-carved stone font. Castle Neroche is a Roman fortification standing on Castle Hill; the flint stones near it, called "Robin Hood's Rules," are believed to be monuments to British heroes; Saxon and Danish weapons have been discovered.

Buckland Sororum, ha., pa. of Durston (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4½ W. of Taunton.

Buckland-Tout-Saints, pa., S. Dev., 2 N.E. of Kingsbridge; ac. 551. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1779, is in the Perp. style. *Buckland Manor House*, surrounded by woodland scenery, is a seat.

Buckland, West (1), pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 2 E. of Wellington; ac. 3,671; soil loam, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Mary is of Norm. and later periods.

Buckland, West (2), pa. and vil., situated on a slope, N. Dev., 6 N.W. of South Molton; ac. 1,772; soil sandy, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. Peter is in the E. Eng. style.

Bucklebury, pa. and vil., S. Berks., 6 N.E. of Newbury; ac. 6,168; soil varies greatly, and lies over clay and chalk. The church of St. Mary, partly rebuilt in the 18th cent., is of different periods; the south doorway, with zigzag mouldings and shafts with sculptured capitals, is a fine example of Norm., and three Trans. Norm. arches divide the nave from the aisle; the aisle and tower are Perp.; in the chancel among other monuments is one to Frances, wife of the statesman Bolingbroke (St. John). Besides other charities there is an endowment (1832) of £1,220 to educate and clothe six boys and six girls. The vil., which has an iron foundry, is traversed by the Pang stream.

Place.	Nearest Railw. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Buckland, East	Swimbridge (2)	199	111
Buckland Filleigh	Eggesford (14)	194	159
Buckland-in-Moor	Ashburton (2)	227	71
Buckland Mon.	Horrabridge (1½)	247	1414
Buckland nr. Dover	Dover (2)	75	4344
Buckland near Fav.	Teynham (1¼)	49	73
Buckland Newton	Sherborne (6)	118	873
Buckland Ripers	Broadway (2)	140	143
Buckland St. Mary	Chard (6)	143	586
Buckland-T.-Saints	Kingsbridge Rd. (2)	227	260
Buckland, West (1)	Wellington (2)	165	785
Buckland, West (2)	Swimbridge (2)	199	402
Bucklebury	Aldermaston (3)	45	1151

Bucklerhead, ha., pa. of Murroes (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 5½ N.E. of Dundee.

Buckle Row, pl., pa. of Bradfield (q.v.), S. Berks, 7 W. of Reading.

Bucklershard, ha., pa. of Beaulieu (q.v.), S. Hants, 6 N.E. of Lymington.

Bucklesham, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 5 S.E. of Ipswich; ac. 1,835; soil gravelly and sandy, overlying crag. The church of St. Mary, almost rebuilt 1878, is in E. Eng. style. There are crag-pits in the pa., and many valuable fossils have been found in them.

Buckley, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Hawarden (q.v.), E. Flints., 7 N.E. of Mold. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew. The manufacture of coarse earthenware, fire-bricks, and tiles is largely carried on, and in the neighbourhood are coal works.

Bucklyvie, *q.s.* pa., pa. of Drymen (q.v.) and burgh of barony, pa. of Kippen (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 15½ W. of Stirling. The Established church dates from 1836, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches, and a public school. Two annual fairs are held.

Buckmill, ha., pa. of Calverley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Bradford.

Buckminster, pa., tp., and vil., N. Leics., 10 S.W. of Grantham; ac. of pa. 3,053, of tp. 1,852; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. John Baptist is E. Eng. A mausoleum of the Dysart family adjoins the churchyard. *B. Hall,* in a park of 230 ac., is a seat.

Bucknall (1), pa., Mid Lincs., 6 W. of Horncastle; ac. 2,471; soil clay, sand, and peat, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng., and there is a piscina in the south aisle.

Bucknall (2), tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Bucknall-cum-Bagnall, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), N.W. Staffs. The modern (1856) church of St. Mary is in E. Eng. style. The national school has a small endowment.

Bucknall Eaves, tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Stoke-upon-Trent (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Bucknam, ha., pa. of Danbury (q.v.), N.W. Essex, near Chelmsford.

Bucknell (1), pa., N.E. Oxon, 2½ N.W. of Bicester; ac. 1,894; soil corn-brash, overlying oolite. The church of St. Peter is of different periods, and has an octagonal font and an Elizabethan carved oak pulpit; there is a brass (1591), another (1638) with shield of arms and inscription. *B. Manor* is a seat.

Bucknell (2), pa. and tp. on the Teme, Herefords. and Salop, 4½ N.E. of Knighton; ac. of pa. 4,160, of tp. (wholly in Salop) 2,730; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was restored 1870. There are several charities. The pa. contains a British encampment.

Buckny, stream, Mid Perths., Sc. It flows through the Den of Riechip, and falls into the Lunan at Laighwood. Its length is 8½ miles, for most of which distance its current is extremely rapid.

Buck of Cabrach, mountain (2,368 ft.), W. Abers., Sc., 13 S.S.W. of Huntly. Crowned by a cluster of rough rocks, it is visible from far out at sea, although situated 33 miles inland.

Buckrose Division, one of the three parl. divs. of the East Riding, Yorks. It returns one member.

Buck's Cross, pl., pa. of Woolfardisworthy West (q.v.), N. Dev., 4 E.S.E. of Clovelly.

Bucks Green, ha., pa. of Rudgwick (q.v.), W. Sussex, near Horsham.

Buckshaw, ha., pa. of Holwell (q.v.), N. Dors., 4½ S.E. of Sherborne.

Buck's Mills, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Parkham and Woolfardisworthy (q.v.), N. Dev. The church of St. Anne, restored 1887, is in E. Eng. style. *Walland Cary,* pleasantly situated in well-timbered grounds on the Bristol Channel, is a seat.

Buckthorpe. [BUGTHORPE.]

Buckton (1), coast tp., pa. of and 3½ N. from Bridlington (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,984, foreshore 35.

Buckton (2), tp., pa. of Kyloe (q.v.), N. Northumb., 3¼ N.W. of Belford.

Buckton and Coxwall, tp. on the Teme, pa. of Bucknell (q.v.), N.W. Herefords., 7½ N.E. of Knighton; ac. 1,430.

Buckworth, pa. and vil., Mid Hunts, 7 N.W. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,950; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1884, is E. Eng.

Budbrooke (in Domesday "Budebroc"), pa., S. Warws., 1½ N.W. of Warwick; ac. 3,216; soil heavy and clayey, overlying marl and clay. The church of St. Michael, restored 1876, is partly Norm.; the chancel contains monuments to members of the Dormer family. *B. House* is a seat. *Grove Park,* an ancient mansion originally encircled with a moat, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester, and is now the seat of Lord Dormer.

Budby, tp. and vil., pa. of Edwinstowe (q.v.), N. Notts., 2½ N.W. of Ollerton; ac. 2,122.

Buddington, ha., pa. of Bignor (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4½ S. of Petworth.

Buddle Hill, ha., pa. of Selworthy (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3 W. of Minehead.

Buddles, ha., pa. of St. Peter (q.v.), E. Kent, 2 N. of Ramsgate.

Buddon, burn, S.E. Forfs., Sc. After a course of 4½ S.E. it falls into the Firth of Tay, 3¼ N.E. of Broughty Ferry.

Buddon Ness, promontory on the Firth of Tay, pa. of Barry (q.v.), forming the extreme south-east point of Forfs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Carnoustie. It is 95 ft. high, and has two lighthouses, the lights being visible at distances of 13 and 16 miles.

Buddo Rock, dangerous reef in St. Andrews Bay, pa. of and 3½ S.E. from St. Andrews, E. Fifes., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bucklesham	Orwell (1)	78	289
Buckley	Buckley	191	2648
Bucklyvie, *q.s.* pa.	Bucklyvie	422	806
Bucklyvie, burgh	Bucklyvie	422	313
Buckminster, pa.	Saxby (3)	102	531
Buckminster, tp.	Saxby (3)	102	328
Bucknall (1)	Stixwold (4)	125	331
Bucknall c.-Bagnall	Bucknall & N'wood	147	4491
Bucknell (1)	Bicester (3)	66	233
Bucknell (2), pa.	Bucknell	107	643
Bucknell (2), tp.	Bucknell	107	490
Buck's Mills	Bideford (8½)	220	250
Buckton (1)	Bridlington (3½)	225	141
Buckton & Coxwall	Bucknell (1½)	177	153
Buckworth	Huntingdon (8)	59	178
Budbrooke	Warwick (4)	108	908
Budby	Worksop (7)	147	121

Budd's Green, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Shipbourne (q.v.), Mid Kent.

Bude, or **Bude Haven,** eccl. pa. and seaport at the mouth of the Strat, pa. of Stratton (q.v.), E. Cornw., 20 W. of Launceston. The church of St. Michael and All Angels is in E. Eng. style. In the churchyard the figure-head of the ship *Bencoolen* commemorates a part of the crew who were buried here after the wreck of the vessel. The entrance of the harbour is protected by a breakwater 900 ft. long; the basin admits vessels of 300 tons. The breakwater connects the mainland with Chapel Rock, upon which there used to be a chapel, of which no traces remain. The atmosphere of B. is singularly pure, and owing to its situation the climate, whilst bracing in summer, is mild in winter. There is a fine expanse of sandy shore, broken here and there by irregular ribs of rock running out at right angles to the coast. Bathing, owing to the dangerous currents, has to be practised with caution. The chief glory of B. is its coast scenery. The cliffs to the south of the port are wonderfully fine, and the dangerous character of the coast can be seen from the reefs which abound, broken into all sorts of fantastical shapes by Atlantic storms. A lifeboat is stationed here, and the coastguard station has a

THE POINTED CLIFF, BUDE.
(From a Photograph by Hudson.)

rocket apparatus. The sand, containing a very large percentage of carbonate of lime, is in great demand as manure, and furnishes the chief export of B. Compass Point, west of the harbour, has an octagonal tower belonging to the coastguard; and Efford Beacon, to the south, has a height of 300 ft. *B. Castle* (built in 1839 by Sir G. Gurney, the inventor of the Bude light) and *Efford Down* are seats.

Bude Canal, Cornw. and Dev., constructed 1819–26, begins at Bude with a lifting lock, goes eastward to Marhamchurch, then northward past Pancraswick and Holsworthy to Thornbury, with a total length of 33 miles. A southern branch goes to the Tamar at Launceston.

Budle, tp. on the sea-coast, pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb., 3½ N.E. of Belford; ac. 760, foreshore 122. Fine cockles are obtained here.

Budle Bay and Point, inlet and headland on the eastern coast of Northumb., 3½ S.E. of Holy Island.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bude	Holsworthy (9)	218	1057
Budle	Belford (3½)	323	59
Budleigh, East	Lympstone (4)	178	2636
Budleigh Salterton	Exmouth (5)	180	1770

Budleigh, East, pa. and vil., agreeably situated in the valley of the Otter, E. Dev., 5 S.W. of Sidmouth; ac. 3,237, water 40; soil sandy, overlying marl. The church of All Saints, restored 1885–87, is of different periods, and has a tomb with flowered cross to Joan, second wife of Sir Walter Raleigh; there are 16th-cent. benches with rich carving and figures bearing shields of arms of the Chiverston, Courtenay, St. Clair, and Tidswell families. There is a literary institute; and the charities are about £340 per annum. A mile from the vil. is Hayes Barton, or Hayes Farm, the house in which Sir Walter Raleigh was born in 1552.

Budleigh Hill, pl., pa. of and ½ S. from Selworthy (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Budleigh Salterton, ha., seaport, and watering-place, pa. of and 2 S. from East Budleigh (q.v.), E. Dev. Trinity Church (1812) is a chapel-of-ease to East Budleigh. There are public rooms, built 1861, comprising a large room capable of accommodating 350 persons, a reading-room, and a library of upwards of 1,000 volumes. The cottage hospital is a brick structure, built 1888, and has 14 beds, with an endowment of £1,000; and the national school has an endowment of £40. The vil. is at the mouth of the Otter, a charming trout-stream, and is in a sheltered valley that slopes gradually from the cliffs to the seashore, and a stream of water flows through the main street. There are several good shops and lodging-houses, and on the hillsides are villas and terraces. On the seashore is the beach of Salterton pebbles, among which fragments of jasper, agate, and quartz may be found.

Budna, ha., pa. of Northill (q.v.), S.E. Beds., 3 N.W. of Biggleswade.

Budney, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Whitchurch (q.v.), N. Salop.

Budock, pa. and vil., W. Cornw., 1½ W. of Falmouth; ac. 3,716, and 445 water, tidal water, and foreshore; soil loamy, overlying slate, spar, and granite. The church of St. Budoc is supposed to have been built in the 15th cent., and has an old illuminated oak screen; on the chancel floor is a brass (1567) with effigies. *Pendennis Castle,* built by Henry VIII., is fortified, and is garrisoned by a detachment of Royal Artillery for the defence of the entrance of Falmouth Harbour. There is a lake, 660 yards by 540 yards, called the Swan Pool, once an arm of the sea, but now separated by a bar of gravel. *Boslowick, Menehaye, Penjerrick, Roscarrick,* and *The Crag,* are seats.

Budworth, Great, pa., tp., and vil., Mid Chesh., 2 N. of Northwich; ac. of pa. 903; of tp. 903; soil gravel, overlying clay and sand. The church of All Saints, restored 1870, is Gothic, and has north and south chapels. *Belmont Hall,* in large pleasure grounds, is a seat.

Budworth, Little, pa. and vil., W. Chesh., 4 N.E. of Tarporley; ac. 2,908, water 37; soil gravel, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Peter belonged formerly to the Benedictine convent of St. Mary in Chester; the nave and chancel were rebuilt in 1800. There is an almshouse for six poor

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Budock	Falmouth (2)	306	2414
Budworth, Gt., pa.	Northwich (2)	172	29092
Budworth, Gt., tp.	Northwich (2)	172	510
Budworth, Little	Winsford (4½)	166	585

men and six poor women of the pa. *Oulton Hall*, a large mansion in park stocked with deer, is a seat.

Bueinch, small island in Loch Lomond, pa. of Buchanan (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc., 1 furlong N.E. of Inchruin. It is heavily wooded.

Buersill, ha., bor. of and 2 S.E. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Buerton (1), tp. and vil., pa. of Audlem (q.v.), W. Chesh., 7 S.E. of Nantwich; ac. 2,953.

Buerton (2), tp., pa. of Aldford (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4 S. of Chester; ac. 668.

Bugbrooke (in Domesday "Buchebroc"), pa. and vil., S. Northants, 5½ S.W. of Northampton; ac. 2,420; soil chiefly loam and strong clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has a sanctus bell; the whole of the church was originally E. Eng.; a piscina is in the north aisle, and the Perp. rood-screen is of rich design and almost entire. There is a charity for poor widows and for apprenticing lads.

Buglawton, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Dane, pa. of Astbury (q.v.), Mid Chesh., ¾ N.E. of Congleton; ac. 2,911, water 25. The church of St. John the Evangelist, built 1840, is in Gothic style. Ribbons, trimmings, and Turkish towels are manufactured, and silk-throwing is carried on. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bugle. [CARNROSEMARY.]

Bugley (1), ha., pa. of Gillingham (q.v.), N. Dors., 5½ W. of Shaftesbury.

Bugley (2), pl., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Warminster (q.v.), S.W. Wilts.

Bugsby Reach, a bend of the Thames one mile long, lying south by east from Blackwall.

Bugsworth, ha. with railway station, pa. of Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys., 16 S.E. of Manchester. The Peak Forest Canal ends here. Limestone and gritstone are obtained in large quantities from the local quarries, and there is a lime-kiln and a quarry. [CHINLEY, BUGSWORTH, AND BROWNSIDE.]

Bugthorpe, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Pocklington; ac. 1,917; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew has some traces of Saxon work; sedilia and a piscina are in the chancel, and an early 17th-cent. brass. A farmhouse (formerly a seat) is called Thorolby Hall.

Buie (1), or **Buidhe,** loch, pas. of Dornoch and Creich (q.v.), S.E. Suths., Sc., 7½ N.N.E. of Bonar Bridge. Salmon enter by means of an ingeniously-contrived ladder up the bed of the Carnach.

Buie (2), stream, Mid Args., Sc. After a course of 3 miles it falls into Loch Creran.

Buildwas, pa. and vil. on the Severn, S. Salop, 4 N. of Much Wenlock; ac. 2,128; soil rich loam and stiff clay, overlying clay. Trinity Church was rebuilt 1720, and retains an ancient pulpit with carved panelling. In the neighbourhood stand the remains of a Cistercian abbey founded by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Lichfield; it dates from the time of Stephen, the period being Late Norm. and E. Eng. The abbot's house, built in the following cent., has been restored, and is now the seat of *The Abbey*. *B. Park* is a modern mansion in Elizabethan style, with a fine avenue of yews in the

BUILDWAS ABBEY.

grounds. The Severn is here crossed by a bridge of cast-iron, with a span of 130 ft., constructed by Thomas Telford, F.R.S.

Builg, loch, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), S. Banffs., Sc., 3 S. of Inchrory. Its area is about one square mile, and it contains good store of trout and char.

Builth, pa., mkt. to. (M.) with railway station, and head of a petty sess. div., U., and Co. Co. dis., N. Brecons., 14 N. of Brecknock; ac. 2,560; soil sandy, subsoil gravel and sand. B. is very pleasantly situated in the valley of the Wye, which passes through and separates it from Radnorshire, and it is surrounded by some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in S. Wales. The river is spanned by a bridge of six arches, erected 1779. The church of St. Mary, Llanfair-yn-Builth, a Norm. edifice, was rebuilt (except the tower) 1875; the tower is of the 14th cent. There are several Dissenting chapels. On the east side of the to. are the remains of a strong castle with keep and moat. Fairs for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs are held at frequent intervals during the year. In the vicinity are valuable mineral springs much used by invalids. *Cilmery Park, Glanwye Park, Llanelwedd Hall, Llysdinam Hall, Llwynmadoc,* and *Welfield House* are seats.

Buinaha, cape on Clew Bay, Murrisk bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir., 2½ S.E. of Clare island.

Buittle, pa., S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3 S.E. of Castle Douglas; ac. 11,391. It is a fertile, undulating, seaboard tract, with some moss. Granite is extensively quarried, and iron, talc, spar, and rock crystals occur. The pa. church occupies a site near its predecessor, and there are several public schools. The antiquities include two ancient forts, one vitrified; the round tower of Orchardton; fragments of the ancient castle of B., said to have been a favourite seat of Baliol's; and the ruins of an old church which belonged to Sweetheart Abbey. *Kirkennan* and *Munches* are seats.

Bulbourn, affl. of the Gade, into which it falls near Boxmoor, W. Herts.

Bulbridge, ti., pa. of and near Wilton (q.v.), S. Wilts.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Buerton (1)	Audlem (½)	183	471
Buerton (2)	Waverton (2)	175	55
Bugbrooke	Blisworth (3½)	63	857
Buglawton	Congleton (2)	157	1382
Bugthorpe	Stamford Bridge (3)	197	232

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Buildwas	Buildwas	160	228
Builth, pa.	Builth	186	1414
Builth, to.	Builth	186	1383
Buittle	Buittle	349	960

Bulby, ha., pa. of Irnan (q.v.), S. Lincs., 3 N.E. of Corby.

Bulchamp, ha., pa. of Blythburgh (q.v.), E. Suff., 3½ S.E. of Halesworth.

Bulcote, tp., chap., and small vil., on the Trent, pa. of Burton Joyce (q.v.), N. Notts, 4½ N.W. of Bingham; ac. 970. A modern (1862) chapel, said to be on the site of a Saxon building, is in E. Eng. style.

Bulford, pa. and vil. on the Avon, S. Wilts., 2 N.E. of Amesbury; ac. 3,628, water 14; soil light and chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. John the Evangelist, partially restored 1879, is E. Eng. Close to the vil. is a stone lying in the Avon, said to be similar in character to those at Stonehenge.

Bulk (in Domesday "Neutun"), tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 1,158, including 55 water. The tp. comprises a number of scattered farms. In Ridge Lane an ancient stoup has been discovered buried in the bank.

Bulkeley, tp., pa. of and 5½ N.E. from Malpas (q.v.), W. Chesh.; ac. 948.

Bulkington (1) (in Domesday "Bochintone"), large pa. and vil., N. Warws., 4 S.E. of Nuneaton; ac. 4,510; soil clay and light loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. James is Perp.; the marble pedestal of the font, said to be a fragment of a column in a Roman temple, was brought from Rome and presented to the church in 1789. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is ribbon weaving for Coventry. There are large charities arising from the rent of allotment lands.

Bulkington (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Keevil (q.v.), N. Wilts., 6 E. of Trowbridge; ac. 973; soil clay, overlying clay and brash. Christ Church is in Gothic style. The Avon partly forms the boundary of the pa. There are remains of an old market cross.

Bulkworthy, pa. and vil. on the Torridge, N. Dev., 9 S.W. of Bideford; ac. 1,115; soil loam, overlying clay. The stone chapel of St. Michael was built in the early part of the 15th cent.

Bull (1), loch, pa. of North Bute (q.v.), N. Buteshire, Sc., 9 N.W. of Rothesay. It is full of trout, and drains into the Kyles of Bute.

Bull (2), islet, Bear bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 2 W. of Dursey island. This is a rocky islet rising 292 ft. It is clear of all hidden dangers, but the tidal streams are extremely strong in its neighbourhood.

Bull (3), island off the west point of Rathlin island, Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir.

Bull (4), promontory on Dingle Harbour, Corkaguiny bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 2 S. of Dingle. *Burnham*, in extensive grounds, is a seat.

Bullaun, pa., Loughrea bar., S. co. Galway, Ir., 4 N. of Loughrea; ac. 1,728. The soil is under arable and pasture. *Lynchfort House* is a seat.

Bullaunmore, mountain (1,274 ft.), Tirawley bar., N. co. Mayo, Ir.

Bullbarrow. [HILTON, Dorset.]

Bull Bay, small watering-place and bay, pa. of and 2 W. from Amlwch (q.v.), on the north coast of Anglesey. The sands are fine, and there is a bathing establishment.

Bull Bridge, pl., pa. of and 1½ S. from Crich (q.v.), N. Derbys.

Bullen, pl., pa. of East Peckham (q.v.), Mid Kent, 8 S.W. of Maidstone.

Bullers Buchan, vil. adjoining the Bullers of Buchan (q.v.), pa. of Cruden, E. Abers., Sc. Fishing is carried on.

Bullers Green, tp., pa. and bor. of Morpeth (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 52.

Bullers of Buchan, great natural rocky cauldron on the coast, pa. of Cruden (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 6 S. of Peterhead. The rocks are precipitous both inside the cavity and facing the ocean, and attain a height of 100 ft. The sea gains access to the hollow by means of a natural tunnel (through which boats may be rowed), and boils and rages in a terrific manner within the hollow. It was probably known to the Vikings, and by them used as a treasure house, and it was certainly employed as stores by smugglers in later times. ("Buller" is a dialectic form of "boiler," the cavity being likened to a pot with boiling water in the bottom.)

Bulley, pa., E. Gloucs., 5 W. of Gloucester; ac. 951; soil mostly red loamy clay, overlying marl. The church of St. Michael, restored 1886, is Norm. and E. Eng.; the south doorway and chancel arch are fine examples of the Norm. period. The country around is richly wooded, and abounds in orchards.

Bullfa, vil., pa. of Ystradgynlais (q.v.), S.W. Brecons., 11 N. of Neath.

Bullingham (or **Bullinghope**), **Lower,** pa., S. Herefords., 1½ S. of Hereford; ac. 1,106; soil loamy, overlying gravel. There is a modern (1886) convent of the Poor Clares; St. Charles's Home, six houses for old men and women; and the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent have an establishment with chapel and schools pertaining. There is also a boarding school, which accommodates 110 (mixed). The Manor House is used as a temporary orphanage.

Bullingham (or **Bullinghope**), **Upper,** eccl. pa., pas. of Grafton and Hereford St. Martin (q.v.), S. Herefords., 2 S. of Hereford. The modern (1880) church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style. It is a few yards from the site of the old church, the walls of which are still standing.

Bullington (1), pa. on the Test, N. Hants, 4½ S. of Whitchurch; ac. 1,635; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael, restored 1871, is partly Norm. *Tidbury Ring* is the local name for a Roman encampment in the pa., in which many coins have been found from time to time.

Bullington (2), tp., pa. of Goltho (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 2 W. of Wragby. Here are ruins of a priory of Gilbertine monks, founded in the reign of Stephen.

Bullionfield, pl., pa. of Liff and Benvie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 3½ W. of Dundee. Large works,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bulcote	Lowdham (1¼)	131	101
Bulford	Porton (4½)	78	341
Bulk	Lancaster (2)	230	671
Bulkeley	Beeston Castle (4)	169	180
Bulkington (1)	Bulkington	93	1400
Bulkington (2)	Trowbridge (6)	97	172
Bulkworthy	Bideford (10)	220	124
Bullaun	Athenry (7)	116	181
Bulley	Gloucester (5)	114	166
Bullingham, Lower	Hereford (1)	144	469
Bullingham, Upper	Hereford (2)	144	651
Bullington (1)	Sutton Scotney (1)	73	161
Bullington (2)	Langworth (2)	136	50

originally used as bleaching and dye factories, now turn out quantities of paper. *B. House* is a seat.

Bullock, vil. and former pa. on Dublin Bay, tp. of Dalkey, E. co. Dub., Ir., 7 S.E. of Dublin. The harbour, dry at low water, has a quay, and from it a fishing industry is carried on. *B. Castle*, an ancient stronghold of the Fagan family, is in the neighbourhood.

Bullocks Hall, tp., pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb., 7 S.E. of Alnwick; ac. 210.

Bullock Smithy, vil., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Stockport (q.v.), E. Chesh.; now called Hazel Grove (q.v.).

Bullo Pill, coaling port for the Forest of Dean, on a fine reach of the Severn, pa. of Newnham (q.v.), W. Gloucs. There are some waggon works here.

Bull Point, headland on the north-west coast of Dev., 4 W. of Ilfracombe. It has a lighthouse, built 1879, with white flashing light 154 ft. above high-water mark, and a fixed red light.

Bull Sand, a sandbank in mouth of the Humber, E.R. Yorks., near Spurn Head. It has a light-vessel, with fixed light visible eight miles.

Bullsash Green, ha., pa. of and a little E. from Great Bricett (q.v.), E. Suff.

Bulls Cross, vil., pa. of Enfield (q.v.), N.E. Middx., 2 W. of Waltham Abbey.

Bull's Head Hill. [ULCEBY-BY-ALFORD.]

Bullslaughter Bay, on the south coast of Pembs., 2 W. of St. Gowan's Head.

Bulltown Corner, ha., pa. of Brabourne (q.v.), E. Kent, 5 N.E. of Ashford.

Bullworthy, ti., pa. of Alverdiscott (q.v.), N. Dev., 3½ S.E. of Bideford.

Bulmans Village, ha., pa. of Gosforth (q.v.), S. Northumb., near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Bulmer (1), pa. and tp., N.R. Yorks., 6⅓ S.W. of New Malon; ac. of pa. 4,258 (water 79), of tp. 1,666; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Martin is Norm.; there is an effigy of a Knight Templar.

Bulmer (2), pa. and vil., E. Essex, 2 S.W. of Sudbury; ac. 2,801; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and has well-preserved sedilia and piscina. *Auberies*, situated in a park of 150 ac., is a seat.

Bulphan, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 6½ S.E. of Brentwood; ac. 1,707; soil clayey and marl, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp., with well-preserved old oak chancel-screen.

Bulwell, pa. on the Leen, in the bor. of Nottingham, N. Notts.; ac. 1,210; soil mixed, overlying clay, sand, and limestone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, rebuilt 1850, is in E. Eng. style. The church of St. John the Divine, built 1884, is in E. Eng. style, and is a chapel-of-ease to St. Mary's. The endowment of a free school and some other charities are now applied to provide scholarships at the Nottingham High School. The neighbourhood abounds in brick-fields, collieries, quarries, and sand-pits; and there are brick- and lime-kilns, corn-mills, and malt-houses. Some framework-knitting is carried on, but the industry is declining. B. gives its name locally to the limestone quarried there. *B. Hall*, in large pleasure grounds, is a seat.

Bulwick, pa., N. Northants, 7 N.W. of Oundle; ac. 1,910; soil clay, overlying rock. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1870, is Dec. and Perp., and has sedilia and a piscina. Several Saxon and Roman coins have been found here. *B. Hall* is a handsome seat in a well-wooded park.

Bumbohall, ha. on the Slaney, pa. of Ballynure (q.v.), W. co. Wick., Ir., 3 N. of Baltinglass.

Bumlin, pa., Roscommon bar., Mid co. Roscom., Ir., 12 N.E. of Roscommon; ac. 6,582, in great part bog.

Bumpstead Helion, pa. on the border of Cambs., N.W. Essex, 8 N.E. of Thaxted; ac. 3,282; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and has a 17th-cent. monument to a member of the Tallakarne family.

Bumpstead, Steeple, pa., N.W. Essex, 8½ N.E. of Thaxted; ac. 3,423; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew is Perp. with part of tower Norm., and has a piscina and sedilia. At the restoration in 1880 remains of a rood-screen were discovered, a rood-loft staircase, and a low side chancel window. There is also a curious old alms-box. Among the monuments is an 18th-cent. one with life-size figures. The church plate bears the Bendyshe arms. The pa. takes its name from a tower which once stood in the neighbourhood, the spot being still marked by entrenchments. *Moyon Park*, a moated Elizabethan house, in well-timbered grounds, is a seat.

Bun-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also BAN- and BON-.

Bunachton, loch, pas. of Daviot and Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 6½ S. of Inverness. It is half a mile long, and contains a deposit of marl.

Bunavoulin, vil., pa. of Morvern (q.v.), N. Args., Sc., about 30 N.W. of Dalmally.

Bunbeg, ha. on Gweedore Bay, pa. of Tullaghobegly (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 35 N.W. of Stranorlar.

Bunbrusna, ha., pa. of Leny (q.v.), N. co. Wstm., Ir., 7 N.W. of Mullingar.

Bunbury, pa. and tp., W. Chesh., 3½ S.E. of Tarporley; ac. of pa. 15,965 (water 93), of tp. 1,161. The church of St. Boniface is Dec. and Perp., and was formerly collegiate, the college having been founded in the 14th cent.; there are some fine monuments, among them being an altar-tomb with alabaster figure. The pa. has a town hall (1888) with a large room which will accommodate 400 people, an endowed school, and charities worth about £100 a year.

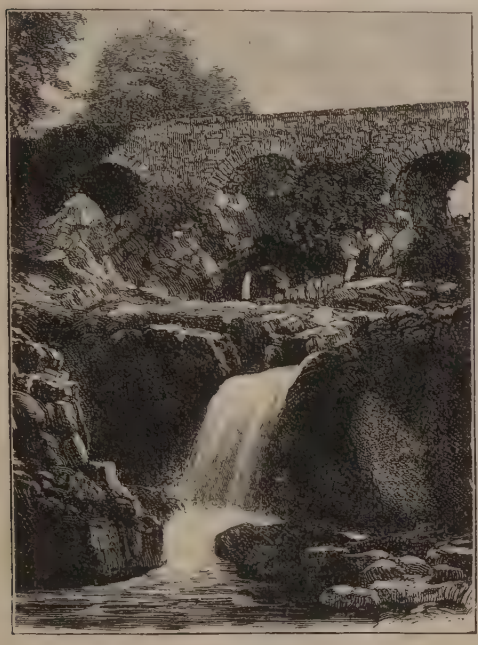
Bunchrew, pl. with railway station, overlooking the Beauly Firth, pa. of Kirkhill (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 3½ W. of Inverness. It stands amid fine woods.

Bunckton, ha., pa. of Ashington (q.v.), W. Sussex, 3 N.W. of Steyning.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bullocks Hall	Warkworth (2)	303	15
Bulmer (1), pa.	Barton Hill (2)	200	802
Bulmer (1), tp.	Barton Hill (2)	200	214
Bulmer (2)	Sudbury (3)	59	718
Bulphan	Stanford-le-Hope	27	294
Bulwell	Bulwell	129	11481

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bulwick	Seaton (4)	98	286
Bumlin	Roscommon (12)	98	1606
Bumpstead Helion	Haverhill (3½)	55	661
Bumpstead Steeple	Birdbrook (2½)	58	1014
Bunbury, pa.	Beeston Castle (1¾)	169	4003
Bunbury, tp.	Beeston Castle (1¾)	169	857

Buncrana, mkt. to. (T. & F.) on Lough Swilly, pa. of Lower Fahan (q.v.), N.E. co. Don., Ir., 12 N.W. of Londonderry. This is a favourite watering-place, and contains the pa. church, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, a school,



BUNCRANA BRIDGE.
(*From a Photograph by Lawrence, Dublin.*)

and court-house. Linen is manufactured, and copper, lead, and slate occur in the neighbourhood. Trade in provisions and agricultural produce and an important salmon-fishing industry are carried on. A castle erected here by the O'Donnells finally became the property of the Crown. *B. Castle,* built by the Vaughans 1717, is a seat.

Bundalloch, fishing vil. on Loch Long, pa. of Kintail (q.v.), S.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 10 N.E. of Kyle Akin.

Bundarra, or **Bundorrogha,** vil. on the B. and Killary Harbour, pa. of Kilgeever (q.v.), S.W. co. Mayo, Ir., 15 S.W. of Westport. It has a good harbour, with quay and jetty, from which the local fishery is carried on. The stream rises in Lough Doo, and just before falling into the harbour, where it makes a natural dock, is spanned by a bridge.

Bundoran, vil. on Donegal Bay, pa. of Innishmacsaint (q.v.), S. co. Don., Ir., 4 S.W. of Ballyshannon. It is a popular watering-place, the beach is well adapted for bathing and promenading, while a number of villas provide excellent accommodation. The Fairy Bridge, a natural arch in the limestone rocks of the coast, is an object of interest. Salmon fishing may be had.

Bundroes, vil. on the B. and Donegal Bay, pa. of Rossinver (q.v.), N.W. co. Leit., Ir., 1 S.W. of Bundoran. It is a watering-place, and there are salmon fisheries. The cliff scenery is very fine. The stream rises in Lough Melvin, and falls into the sea at the vil. after a course 3½ N.W.

Bunduff, vil. on the Duff, pa. of Ahamlish (q.v.), N.E. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 S.W. of Bundoran. A small salmon fishery is carried on.

Bunduff Bridge, pl. on the Duff, Rosclogher bar., N.W. co. Leit., Ir., 2 S.W. of Tullaghan. The stream is here spanned by a bridge.

Bu Ness, peninsula, pa. of Dunrossness (q.v.), Fair Isle, S. Shetland, Sc., about 30 N.E. of North Ronaldshay.

Buness, ha. on Balta Sound, adjoining Haroldswick, pa. of Unst (q.v.), Unst island, N. Shetland, Sc. Chrome was first mined here, and put on the British market. In *B. House* Captain Kater and Biot made their experiments with the pendulum, 1817–18.

Bungay, mkt. to. (TH.) on the Waveney, and head of petty sess. div., E. Suff., 6 W. of Beccles. The to. comprises two pas.—B. Holy Trinity (ac. 462), and B. St. Mary (ac. 1,530). The church of the Holy Trinity is Norm. with round tower, and has a brass of Margaret Dallenger, once prioress; there are shields with arms of Edward I.'s son Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and to the Beauchamp, Bigod, and Montacute families. The church of St. Mary, once the chapel of a Benedictine nunnery (the ruins of which are at the east end), restored 1879, is Perp. There is a Roman Catholic chapel of St. Edmund; and Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. There are several charities and many almshouses, as well as clothing societies, dispensary, and a maternity charity. The grammar school was founded 1592. The market-place formerly had two crosses, one of which remains. There is to the north a common of 408 ac. almost surrounded by the Waveney, and to the south is Stow Fen of 88 ac. The Waveney is navigable to B., and wherries go to Beccles, Lowestoft, Norwich, and Yarmouth. A trade in corn, coal, flour, lime, and malt is carried on by means of the river, which is here crossed by two bridges. There are steam flour-mills, an iron foundry, malt-houses, and large printing works with electrotype and stereotype foundry. The town is well supplied with water from numerous springs, and the principal streets are well paved and broad. Few houses date further back than 1668, when a fire destroyed most of the town. The town funds of £400 a year more than suffice for lighting and paving, and the surplus is applied partly to charity, partly to general improvements. The ruins of the castle built by the Bigods overlook the valley of the Waveney. *Upland Hall* is a seat.

Bungay Holy Trinity, pa. [BUNGAY.]

Bungay St. Mary, pa. [BUNGAY.]

Bungosteen, stream, S.W. co. Don., Ir. It has a southward course, and falls into Killybegs Bay.

Bunhill Row, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of St. Luke, Old Street (q.v.), Middx. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. Near it are Bunhill Fields with their Nonconformist burial-ground, at first set apart for an extra burial-ground at the time of the Great Plague, but apparently unused at that period.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Buncrana	Buncrana	189	735
Bundoran	Bundoran	160	764
Bungay Holy Trin.	Bungay	114	1801
Bungay St. Mary	Bungay	114	1759
Bunhill Row	.....	.....	5560

Bunker's Hill, vil., pa. of and 1¼ S.W. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Bunkle and Preston, united pa., N.E. Berws., Sc., 5 N.E. of Duns; ac. 9,189. Traversed by the Lammermuir range, the higher areas are cold and poor, but have been much improved by judicious cultivation. Silurian, Devonian, and trap rocks are presented, and copper has been worked. The pa. church was rebuilt, except the fine Norm. apse, 1820. There are two schools. The antiquities include eight prehistoric camps, and the ruins of the castles of Bunkle, Blanerne, and Billy. *Blanerne*, *Cruiksfield*, and *Easter Cruiksfield* are seats.

Bunlaghy, stream, S.W. co. Don., Ir. It flows 5 S., and falls into Inver Bay at Dunkineely.

Bunlahy, vil., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Granard (q.v.), E. co. Longf., Ir. Four annual fairs are held here. *Ballinlough House* is a seat.

Bunlin, stream, N. co. Don., Ir. It flows north, and falls into Mulroy Bay in the neighbourhood of Milford. There is a fine cascade in its course.

Bunloit, ha. on Loch Ness, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmorriston (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Urquhart Bay. There is a public school here.

Bunmahon, vil. on a bay of the same name, pa. of Ballylaneen (q.v.), S. co. Waterf., Ir., 14 S.W. of Waterford. *Seafield House*, in large grounds, is a seat.

Bunnacunneen, mountain (1,902 ft.), Ross bar., N. co. Galway, Ir.

Bunnacurry, pl., Achil island, W. co. Mayo, Ir. It contains a public school.

Bunnahabhain, pl., pa. of Kilarrow and Kilmeny (q.v.), Islay island, W. Args., Sc., about 16 N.N.W. of Kildalton. There is a distillery here.

Bunnahone, Lough, Magheraboy bar., N. co. Ferm., Ir., 1 S.W. of Church Hill. The surrounding scenery is of a romantic character.

Bunnahowna, ha. on Clew Bay, pa. of Burrishoole (q.v.), W. co. Mayo, Ir., 6 N.W. of Newport.

Bunnanaddan, ha., pa. of Cloonoghill (q.v.), S. co. Sligo, Ir., 5 E. of Tobercurry.

Bunny, pa. and vil., S. Notts., 6½ S. of Nottingham; ac. 2,059; soil red clay and sand, overlying marl. The church of St. Mary, restored 1890, is Dec.; the chancel has 17th- and 18th-cent. monuments with effigies. The pa. has some charities, including an apprentice fund of £47. *B. Park*, with park and pleasure grounds and plantations (in all 457 ac.), is a seat.

Bunnyconnellan, vil., pa. of Kilgarvan (q.v.), E. co. Mayo, Ir., 5 E. of Ballina.

Bunowen, stream, N.W. co. Galway, Ir. It falls into Killery Harbour, and its mouth forms a small natural harbour. [BUNNAHOWNA.]

Bunown (1), pa. on Lough Ree, West Kilkenny bar., W. co. Wstm., Ir., 2 N.E. of Athlone; ac. 3,361. Several islands are included within its boundaries. The soil varies, but is generally good; and the scenery is soft and pleasing. The pa. church dates from 1818.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bunkle and Preston	Duns (3)	358	672
Bunmahon	Durrow & S'bally (5)	154	120
Bunny	Nottingham (7)	124	239
Bunown (1)	Athlone (2)	80	539
Bunratty	Cratloe (2)	143	408
Bunratty, Lower	.....	.....	7709

Bunown (2), bay, Ballynahinch bar., W. co. Galway, Ir., 7 S.W. of Clifden. During south-west winds good anchorage may be had here in 2½ fathoms on mud. *B. House* is a seat.

Bunratty, pa. and vil. on the Shannon, Lower B. bar., S.E. co. Clare, Ir., 5 S.E. of Newmarket-on-Fergus; ac. 2,747. The soil is good, producing excellent pasturage. Five annual fairs are held. Accommodation for shipping is afforded by the estuary of the Shannon, where vessels of heavy tonnage discharge cargoes intended for Limerick. The remains of an old church are pointed out. The castle, the repaired ruins of which have been used as a police station, was founded by the De Clares, 1280, and was frequently besieged during the 14th and 17th cents. An English settlement took place here at an early period, but the planters were driven out by the natives in 1314. *B. Castle*, *Cloverhill*, *Clonmeny*, *Firgrove*, and *Woodpark* are seats.

Bunratty, Lower, bar. on the Shannon and Fergus, S.E. co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 57,314. It contains ten whole pas. and parts of three others.

Bunratty, Upper, bar. on the Fergus, Mid co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 53,595. It contains five pas.

Bunree, vil. on the B., pa. of Kilmoremoy (q.v.), W. co. Sligo, Ir., 1 E. of Ballina. The stream flows 8 W., through romantic scenery, and falls into the Moy at Arnaree.

Bunroy, ha., pa. of Kilmonivaig (q.v.), S. Invs., Sc., 9 N.W. of Fort William.

Buntingford, to. on the Rib, chap., and head of petty sess. div., pas. of Aspeden, Layston, Throcking, and Wyddial (q.v.), N. Herts., 17 N.E. of Hertford. The cruciform chapel of St. Peter is Gothic; there is a curious brass tablet with an engraving of the chapel during service (1620), and an oval brass to a rector of last cent.; and on the wall of the north transept is a portrait of Seth Ward, Bishop of Exeter and Salisbury in the 17th cent., and native of B. The Baptists and Congregationalists have chapels, and, besides almshouses, there are charities to the amount of £125 a year. The to. has a trade in leather, and malting is carried on. The grammar school was founded in the 17th cent.

Bunwell, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 3 N.E. of New Buckenham; ac. 2,470; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is Perp.

Bunzeon, estate, pa. of Cults (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., about 5 S.W. of Ceres. The fine old mansion is used as a farmhouse.

Buolick, pa., Slieveardagh bar., W. co. Tip., Ir., 9 E. of Thurles; ac. 7,116. Part of the land is good, some hard or light, and a large area is covered with bog. There are the ruins of three castles (one founded by the Butlers) and of a church. *Littlefield* and *Pastorville* are seats.

Burbage (1), pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 5 S.E. of Marlborough; ac. 4,013; soil sand, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints, rebuilt (with the exception of the tower) 1854, is E. Eng. and Perp.; a lateral projection of the north aisle at the east end bears the name of the Seymour Chapel; in the

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bunratty, Upper	.....	.....	6852
Buntingford	Buntingford	34	5660
Bunwell	Forncett (4)	104	807
Buolick	Thurles (9)	87	1184
Burbage (1)	Grafton & Burbage	70	1213

chancel are a piscina and sedilia. On the Kennet and Avon Canal, which passes under an old Roman road by a tunnel a quarter of a mile long close to the vil., are wharves and a goods station.

Burbage (2), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Hartington (q.v.), N. Derbys., 1 S.W. from Buxton. Christ Church (1861) is in Norm. style. The old Buxton Lime Company employ a great number of men in their quarries and works here; the lime is mostly used for manufacturing and chemical purposes.

Burbage (3), chap., tp., and vil., pa. of Aston Flamville (q.v.), S. Leics., 1¼ S.E. of Hinckley; ac. 3,200. The church of St. Catherine, rebuilt 1842, is in E. Eng. style, and some of the old work remains; the font is ancient; the south door of carved oak is dated 1633, and an altar-tomb in the south aisle is of 1535; in the chancel is a monument of alabaster, commemorating an Earl of Kent, formerly rector of the pa. (d. 1643).

Burbo Flats, sandbank off the coasts of Lancs. and Chesh., lying almost parallel with the flattened top of the Wirral peninsula, between the Mersey and the Dee, and having a length of 7 miles, with a breadth varying from 3 to 5 miles. To the north lie the main channels of the Mersey, and on the south is the Horse Channel, which leads to Hoylake and the mouth of the Dee. These channels are protected by lightships, landmarks, and lighthouses.

Burbrook, an affl. of the Derwent, into which it falls near Chatsworth, N. Derbys.

Burcombe, pa. and vil., S. Wilts., 1½ W. of Wilton; ac. 1,450; soil and subsoil for the most part chalk. The church of St. John, restored 1858, is a small E. Eng. structure. The church was formerly a chapel of St. John's Priory at Ditchampton. A Roman settlement is said to have been here.

Burcott (1), tp. on the Isis, pa. of Dorchester (q.v.), S. Oxon, 4 E. of Abingdon; ac. 679. *B. House* and *Croft House* are seats.

Burcott (2), tp., pa. of Worfield (q.v.), S. Salop, 2 N.E. of Bridgnorth.

Burcott (3), ha., pa. of Wing (q.v.), Mid Bucks., 3 S.W. of Leighton Buzzard.

Burcott (4), ti., pa. of and 1 W. from the city of Wells (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Burdens Ball, ti., pa. of South Newton (q.v.), S. Wilts., 2 N. of Wilton.

Burderhope, ha., pa. of Chisledon (q.v.), N. Wilts., 2 S. of Swindon. *B. Park* is a seat.

Burdiehouse (1), ha. on the B., pa. of Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 4½ S. of Edinburgh. Limestone, containing many fossils, is freely worked, and lime manufactured in large quantities. (The name is a corruption of Bordeaux House, given it by the French servants of Mary Queen of Scots, who were quartered here when the Court was at Craigmillar Castle, in the neighbourhood.)

Burdiehouse (2), burn, N. Edins., Sc. It rises among the Pentland Hills, and falls into the Firth of Forth at a point almost equidistant from Joppa and Fisherrow.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burbage (2)	Buxton (1)	165	2635
Burbage (3)	Hinckley (1)	101	1876
Burcombe	Wilton (2)	86	330
Burcott (1)	Culham (4)	56	141
Burdon (1)	Sunderland (4)	261	125
Burdon, Great	Darlington (2½)	232	104

Burdon (1), tp., pa. of Bishop Wearmouth (q.v.), N.E. Dur., 3 S. of Sunderland; ac. 1,135.

Burdon (2), ha., pa. of Highhampton (q.v.), S. Dev., 4½ W. of Hatherleigh.

Burdon, Great, tp. and vil., pa. of Haughton-le-Skerne (q.v.), S.E. Dur., 2 N.E. of Darlington; ac. 604.

Burdoswald, ha., pa. of Lanercost (q.v.), E. Cumb., 4½ N.E. of Brampton.

Burdsyards, estate, pa. of and 1¾ S.E. from Forres (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc. *B. House* is a seat.

Bure (1), ti., pa. of Christchurch (q.v.), S.W. Hants, on C. Bay and 1 E. of C. town.

Bure (2), a river of Norf. It rises at Melton Constable, in the north-east of the co., and is navigable after passing Aylsham. It receives the Ant

Drainage Mill on the Bure.
(From a Photograph by Mr. Payne Jennings.)

and the Thurn a little north of Acle, and joins the Yare at Yarmouth. Its volume is also increased by the outflow from the drainage mills, which draw off the water from the low-lying land on each side.

Bures, tp., pa. of Bures St. Mary (q.v.), N. Essex, 4½ S. of Sudbury; ac. 1,598. The navigable river Stour separates the tp. from the to. of Bures St. Mary and the main part of the pa. in Suffolk. Brick-making and malting are the chief industries.

Bures St. Mary, pa. and tp. on the Stour, S. Suff., 5 S.E. of Sudbury; ac. of pa. (which extends into Essex) 4,114, of tp. 2,516; soil light, overlying sand. The church of St. Mary, restored 1865, is Dec., and contains a tomb with a cross-legged figure. There are almshouses, endowed for four couples.

Burford (1), pa., tp., and mkt. to. (s.), W. Oxon, 18 N.W. of Oxford; ac. of pa. 2,939, of tp. 750; soil corn-brash, overlying gravel and rock. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1877, originally Norm., is principally Perp.; the chancel has an aumbry, a locker, a piscina, and sedilia; two arches on the south side open into the Bartholomew aisle, separated from the chancel by a fine oak screen; the Tanfield chapel, which is separated from the chancel and transept by oak screens, contains a coloured niche or reliquary (discovered 1874), and there is a large squint at the south-east corner; east of the Tanfield chapel is the E. Perp. vestry

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bures, tp.	Bures	54	500
Bures St. Mary, pa.	Bures	54	1406
Bures St. Mary, tp.	Bures	54	906
Burford (1), pa.	Shipton (5)	81	1605
Burford (1), tp.	Shipton (5)	81	1346

with vaulted roof; under the east arch of the north arcade of the nave is a 15th-cent. chapel surrounded by screen-work and having a canopy; between the south porch and south transept is St. Thomas à Becket's chapel; beneath this chapel is an E. Eng. crypt with groined roof; west of the porch is the 13th-cent. Silvester chapel; in the Tanfield chapel is a marble altar-tomb (1625) with effigies; Speaker Lenthall is also buried in this chapel; and there are several altar-tombs in the Bartholomew chapel. There is a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Friends' meeting-house; and eight almshouses, besides other charities; as also a cottage hospital. B. contains some ancient buildings. The Old Tolsey —the toll-house and Exchange—is a gabled building with projecting windows, and rests upon pillars. The grammar school was founded and endowed 1571; and the Priory is an Elizabethan building. St. Christopher's or St. Kitt's quarries—the stone of which was used in St. Paul's Cathedral—are ½ S.W. of B.

Burford (2), pa. and tp. on the Teme, S. Salop, 1 W. of Tenbury; ac. 6,672; soil mostly clay, overlying red marl. The church of St. Mary is of mixed periods, chiefly Perp., and has a fine Perp. font; within the church is the tomb of Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, and monuments to the Cornewall family. The charities are numerous, and there are some almshouses. St. Mary's Cottage Hospital was opened 1869. The Tenbury Gas Works are in the pa. *B. House* is a seat.

Burford Bank, sandbank in the mouth of Dublin Bay, E. co. Dub., Ir. H.M.S. *Burford* was wrecked here (hence the name).

Burg, promontory, pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., about 30 W.S.W. of Oban. It is formed of basalt.

Burgage, pa. on the Liffey, Lower Talbotstown bar., N.W. co. Wick., Ir., 2 S.W. of Blessington; ac. 1,876. *Rusborough* and *Russelltown* are seats.

Burgar, estate, pa. of Evie and Rendall (q.v.), Pomona island, Orkney, Sc., 11 N. of Kirkwall. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Burgate (1), pa. and scattered vil., W. Suff., 4 N.W. of Eye; ac. 2,076; soil mixed, overlying chiefly clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1873, is E. Eng., and has a 15th-cent. monument; the ancient font is eight-sided.

Burgate (2), ha., pa. of Hamledon (q.v.), W. Surrey, 5 S.E. of Godalming.

Burgate, Middle, ti. on the Avon, pa. of Fordingbridge (q.v.), W. Hants.

Burgate, North, ti. on the Avon, pa. of Fordingbridge (q.v.), W. Hants.

Burgate, South, ti. on the Avon, pa. of Fordingbridge (q.v.), W. Hants.

Burgedin, tp., pa. of Guilsfield (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 2 N. of Welshpool.

Burger Street, ha., pa. of North Stoneham (q.v.), S. Hants, 3 N. of Southampton.

Burgesbeg, pa. on the Shannon, Owney and Arra bar., W. co. Tip., Ir., 5 S.W. of Nenagh; ac. 4,980. The soil generally consists of good arable land, and there are some patches of bog. The pa. church is decayed. *Kilcoleman* is a seat.

Burgess Hill, eccl. pa. and to., pas. of Clayton and Keymer (q.v.), E. Sussex, 8½ N. of Brighton. The modern (1863) church of St. John is in E. Eng. style. The Baptists, Congregationalists, and Plymouth Brethren have chapels; and there is a literary institute with free billiard, concert, reading- and smoking-rooms; and near the church is a recreation ground. There are large manufactures of bricks, brown pottery, and tiles, and a small brewery. A large annual sheep and lamb fair is held. The water-supply is from a reservoir and a well upon the South Downs near Ditchling.

Burgh, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 4 N.W. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,202; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church of St. Botolph, restored 1861, is E. Eng.; the pulpit was carved by John Votier (1708). A bank upon which the church is built is thought to have been a Roman encampment. *Thistleton Hall,* surrounded by a double moat, is a seat; in a room of the hall there is an elaborate chimney-piece having four carved figures over it.

Burgham, ti., pa. of Worplesdon (q.v.), W. Surrey, 2 N.W. of Guildford.

Burgh Apton, pa. and scattered vil., S. Norf., 3 N.W. of Loddon; ac. 1,620; soil light, overlying gravel, sand, and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1881, is an E. Eng. cruciform edifice; there is a fine oak pulpit, and several monuments to the Cooke family (1766–1843). *B. with A. Manor House* (a fine mansion of modern construction) and *Washingford Manor House* (with well-wooded grounds) are seats.

Burgh-by-Sands, pa. and vil., E. Cumb., 5⅓ N.W. of Carlisle; ac. 6,170, water 60, tidal water 99, foreshores 68. Embankments protect the land from the encroachments of the sea along the Solway Firth. The soil is of moderate fertility, partly sandy in character, all overlying Permian strata. The church of St. Michael, an ancient building with a Norm. doorway, was evidently built with a view to defence. No trace now remains of the castle founded soon after the Conquest. Edward I. died here, in memory of whom a pillar was erected by the Duke of Norfolk in 1685; it fell in 1795, and was restored by Lord Lonsdale in 1805. Roman remains have been found. Many battles between the English and Scots took place in the neighbourhood.

Burgh Castle, pa. and vil. on the Waveney, E. Suff., 4 S.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,496; soil light, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and Perp.; the 13th-cent. font has finely-carved figures of the Evangelists. The pa. has brick and Portland cement works. Near B. C. are the remains of the Roman station *Garianonum*, thought to date from 34 A.D. The ramparts enclose a space of over 4 ac. About 637 an Irish monk named Fursæus, and Sigebert, King of the East Angles, founded a monastery on this site.

Burghclere, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 6½ N. of Whit-

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burford (2), pa.	Tenbury (1)	152	1183
Burford (2), tp.	Tenbury (1)	152	356
Burgage	[*See* Blessington]	.....	132
Burgate (1)	Mellis (1½)	91	273
Burgesbeg	Nenagh (5)	97	758
Burgess Hill	Burgess Hill	41	4413
Burgh	Woodbridge (3½)	79	220
Burgh Apton	Buckenham (3)	122	465
Burgh-by-Sands	Burgh	305	857
Burgh Castle	Yarmouth (4)	122	469
Burghclere	Burghclere (2)	61	779

church; ac. 5,270; soil chiefly gravel and alluvium, with extensive downs. The old pa. church of All Saints, restored 1861, is E. Eng. The church of the Ascension—built 1838, enlarged 1875—is in Late Perp. style. On a neighbouring eminence, called Beacon Hill (870 ft.), are the remains of a British encampment, and to the south are some ancient burial-mounds called the Seven Barrows. The school possesses a small endowment. *Adbury House*, *Adbury Park* (with large grounds, from which there are fine views), and *B. Manor House* (a fine old mansion) are seats.

Burghead, *q.s.* pa., seaport, and promontory, pa. of Duffus (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., 10¾ N.W. of Elgin. The to., well built, and frequented as a watering-place, contains Established, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a public school, reading-room, baths, coastguard station, and custom-house. A chemical manufacture is carried on, chiefly in farm manures, and boat-building and fish-curing are industries of some importance. The harbour is, for the place, substantial and commodious, and herring and salmon fisheries are carried on. The headland presents a low, precipitous, rocky front to the ocean, and is crowned with the remains of a fortress, probably of Scandinavian origin. There are other remains. An annual festival, with rites probably handed down from the nature worship of remote times, and known as "burning the claivie," is still kept up by the fishermen.

Burghfield, pa. on the Kennet, Mid Berks., 5 S.W. of Reading; ac. 4,311, water 52; soil loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, rebuilt 1843, is Romanesque. There is a charity of £28 for apprenticing poor boys, and others of £30 a year for aged poor, and three endowed almshouses for widows. *Culverlands* (with a fine view), *Highwoods*, and the *Manor* are seats.

Burghfield Common, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Burghfield (q.v.), Mid Berks.

Burghfield Hatch, ha., pa. of and not far from Burghfield (q.v.), Mid Berks.

Burgh Heath, ha., pa. of Banstead (q.v.), W. Surrey, 2½ S.E. of Epsom. There is a jam factory here.

Burghill, large pa. and vil., S. Herefords., 3½ N.W. of Hereford; ac. 3,704; soil clay, gravel, and loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is Norm.; there is a richly-carved canopy screen of oak, one of the best English examples of an ancient rood-loft; two 17th-cent. brasses, a marble altar-tomb; and under the pavement was found an oblong carved slab. In the pa. is the Hereford County and City Lunatic Asylum, on a large estate, and one of the best and most complete in the country, having accommodation for 400 patients. *B. Court*, *The Hermitage*, and *Tillington Court* are seats.

Burgie, estate, pa. of Rafford (q.v.), N.W. Elgs., Sc., 3¼ E. of Forres. At one time it belonged to the Abbots of Kinross, but became the property of the Dunbars, 1567. A castle was founded here, 1602, but only the lofty embattled tower now remains, the rest of the building having been pulled down, 1802, to provide materials for the construction of *B. House*.

Burgh-in-the-Marsh, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), Mid Lincs., 6 S.E. of Spilsby; ac. 4,233; soil rich loam, overlying clay, sand, and gravel. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Dec., and the tower commands a wide view; there is a rood-screen, and the pulpit and the canopy of the font are 17th cent. A tomb-stone (1610) has a singular epitaph. Here is a training college for missionaries. A grammar school was founded here, and its endowments now go to the schools of the pas. (Burgh, Croft, and Wainfleet) for which it was founded. Malting, brewing, and brickmaking are carried on in the pa. B. is the site of a Roman station, and coins have been found in the old churchyard, which was turned into a garden.

Burghley House. [STAMFORD.]

Burgh-next-Aylsham, pa. and vil. on the Bure, N. Norf., 2 S.E. of Aylsham; ac. 789; soil loam and sand, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary, partly restored 1878, is a small E. Eng. building with Perp. tower; the chancel is particularly fine, and is supposed to be of the same date (*c.* 1200) as the work of St. Hugh at Lincoln; the upper portion has a line of beautiful lancets with arcading; the lower portion shows a continuous arcading over a stone seat; a similar arcading occurs on the north wall, with a fine E. Eng. archway leading to a north chapel. Roman coins and urns have been discovered at various times. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Burgh Parva, ha., pa. of Melton Constable (q.v.), N. Norf., 4½ S.W. of Holt.

Burgh St. Margaret and St. Mary, or **Flegg Burgh**, pa., N. Norf., 7 N.W. of Yarmouth; ac. 1,655; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Margaret, restored 1876, is Dec. and Perp., with a fine Norm. doorway. The church of St. Mary has gone to decay, and only a portion of the tower, which stands in a field, now remains. *B. House* is the rectory.

Burgh St. Peter, or **Wheatacre Burgh**, pa. and vil. on the Waveney, and on the borders of Suffolk, S. Norf., 6 N.E. of Beccles; ac. 2,041; soil various, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1880, is E. Eng. The remains of the priory of St. John stand near the church.

Burgh, South, pa. and vil. on the Yare, S. Norf., 2 N.W. of Hingham; ac. 1,216; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., and contains a memorial (1669) of Brampton Gurdon, M.P. (who commanded the Suffolk horse at the battle of Naseby), and to other members of the family. The pa. has a reading-room.

Burgh-upon-Bain, pa., Mid Lincs., 6 W. of Louth; ac. 1,560; soil principally moorland, overlying chalk. The church of St. Helen is E. Eng., and has an ancient chalice.

Burgh Wallis (in Domesday "Burg"), pa., tp., and small vil., near the old road from London to York, the tp. being also partly in the pas. of Barnby-upon-Don and Owston, W.R. Yorks., 8 N.W. of

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Burghead, *q.s.* pa.	Burghead	578	2284
Burghead, to.	Burghead	578	1662
Burghfield	Theale (2½)	41	1327
Burghill	Moreton (2)	147	1341
Burgh-in-the-Marsh	Burgh (1¾)	124	969
Burgh-next-Aylshm.	Aylsham (2)	132	215

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Burgh St. Margaret	Martham (3)	138	557
Burgh St. Peter	Beccles (5)	109	341
Burgh, South	Hardingham (3)	116	230
Burgh-upon-Bain	S. Willingham (4)	140	154
Burgh Wallis, pa.	Hampole (2)	162	179
Burgh Wallis, tp.	Hampole (2)	162	136

Doncaster; ac. of pa. 1,921, of tp. 941; soil clayey, overlying clay, marl, and limestone. The church of St. Helen is chiefly E. Eng., and contains an old stone tomb with brass figure, without name or date, said to be in memory of Thomas Gascoigne (d. 1554); the rood-screen of carved oak was restored 1881. The Romans had a settlement here. *B. Hall* is a seat; adjoining it there is a Roman Catholic chapel.

Burham, pa. and vil. on the Medway, Mid Kent, 4½ N.W. of Maidstone; ac. 1,758, foreshore 21; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The old church of the Blessed Virgin is of various periods. The new church is in the Dec. style. The Aylesford brick, tile, and pottery works are partly in B., and there is a B. Cement Company. The fossils found in the B. quarries in the lower chalk are of great interest. A fossil turtle, part of a Raphiosaurus, and Pterodactyl fragments have been found here.

Buriton, pa. and vil. near the Sussex border, N. Hants, 2 S.W. of Petersfield; ac. 6,435; soil various, overlying rock, clay, and chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1878, has a Norm. nave and E. Eng. chancel containing a sedile, piscina, and aumbry; a fine rood-screen, erected 1878, exactly resembles an older one which no longer exists, while the earliest of its several monuments dates from the 16th cent. On the neighbouring downs are ancient burial-places. *B. Manor House* was the home of Gibbon, the author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." *Ditcham Park* (commanding fine views of the Isle of Wight and English Channel) and *Nursted House* are seats.

Burkestown, ha., pa. of Tintern (q.v.), S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 9 S.E. of New Ross.

Burland, tp. on the Ellesmere Canal, pa. of Acton (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3½ N.W. of Nantwich; ac. 1,568. There was a Roman settlement here.

Burlawn, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from St. Breock (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Burleigh Castle, ruined fortress, pa. of Orwell (q.v.), Mid Kinrs., Sc., ¼ S.E. of Milnathort. It gives the title of baron to Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Burlescombe, pa. and vil. bordering on Somerset, E. Dev., 5 S.W. of Wellington; ac. 3,658; soil light, overlying limestone and gravel. The church of St. Mary, situated on an eminence, is Perp., and has a richly-ornamented rood-screen and a canopied altar-tomb. There are remains of a Benedictine convent, established during the reign of Henry III., and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. John, and St. Etheldreda. At Ayshford Court, now a farmhouse, there is a 14th-cent. chapel endowed with £15 a year for eight lectures yearly. In the neighbourhood are limekilns and quarries yielding blue lias lime, and in the vil. is held a monthly market.

Burlestone, pa. and vil. on the Trent or Piddle, S. Dors., 7 N.E. of Dorchester; ac. 374; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The church has been pulled down with the exception of the chancel. On the downs are several Roman barrows.

Burley (1), pa., N.W. Rutlds., 2 N.E. of Oakham; ac. 3,390; soil loam, overlying limestone. The church of the Holy Cross is Norm., and contains a marble monument by Chantrey with kneeling female figure, and a marble tablet with carved figures; the chancel has sedilia and credence table. B. was a Roman settlement, and here in 1381 a Bishop of Norwich defeated some insurgents. *B.-on-the-Hill* is a fine seat, standing in a park of 1,300 ac.

Burley (2), pa., S. Hants, 5 S.E. of Ringwood; ac. 11,275; soil sandy loam, overlying sand and gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist (1839) is a simple brick structure. *B. Manor House,* with extensive park, is a seat.

Burley (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2¾ N.W. from Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Matthias (built 1854) is in E. Dec. style. Carpets and woollen goods are manufactured here; the inhabitants are also engaged in boiler-making and engineering; and there are stone quarries to the east of the vil.

Burley (4), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Otley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 10 N. of Bradford. The church of St. Mary, built 1883, is in Gothic style.

Burley (5), tp., pa. of Culmington (q.v.), S. Salop, 4½ N.W. of Ludlow.

Burley (6), ha., pa. of Minchinhampton (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 1 S. of Brimscombe.

Burleydam, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Wrenbury (q.v.), S. Chesh., 4½ N.E. of Whitchurch. The cruciform church of St. Michael (1769) is in Norm. style.

Burley-in-Wharfedale, tp. and vil. on the Wharfe, pa. of Otley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 10 N. of Bradford; ac. 3,133. Worsted spinning and manufacturing are carried on; and a hall in the vil., with library and reading and lecture rooms, has been built for the use of the men employed in the mills.

Burleyville, the name by which the pa. of Burley, Hants, is sometimes known. [BURLEY (2).]

Burlingham St. Andrew, pa. and scattered vil., S. Norf., 3 N.E. of Brundall; ac. 750; soil various, overlying stone, clay, and chalk. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1876, is Dec., and has portions of a fine oak rood-screen with paintings.

Burlingham St. Edmund, pa., S. Norf., 8 E. of Norwich; ac. 661; soil various, overlying sand. The church of St. Edmund, restored 1887, is Norm. with thatched roof; the panels of the ancient pulpit, which retains an hourglass-stand, are painted; there is a rood-screen with powdered panels, cresting, and tracery; amongst the frescoes is one of the murder of St. Thomas à Becket.

Burlingham St. Peter, pa., S. Norf., 9½ E. of Norwich; ac. 405; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, restored 1874, is Dec. *B. Hall,* situated in a well-timbered park, is a seat.

Burlingjobb, ha., bor. of Radnor (q.v.), E. Radnors.

Burlton, tp., pa. of Loppington (q.v.), N. Salop, 4½ S.W. of Wem.

Burmantofts, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Burham	Snodland (1½)	36	1667
Buriton	Petersfield (2½)	54	1276
Burland	Nantwich (3)	162	622
Burlescombe	Burlescombe	170	719
Burlestone	Moreton (4)	129	78
Burley (1)	Oakham (2)	94	252
Burley (2)	Holmsley (2½)	96	602
Burley (3)	Leeds (2)	185	13119
Burley (4)	Burley	208	2467
Burleydam	Whitchurch (3)	171	423
Burley-in-W'dale	Burley	208	2661
Burlingham St. A.	Lingwood (1)	122	175
Burlingham St. E.	Lingwood	122	87
Burlingham St. P.	Lingwood (1½)	122	62
Burmantofts	Leeds (1)	185	5838

Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Stephen (1854) is in Geometrical Dec. style.

Burmarsh, coast pa., E. Kent, 4 S.W. of Hythe; ac. 2,176; soil stiff, overlying sand. The church of All Saints is Norm.

Burmington (in Domesday "Burdintone"), pa. on the Stour (which divides it from Worcs.), S. Warws., 2¼ S. of Shipston-on-Stour; ac. 808; soil stiff loam, overlying clay. The E. Eng. church of St. Nicholas contains an ancient font.

Burn (1), tp., pa. of Brayton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Selby; ac. 2,482.

Burn (2), stream, Norf. After flowing about 6 N. it falls into the sea to the north-east of Burnham Westgate.

Burn (3), affl. of the Calder, Lancs., which it joins near Burnley.

Burn (4), estate on the Nith, pa. of Fettercairn (q.v.), S.W. Kincs., Sc., 1½ N. of Edzell. The mansion, erected by Lord Adam Gordon, dates from 1791.

Burnage, tp., pa. of and about 4 S. from Manchester (q.v.); ac. 666. It is a farming and residential district.

Burnaston, tp., pa. of Etwall (q.v.), S. Derbys., 4 S.W. of Derby; ac. 983.

Burnbane, vil., pa. of Little Dunkeld (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc.; it lies to the S.E. of Dunkeld.

Burnbank (1), stream, S.E. Perths., Sc. It falls into the Forth, supplies waterpower for several mills, and has been used in reclaiming land by floating off superfluous peat-moss.

Burnbank (2), vil. on the coast, pa. of Nigg (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 3 S. of Aberdeen. Fisheries are carried on.

Burnbank (3), pl., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Hamilton (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

Burnbank (4), pl. in Central Glasgow, pa. of Barony (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. It used to be a public place of amusement and a volunteer drill-ground, but is now mostly built over.

Burnbrae (1), vil., pa. of and 3¼ miles from Tarbolton (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc.

Burnbrae (2), vil., pa. of Cambusnethan (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 1 S.W. of Shotts.

Burnbrae (3), pl., pa. of Methven (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., within 3 miles of Methven.

Burnbridge, vil., pa. of Muiravonside (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc., 2 W.N.W. of Manuel Abbey.

Burnbutts, vil. adjoining Glasgow, pa. of Shettleston (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc.

Burnby, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 4 N.W. of Market Weighton; ac. 1,701; soil clay, overlying clay and chalk. The church of St. Giles is E. Eng. with Norm. remains, and in the chancel are triple sedilia and an old round-headed window with sculptured heads and dog-toothed mouldings; the font is partly built into the wall.

Burnchurch, pa., Shillelogher bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 5 S.W. of Kilkenny; ac. 3,368. The soil is fertile and under cultivation, limestone being the prevailing rock. The pa. church dates from 1810, and there are three Roman Catholic chapels. A fine old castle, still in a fair state of preservation, is the only important antiquity. Two annual fairs are held. *Ballymack House* and *Farmly* are seats; in the latter Henry Flood died 1791.

Burncourt, vil., pa. of Shanrahan (q.v.), S. co. Tip., Ir., 10 S.W. of Caher. The old castle, once belonging to the Barons of Ikerron, was stormed by Cromwell.

Burncross, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N. of Sheffield.

Burneside, vil. and eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pa. of Kendal (q.v.), W. Westmd., 2 N. of Kendal. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald, and was built 1826. The Kent is here spanned by a bridge of three arches.

Burness (1). [BYRNESS.]

Burness (2), estate, pa. of Firth and Stennis (q.v.), Pomona island, Orkney, Sc., about 15 N.W. of Holm. *B. House* is a seat.

Burness (3), ancient pa., now included in the pa. of Cross (q.v.), Sanday island, Orkney, Sc. It is a peninsular dis., covered with verdure. Vedder (1790–1854), the poet, was a native. Ancient remains have been found. There is a public school, and *Saville* and *Scar* are seats.

Burness (4), loch, pa. of Westray and Papa Westray, Orkney, Sc., 18 N. of Evie. It contains trout, and drains into the Loch of Saintear.

Burneston, pa. and tp., N.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Bedale; ac. of pa. 8,505 (water 26), of tp. 1,228; soil gravel, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Lambert is Perp. There is an almshouse for five poor persons. The Roman Leeming Lane passes near the pa., and there are traces of old entrenchments.

Burnett, pa. and vil. on the Chew, E. Somerset, 2 S. of Keynsham; ac. 608; soil corn-brash and loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Michael is Gothic.

Burnfoot (1), vil. on the Solway Firth, pa. of Rerwick (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Kirkcudbright. It has a harbour, from which a small shipping trade is conducted with the coast ports.

Burnfoot (2), harbour at the head of Luce Bay, pa. of Old Luce (q.v.), Mid Wigs., Sc., 2 S. of Glenluce. It affords accommodation for small vessels, and a coasting trade is carried on.

Burnfoot (3), estate, pa. of Hoddam (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 1 E. of Ecclefechan. *B. House* is a modern mansion standing among trees.

Burnfoot (4), ha. on the Kirtle, pa. of Kirkpatrick Fleming (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Chapelknowe. *Springkell* is a seat standing amid extensive grounds.

Burnfoot (5), pl., pa. of Carriden (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc., 1 E.S.E. of Bridgeness. There is a rich coal-seam in the neighbourhood. Here was born, 1688, Colonel James Gardiner, who fell at the battle of Prestonpans, 1745.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burmarsh	Westenhanger (6)	63	243
Burmington	Moreton-in-M. (4)	91	155
Burn (1)	Selby (3)	174	317
Burnage	Levenshulme (1)	181	1603
Burnaston	Willington (3)	132	222
Burnby	Nunburnholme (½)	195	115
Burnchurch	Kilkenny (5)	81	367
Burneside	Burneside	253	1161
Burneston, pa.	Bedale (3)	226	1306
Burneston, tp.	Bedale (3)	226	238
Burnett	Keynsham (2½)	114	68

Burnfoot (6), ha., pa. of Glendevon (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 4 N. of Dollar. Woollen spinning is the staple industry.

Burnfoot (7), vil., pa. of Lochwinnoch (q.v.), S.W. Renfs., Sc., 8½ S.W. of Paisley. There are old-established bleachfields here.

Burnfoot (8), ha. on Lough Swilly, pa. of Upper Fahan (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 5 N.W. of Londonderry.

Burnfoothill, to., pa. of and near Dalmellington (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc. Ironworks in the neighbourhood give employment to most of the inhabitants.

Burnhall, vil. adjoining Motherwell, pa. of Dalziel (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc.

Burnham (1), pa., tp., and vil., and head of petty sess. div., S.E. Bucks., 2½ N.E. of Maidenhead; ac. of pa. 6,866, of tp. 6,383; soil gravel, overlying loam. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains two brasses—one, dated 1581, with effigies—and among other monuments, one to Mr. Justice Willes (1767). There is a reading-room with library, a volunteer fire brigade, and charities to the amount of £150 a year. [BURNHAM BEECHES.]

Burnham (2), pa. and watering-place on the Bristol Channel, Mid Somerset, 7½ N. of Bridgwater; ac. 3,872, water 430; soil sandy, overlying peat and stone. The church of St. Andrew belongs to the period of transition from Dec. to Perp.; it is famous for its magnificent altar-piece of white marble, executed by Inigo Jones for Whitehall chapel; it was afterwards placed in Westminster Abbey, where it remained till the reign of George IV., when it was presented to the then vicar (afterwards Bishop of Rochester), who set it up here. There is a brick-built convent and school; and the town hall, which is also the market house, is a fine building. B. is exposed to the full force of the north-westerly winds, which cause much damage in the town and neighbourhood. At low tide the water recedes to a great distance, leaving a wide expanse of sandy beach. There are high sand ridges along the edge of the land, serving as a defence against the highest tides. Half a mile to the north, on the road to Berrow, stands a lighthouse, 100 ft. high, marking the entrance of the Parret; the dangerous Gore Sands form the opposite bank, and here, according to an old legend, King Alfred suffered shipwreck. Near the lighthouse are some almshouses, built and endowed 1868. *B. Hall* and *Dunstan House* are seats.

Burnham (3), pa. and small to., S.E. Essex, 10 S.E. of Maldon; ac. 4,526, tidal water 826, foreshore 318; soil loam and clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1877, is Late Perp., and has an E. Norm. font. There are Baptist, Irvingite, Congregational, and Methodist chapels; and the pa. has a charity school for 370 children, with an income of £174 a year. The public hall will accommodate 500 people. B. is on the Crouch, which is navigable for large vessels, and is crossed by means of a ferry. The chief industry is the cultivation of oysters, for which the Crouch and its tributary the Roach are specially fitted. From the beds at B. oysters are exported to Dunkirk, Ostend, and Whitstable, and many hands are employed in the trade. Herring-fishing is also carried on, as well as barge-, boat-, and ship-building and sailmaking; and there is a large coal and corn trade. The to. possesses a good quay, a coast-guard station, and a Custom house.

Burnham (4), ha., pa. of Thornton Curtis (q.v.), N. Lincs., 3 S.E. of Barton-upon-Humber.

Burnham Beeches, now held in trust by the Corporation of London for public use, is a tract of woodland extending over some 600 ac., pa. of Burnham, Bucks., and unequalled as a stretch of

BURNHAM BEECHES.

English forest scenery. It certainly contains some of the finest and oldest specimens of the common beech to be found in England. It was a favourite resort of the poet Gray. [BURNHAM (1).]

Burnham Deepdale, coast pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 7½ N.W. of Wells; ac. 1,061, of which 250 ac. are marshy; soil light, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Mary, restored 1835, is Norm. with round tower; the font is of Saxon date, and has emblematical carvings representing the twelve months. To the south of the vil. is a line of well-timbered hills.

Burnham, East, lib., pa. of Burnham (q.v.), S.E. Bucks., 4½ N.E. of Maidenhead.

Burnham Flats, a range of sandbanks extending for about 15 miles off the north coast of Norfolk. They are partially uncovered at low water.

Burnham, High, ha., pa. of Haxey (q.v.), N. Lincs., about 2 S. of Epworth.

Burnham, Low, ha., pa. of Haxey (q.v.), N. Lincs., about 2 S. of Epworth.

Burnham Market. [BURNHAM WESTGATE.]

Burnham Norton, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 6 W. of Wells; ac. 3,226, water 670; soil very productive, for the most part arable. The church of St. Margaret is Perp. with round tower; the figures of SS. Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome, and portraits of the donor and his wife, are painted on the pulpit; there is an ancient screen, but the figures are almost entirely defaced. There are ruins of a Carmelite priory (the gateway of which has been restored), founded 1241.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Burnfoothill	Waterside (1½)	391	1068
Burnham (1), pa.	Taplow (1)	22	3035
Burnham (1), tp.	Taplow (1)	22	2633
Burnham (2)	Burnham	145	4200
Burnham (3)	Burnham-on-Crouch	43½	2360
Burnham Deepdale	Burnham Mkt. (2)	121	94
Burnham Norton	Burnham Mkt. (1¼)	121	139

Burnham Overy, pa. and small seaport, N.W. Norf., 5 W. of Wells; ac. 2,298, water 250; soil various, overlying chalk. The church of St. Clement, partially restored 1835, is Norm. At a short distance from the church are portions of an ancient cross.

Burnham Sutton-cum-Burnham Ulph, pa., N.W. Norf., 6 S.W. of Wells; ac. 1,452; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints, restored 1879, is Perp. The church of St. Albert is an ivy-covered ruin.

Burnham Thorpe, pa. and vil., N.W. Norf., 4½ S.W. of Wells; ac. 2,328; soil light, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Peter, repaired 1842, is Perp.; the lectern, a memorial to Lord Nelson, was made from a portion of the woodwork of H.M.S. *Victory*, and the plates with inscriptions formed part of the ship. There are tablets to the memory of Edmund Nelson, former rector and father of Lord Nelson, and to other members of the family; there are several other tablets, a brass with figure in armour (1420), and an embellished canopy. The school is endowed with £44 per annum.

Burnham Westgate, pa. and small mkt. to. (s.) (known as **Burnham Market**), W. Norf., 6 S.W. of Wells; ac. 3,047; soil chalk, marl, and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is an E. Eng. and Dec. structure. The Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, and Plymouth Brethren have places of worship. In connection with the Literary Institute is a library. The manufacture of malt is largely carried on here, principally for London breweries, and quantities of live stock are sent to the London market. There are also corn-mills and an iron foundry. Pleasure fairs are held in Easter week and in August. *B. Hall*, with park and picturesque grounds, and commanding extensive views, is a seat.

Burnhaven, vil. on Sandford Bay, pa. of and 1¾ S.W. from Peterhead (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. It is a modern place, and contains a public school. Fisheries are carried on. The harbour, which has a substantial landing-place, is suited only for boats.

Burnhead, vil., pa. of Penpont (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc., 1¼ W. of Thornhill.

Burnhope (1), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Stanhope (q.v.), W. Dur.

Burnhope (2), affl., W. Dur., flows past Burnhope, and falls into the Wear.

Burnhouse (1), ha., pa. of and 3¼ S.E. from Beith (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.

Burnhouse (2), estate on the road between Heriot and Stow, pa. of and 3½ N.N.W. from Stow (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc. *B. House* is a modern mansion.

Burnhouse Mill, pl. adjoining Sandilands (q.v.), pa. of Carmichael (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc.

Burniestripe, vil., pa. of Urquhart (q.v.), N.E. Elgs., Sc., 2 S.W. of Garmouth.

Burniston, coast tp., pa. of Scalby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ N.W. of Scarborough; ac. 2,099, foreshore 77.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burnham Overy	Burnham Mkt. (1)	121	522
Burnham Sutton	Burnham Mkt. (1)	121	600
Burnham Thorpe	Burnham Mkt. (1)	121	353
Burnham Westgate	Burnham Mkt. (¼)	121	710
Burniston	Cloughton (1)	234	299
Burnley, tp.	Burnley	212	39550
Burnley, mun. bor.	Burnley	212	87016

Burnley, tp., mun., parl., and co. bor. (one member), and mkt. to. (M. & S.), at the confluence of the Burn and the Calder, and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), E. Lancs., 21 E. of Preston; ac. of tp. 1,996, of parl. bor. 3,981, of mun. bor. 1,731. The bor. was created in 1867. The to. is well built, and has a good water-supply, several miles of tramway, and five railway stations. The eccl. pa. of B. St. Peter has a church which dates from the 14th cent., with some interesting monuments (among them, one of that member of the Towneley family who made the collection of "Towneley" marbles now in the British museum). There are also the eccl. pas. and churches of St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul, and St. Stephen. The Roman Catholics have a large church, and the Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. The cemetery of 18 ac. has three mortuary chapels. The chief public buildings are those for municipal purposes, the market hall, the mechanics' institute, and the Victoria Hospital. The chief industries are cotton-spinning and weaving, worsted-making, foundries, machine works, quarrying of freestone, flagstones, and slate, and coal-mining. The canal affords great facility for mineral transport. B. is the depôt of the East Lancashire Regiment. The grammar school, accommodating 100 boys, was founded in Edward VI.'s reign, and has scholarships and exhibitions, and a small endowment. Coins and other Roman remains show that here was a Roman station; and in the neighbourhood is an ancient cross, said to be commemorative of St. Paulinus.

Burnmoor, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Chester-le-Street and Houghton-le-Spring (q.v.), N. Dur., 3 E. of Chester-le-Street. The church of St. Barnabas, built 1868, is in E. Eng. style. In the churchyard stands a cross erected in memory of the Countess of Durham (wife of the second Earl), an imitation of that at Monasterboice in Ireland. There are brick factories, coke ovens, and a large colliery here.

Burnmoor Tarn, small lake, W. Cumb., 7½ N.E. of Ravenglass.

Burnmouth, vil. on the coast, pa. of Ayton (q.v.), N.E. Berws., Sc., 5½ N.W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of a deep ravine. B. is in the Eyemouth fishery dis., and contains a coastguard station. An active and successful fishing industry, chiefly in herrings and haddocks, is carried on; and there is a good harbour with breakwater and lighthouse.

Burnoch, stream, Mid Ayrs., Sc., flows northward, and falls into the Lugar Water at Ochiltree.

Burn of Cambus, ha., pa. of Kilmadock (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 10 N.W. of Stirling.

Burn of the Vat, rocky chasm, S. Abers., Sc., 3 E. of Ballater.

Burnop and Hamsteels, tp., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 6 N.W. of the city of Durham.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burnley, parl. bor.	Burnley	212	86034
Burnley St. Andrew	Burnley	212	15725
Burnley St. James	Burnley	212	4476
Burnley St. Paul	Burnley	212	13907
Burnley St. Peter	Burnley	212	13277
Burnley St. Stephen	Burnley	212	7307
Burnmoor	Fence Houses (2)	257	1634

Burnopfield, eccl. pa. and ha. on the Derwent, pas. of Chester-le-Street and Lanchester (q.v.), N. Dur., 6 S.E. of Gateshead. The church of St. James, built 1872, is in E. Eng. style.

Burn Row, vil., pa. of Slamannan (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., about 6 S. of Falkirk.

Burns, vil., pa. of Markinch (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., about 5 E. of Leslie.

Burnsall (in Domesday "Brineshale"), pa., tp., and vil., on the Wharfe, W.R. Yorks., 10 N.E. of Skipton; ac. of pa. 30,616, of tp. 706; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Wilfrid, restored 1859, is E. Eng. and Late Perp.; in the tower is an inscription recording the restoration of the church in 1612 by Sir William Craven, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1611; two chantry chapels adjoin the chancel; a roughly-executed Norm. font remains; and on the wall of the south aisle some texts have been discovered, inscribed in Old English characters. The grammar school was established by Sir William Craven in 1605, and has an endowment derived from various bequests. Near the vil. is a cave called "Knave Knoll Hole." The vil. is surrounded by fells, B. Fell rising to the height of 1,660 ft.

Burnside (1), vil., pa. of and forming a sub. of Dumbarton (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc.

Burnside (2), vil. on the road between Kilbirnie and Saltcoats, pa. of and 1½ N. from Dalry (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc. Here is a public school.

Burnside (3), vil., pa. of Bellie (q.v.), N. Elgs., Sc., within 3 miles of Cornhill.

Burnside (4), vil., pa. of Abdie (q.v.), N.W. Fifes., Sc., ½ E.S.E. of Newburgh.

Burnside (5), vil., pas. of Muiravonside and Polmont (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., 4 S.E. of Grahamston.

Burnside (6), vil., pa. of Tannadice (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 6 N.N.W. of Forfar. There is a public school here.

Burnside (7), ha., pa. of Nairn (q.v.), N.W. Nairns., Sc., near Mosside.

Burnside (8), ha., pa. of and adjoining St. Cyrus (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc.

Burnside (9), estate, pa. of Rescobie (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., 3 E. of Forfar. *B. House* is a seat.

Burnstones, ha., pa. of Knaresdale (q.v.), S. Northumb., 3 N. of Slaggyford station.

Burnswark. [BRUNSWARK.]

Burnt House (1), pl. with paper-mill, pa. of and ½ N.W. from Sutton-at-Hone (q.v.), W. Kent.

Burnt House (2), ha., pa. of Mabe (q.v.), W. Cornw., 2 N.W. of Penryn.

Burntisland, pa., parl. and royal burgh, seaport, and watering-place, one of the group of places that under the name of the Kirkcaldy District of Burghs returns one member, on the Firth of Forth, S. Fifes., Sc., 8 N. of Edinburgh. The pa., originally known as Wester Kinghorn, is an undulating, well-cultivated tract; the soil is either light earth or fertile loam. The strata are chiefly carboniferous and igneous. Freestone, limestone, iron, and bituminous shale are worked; and coal, clay-slate, and trap occur. Natrolite, chalcedony, agates, amethysts, and zeolite are found. The pa. church (1592–4) is a curious square erection with a dumpy tower, built on the model of the North Church of Amsterdam, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches, and an Episcopal chapel. Other buildings include the town hall, music hall, masonic lodge, mechanics' library and reading-room, scientific institution, and public and Episcopal schools. There is an extensive whisky distillery, and a large trade in coal and iron is carried on by railway and by shipping. A fairly good, though small, golf course is in the neighbourhood. The harbour, greatly improved and enlarged of late years, has a wet dock, and, until the opening of the Forth Bridge, was the northern terminus for the large passenger traffic over the Firth by the steam ferry, but the vessels are now almost entirely restricted to the carriage of goods. Agricola is said to have landed here on his march to the North, and a prehistoric fortress near the to. bears his name. In *Rossend Castle* Chastelard was murdered, 1563, and the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met in the church, 1601. During the reign of Charles I. the to. was surrounded by a wall, part of which may still be seen. The inhabitants resisted Cromwell, but had to surrender; and in 1667 B. was bombarded by a Dutch fleet, but suffered little damage. *Colinswell, Greenmount, Rossend Castle* (1382), and *Starley Hall* are seats.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, BURNTISLAND.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

Burntown, vil., pa. of and adjoining Gargunnock (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc. *Boquhan* and *Leckie* are seats.

Burntshiels, pl., pa. of and 1¾ S.W. from Kilbarchan (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc.

Burnturk, vil., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Kettle (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc. There are sandstone quarries worked in the neighbourhood.

Burntwood, eccl. pa., tp. (**Burntwood, Edial, and Woodhouses**), and ha., pa. of Lichfield St. Michael (q.v.), E. Staffs., 3½ W. of Lichfield; ac. 4,417, water 41. Christ Church, built 1819, is a brick structure. The free school has a small endowment. *Maple Hayes,* on a hill commanding a fine view, is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Burnopfield	Lintz Green (1½)	271	4160
Burn Row	Slamannan (2)	403	640
Burnsall, pa.	Skipton (10)	221	934
Burnsall, tp.	Skipton (10)	221	109
Burnside (1)	Dumbarton	386	699

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Burntisland, pa.	Burntisland	408	6174
B'island, parl. burgh	Burntisland	408	4692
B'island, roy. burgh	Burntisland	408	4692
Burntwood, eccl. pa.	Hammerwich (1)	121	2827
Burntwood, tp.	Hammerwich (1)	121	7113

Burnt Yates, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Ripley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Burnworthy, ha., pa. of and 3½ N.W. from Church Stanton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Burnwynd, vil., pa. of and 1½ S. from Ratho (q.v.), N.W. Edins., Sc. *Dalmahoy* (in extensive grounds) and *Hatton House* are seats.

Burpham (1), pa. on the Arun, S.W. Sussex, 2 N.E. of Arundel; ac. 2,738; soil and subsoil chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Norm. and E. Eng.; the chancel has a groined roof, and the nave has three bays. There is a remarkable chalk and earth embankment at the south of the vil. The chalk in this neighbourhood abounds in fossils.

Burpham (2), vil., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Worplesdon (q.v.), N.W. Surrey.

Burr, island a little to the west of the mouth of the Avon, S. Dev. It is connected with the mainland at low water.

Burradon (1), tp. and vil., pa. of and 3 E. from Alwinton (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,540.

Burradon (2), tp., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Earsdon (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 545.

Burra, East, or **House Island,** island, pa. of Lerwick and Gulberwick (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 10 W.S.W. of Bard Head. It is five miles long by a mile broad, and is mostly hilly.

Burrafrith, ha. and bay, pa. of Unst (q.v.), Unst island, Shetland, Sc., 3 N.W. of Haroldswick. The ha. has a public school. The bay penetrates the land 1½ miles, and contains a small island.

Burrals, tp., pa. of Appleby St. Lawrence (q.v.), N. Westmd., 1 S.W. of Appleby.

Burraness, promontory, pa. of Fetlar and North Yell (q.v.), Yell island, Shetland, Sc., 2 N.N.W. of Fetlar. It is low and shelving in appearance; reefs stretch off it for about a cable length. It is crowned by an almost perfect broch.

Burraton (1), vil. (formerly a Roman station), pa. of and about 1 N.W. from St. Stephen's-by-Saltash (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Burraton (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from St. Dominick (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Burravoe (1), ha. and bay, pa. of Mid and South Yell (q.v.), Yell island, Shetland, Sc., 4½ N.W. of Lunna Ness.

Burravoe (2), bay, pa. of Northmaven, Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., 3 S. of Yell Sound.

Burravoe (3), bay on east coast of pa. of Nesting, Mainland island, Shetland, Sc. Remains of a wet dock point to its ancient commercial importance.

Burra, West, island, *q.s.* pa., and ancient pa., pa. of Lerwick and Gulberwick (q.v.), Shetland, Sc., 3¼ W. of Mainland island. It measures 6 miles long by 1¾ miles broad, and presents a most irregular and rocky coastline.

Burray, island, pa. of South Ronaldshay (q.v.), Orkney, Sc., 1½ S. of Pomona. It has a length of 4 miles, with an extreme width of 2¼ miles, and is a low tract, the soil resting on sandstones and schists. The coast-line is irregular. There is a chapel-of-ease, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school. Fisheries form the principal industry.

Burreltown, vil., pa. of Carghill (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Coupar Angus. An annual fair is held.

Burren (1), bar. on the coast, N. co. Clare, Ir.; ac. 74,360. It contains 11 pas.

Burren (2), vil. on Galway Bay, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N. co. Clare, Ir., 10 W. of Ardrahan. A brisk coasting trade is carried on from the harbour, and there is an excellent oyster fishery.

Burren (3), stream, N. co. Carl., Ir. It rises on Mount Leinster, flows 18 N., and falls into the Barrow near Carlow.

Burridge, ha., pa. of and 3 E. from Chawleigh (q.v.), N. Dev.

Burrill-cum-Cowling, tp., pa. of and 2 W. from Bedale (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,071. There is a chapel-of-ease to Bedale here.

Burringham, tp. and vil. on the Trent, pa. of and 4½ N.W. from Bottesford (q.v.), N. Lincs. A ferry over the river joins the Doncaster and Brigg roads, and the Hull and Gainsborough steamers occasionally stop at the vil.

Burrington (1), pa. and vil. on the northern declivity of the Mendips, E. Somerset, 4½ N.E. of Axbridge; ac. 2,009; soil fertile, overlying limestone. Trinity Church is Perp.; on a mural tablet in the chancel there is an epitaph by Hannah More. In B. Combe, a picturesque ravine, there are four natural caves, one of which is believed to have been a catacomb; it was explored in 1820, when fifty human skeletons were discovered, with their heads arranged in order beneath the rock; tesselæ and flint knives were lying near them, and nearer the entrance bones of various animals were found. Some of the other caverns are stalagmitic, and one of them extends to a depth of 220 ft. below the entrance.

Burrington (2), pa. and vil., N. Dev., 4 N.W. of Chumleigh; ac. 5,330; soil fertile, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1869, is of various periods, and has an oak screen showing some fine carving, and an open oak roof supported on granite piers.

Burrington (3), pa. on the Teme, N. Herefords., 5 S.W. of Ludlow; ac. 2,580; soil loam, overlying rock. The church of St. George, rebuilt 1864, is a fine structure, and contains an old font, and some cast-iron tablets to the Knight family.

Burris-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also BORRIS-.

Burriscarra, pa. on Lough Carra, Carra bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 7 N.W. of Hollymount; ac. 4,356; soil good. The pa. church stands at Ballyhane, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel. A good mineral spring occurs. A Carmelite monastery, of which some ruins remain, was founded at an early

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist., fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Burpham (1)	Arundel (2)	58	280
Burradon (1)	Rothbury (6)	312	82
Burradon (2)	Whitley (1)	281	1156
Burra, East	Aberdeen (138)	528	207
Burra, West	Aberdeen (138)	528	488
Burray	Aberdeen (140)	528	681
Burreltown	Woodside (½)	459	452
Burren (1)	.....	.....	4615
Burrill-cum-Cowling	Bedale (1½)	226	123
Burringham	Gunness and B.	173	565
Burrington (1)	Winscombe (5)	136	409
Burrington (2)	S. Molton Road (½)	197	678
Burrington (3)	Ludlow (5)	162	170
Burriscarra	Claremorris (12)	137	661

period. *Castlecarra*, *Clogher*, *Moore Hall*, and *Tower Hill* are seats.

Burrishoole (1), bar. on the coast, W. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 145,172. It contains four whole pas. with parts of three others, and is intersected by the railway between Castlebar and Westport.

Burrishoole (2), pa., B. bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir., 10 W. of Castlebar; ac. 53,749; soil mostly boggy or mountain waste. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist chapels, with several schools. Ironworks were once carried on, and there are remains of the furnaces. The old castle was erected by the O'Malleys. A Dominican monastery, of which the ruins remain, was founded 1486. *B.*, *Melcomb*, *Newport House*, *Roigh*, and *Treenlong* are seats.

Burron, hill near Byeloch, pa. of Mouswald (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc. It has the remains of an ancient Caledonian camp.

Burrough, pa. and vil., N. Leics., 6 S. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,565; soil gravelly, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Gothic; a monument (1470) represents a knight in armour, and a brass (1814) commemorates Rear-Admiral Brown. A Roman encampment in the neighbourhood has remains of ramparts and mounds 20 ft. high, and the south gate is plainly designated.

Burrough Green, pa. and vil., E. Cambs., 5½ S. of Newmarket; ac. 2,217; soil mixed, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Augustine, restored 1878, is E. Eng. and Dec.; there are several mutilated effigies in Decorated recesses; the date of the font is 1672. The *Manor House* is now a farmhouse. There is a small endowed school here.

Burroughs, pl., pa. of Hendon, N. Middx., 8 N. of London.

Burrow, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Harpford (q.v.), E. Dev.

Burrow Bridge, eccl. pa., formed from Bridgwater, Lyng, Middlezoy, North Petherton, Ottery, Stoke St. Gregory, and Westonzoyland, and situated near the point where the Tone meets the Parret, W. Somerset, 6 S. of Langport. The church of St. Michael (1838) is in E. Eng. style. A ruined church (begun 1724, but never finished) is picturesquely placed on the summit of a hill called the Mump, commands a view over the Parret, and is visible from a great distance.

Burrow Head (1), promontory, pa. of and 4 S. from Whithorn (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc. It is 150 ft. high, and forms the south-east extremity of the county.

Burrow Head (2), promontory, pa. of Stronsay and Eday (q.v.), Stronsay island, Orkney, Sc., 1¾ N.E. of Lamb Head.

Burrow-with-Burrow, tp. on the Lune, pa. of Tunstall (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2 S.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale; ac. 2,426, water 21. *B. Hall*, on the site of a Roman encampment, is a seat.

Burry, pa., Upper Kells bar., W. co. Meath, Ir., 2 S.W. of Kells; ac. 3,694. It is a fertile tract, soil overlying limestone and greenstone, both of which are quarried. *Anchorage*, *Balrath* (in very extensive grounds), and *Springville* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burrishoole (1)	.....	.....	18591
Burrishoole (2)	Castlebar (10)	152	5000
Burrough	John o' Gaunt	100	139
Burrough Green	Dullingham (2)	66	430
Burrow Bridge	Martock (3)	140	467
Burrow-w.-Burrow	Kirkby Lonsdale (2)	272	242

Burry Inlet, the estuary of the Amman and Lloughor, on the east side of Carmarthen Bay. The mouth, which is about three miles across, is obstructed by sandbanks.

Burry Port. [Pembrey.]

Burscough, tp. and vil., pa. of and 3½ N. from Ormskirk (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 4,960. Bricks are made here, and cotton is manufactured.

Burscough Bridge, eccl. pa. on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. of and 3½ N. from Ormskirk (q.v.), S.W. Lancs. The church of St. John, built 1832, is in Gothic style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. John. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists also have places of worship here. There are large charities, expended on the education and relief of the poor. The priory of St. Nicholas, of which there are remains, was founded in the reign of Richard I.

Burshill, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Brandesburton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks.

Bursledon, pa. and vil. on the Hamble, S. Hants, 4 S.E. of Southampton; ac. 775, water 60; soil light sand, overlying gravel. The church of St. Leonard, restored 1888, is Norm. B. has a wharf, where small vessels bring bricks and coal. In 1875 a vessel 130 ft. long, believed to be a Danish war-galley, was found embedded in mud. There are barrows on an adjoining heath.

Burslem, pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (M. & S.), on the Grand Trunk Canal, N. Staffs., 20 N.E. of Stafford; ac. of pa. 3,121, of bor. 2,419. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1878, is Perp. There are mission rooms, a Roman Catholic church, and Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels. Among the charities is the Haywood Hospital for the accommodation of 12 patients. The well-laid-out cemetery of 28 ac. has a mortuary chapel. There is also a town hall, with large room for entertainments; and there are two covered markets, one of which (St. John's) is for the sale of vegetables. To commemorate the connection of Josiah Wedgwood with B., and his services to the Staffordshire potteries, a public monument in the form of an institute was opened in 1869. The building is Pointed, and decorated with terracotta. A series of 12 panels on the outside illustrate the processes of pottery; above these, in high-relief, are life-size figures emblematic of the months; above these, again, are the signs of the zodiac. In the porch are bas-relief portraits of Bentley, Flaxman, and Priestley; and a statue of Wedgwood is in the centre of the façade. The interior consists of entrance hall, free library, reading-room, picture gallery, and lecture-room, besides class-rooms for science and art. There is also accommodation for B. Free School and for meetings, and an additional wing provides space for a free museum. The free school, founded 1794, is for 80 boys. The B. sewage works has two intercepting sewers—one passing over, the other under, Fowlea brook, and take the sewage to a suction well in Longport valley. Here powerful double-action pumps force it up a main two miles long to different points 200 ft. to 250 ft. high,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burry	Kells (2)	41	191
Burscough	Burscough Junc.	205	2427
Burscough Bridge	Burscough Bridge	204	3852
Bursledon	Netley (2)	80	550
Burslem, pa.	Burslem	150	32767
Burslem, bor.	Burslem	150	31999

whence it gravitates over the corporation farm. B., owing to the excellence of its clays and marls, was as early as the 17th cent. the chief seat of English earthenware production, and has been

Town Hall, Burslem.
(*From a Photograph by G. Henshall, Burslem.*)

called "the Mother of the Potteries." Josiah Wedgwood (1735–1805) was born and died here. The staple trade is still the making of china and earthenware, parian and porcelain, whiteware and blackware, ironstone, china, and lustre. There are large coal and ironstone works, colour works, brick and tile works, flint-mills, and a large glass factory.

Burstall, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 4½ W. of Ipswich; ac. 766; soil heavy, overlying clay and loam. The church of St. Mary is in E. Dec. style. A brook, which falls into the Orwell, flows through the pa. The Gipping Navigation is about 1½ miles distant.

Burstead, Great, pa. and vil., S. Essex, 1½ S. of Billericay; ac. 3,709; soil light and clayey, in parts overlying clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is a combination of Dec. and Perp. Roman coins and antiquities have been found in a part of the pa. called Blunt's Walls, where are the remains of an ancient camp. *The Elms* and *New Lodge* are seats.

Burstead, Little, pa. near the source of the Crouch, S. Essex, 2 S.W. of Billericay; ac. 1,839; soil loamy. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; in the chancel, among several flat-stone memorials, is one dated 1739.

Burstock, pa. and vil., N.W. Dors., 4½ N.W. of Beaminster; ac. 913; soil light, subsoil sandy. The church of St. Andrew is Gothic, and contains a curious old font.

Burston (1), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 2 N.E. of Diss; ac. 1,449; soil heavy, overlying brick-earth and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp.; the tower fell in 1753.

Burston (2), vil. on the Trent, pa. of and 4 S.E. from Stone (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Burstone, ha., pa. of Zeal Monachorum (q.v.), E. Dev., 7 N.W. of Crediton.

Place	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place. (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burstall	Bramford (2)	71	215
Burstead, Great	Brentwood (6)	18	1962
Burstead, Little	East Horndon (4½)	19	239
Burstock	Crewkerne (2)	132	139
Burston (1)	Burston	98	375
Burstow	Horley (3)	26	1225
Burstwick	Rye Hill	206	692
Burstwick-cum-S.	Rye Hill	206	437

Burstow, pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 7½ S.E. of Reigate; ac. 4,760; soil loam, overlying wealden clay. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1884, is in E. Eng. style. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Burstwick, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 9 S.E. of Hull; ac. 5,611; soil and subsoil clay, sand, and gravel. The church of All Saints is of the 14th cent., and in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina.

Burstwick-cum-Skeckling, tp., pa. of Burstwick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6 N.W. of Patrington; ac. 4,338.

Burt, pa. on Lough Swilly, Innishowen bar., E. co. Don., Ir., 7 N.W. of Londonderry; ac. 12,355; soil excellent. The pa. church, an old building, was repaired 1809–10, and there are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels. B. Hill (800 ft.) is crowned by the ruins of an ancient castle founded by Sir Cahir O'Doherty. *B. House* is a seat.

Burtersett, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 E. of Hawes.

Burtholme, tp. on the Irthing, pa. of Lanercost (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3 N.E. of Brampton; ac. 4,783, water 62.

Burtle, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Moorlinch (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 5 E.N.E. of Bridgwater. The church of SS. Philip and James is in Gothic style.

Burtoft, ha., pa. of Wigtoft (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2 S.E. of Swineshead.

Burton (1), pa. and tp. on the estuary of the Dee, W. Chesh., 8 N.W. of Chester; ac. of pa. 3,300 (water 21, foreshore 35), of tp. 1,927 (water 10, foreshore 35). The church of St. Michael, restored 1870, was almost rebuilt in the 18th cent. The school was partially endowed by Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, author of "Sacra Privata," who was a native of the pa. Once there was a hospital here which held the tithes and the glebe. These were afterwards transferred by Henry VII. to the Hospital of St. John at Lichfield, and this institution still holds them. *B. Hall*, a seat near the vil., overlooks the Dee estuary.

Burton (2) (in Domesday "Botechitone"), pa. on the Rother, N.W. Sussex, 3 S.W. of Petworth; ac. 814; soil light sand, overlying gravel and marl. The church (dedication unknown), partly rebuilt 1873, is later Gothic, contains several brasses to the Goring family, and is prettily situated in the park of *B. House*, a seat in the pa.

Burton (3), eccl. pa. and vil. near the Avon, pa. of and 1 N. from Christchurch (q.v.), S. Hants. The church of St. Luke was built 1874–75. *B. Hall* and *Whitehayes* are seats.

Burton (4), pa. on the north bank of Milford Haven, S. Pembs., 3 N. of Pembroke; ac. 3,472, tidal water 368, foreshore 189. The road from Haverfordwest to Pembroke passes by way of B. ferry. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very fine, and a lofty round tower of Benton Castle is supposed to be the remains of a Norm. border fortress.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burt	Londonderry (7)	177	1921
Burtholme	Low Row (3)	314	288
Burtle	Edington (½)	138	292
Burton (1), pa.	Neston (2)	191	416
Burton (1), tp.	Neston (2)	191	266
Burton (2)	Petworth (1)	55	57
Burton (3)	Christchurch (1½)	103	782
Burton (4)	New Milford (1)	273	1027

Burton (5), tp., pa. of Bamburgh (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,085.

Burton (6), ha., pa. of Warcop (q.v.), E. Westmd., 3 S.E. of Appleby. At Dykes in this ha. are old entrenchments. Many Roman antiquities remain, and the fell to the north-east is called Roman Fell. Christopher Bainbridge, Archbishop of York and Cardinal, *temp.* Henry VIII., was born here. There was an old priory here. There are smelting mills for lead.

Burton (7), tp., pa. of Gresford (q.v.), E. Denbighs., 5½ N.E. of Wrexham.

Burton (8), vil., pa. of Penmark (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 5½ S.E. of Cowbridge.

Burton (9), ha., pa. of Charminster (q.v.), S. Dors., 1 N. of Dorchester.

Burton (10), ha., pa. of Marnhull (q.v.), N. Dors., 3 N.E. of Stalbridge.

Burton (11), ha., pa. of Stogursey (q.v.), W. Somerset, 6½ N.W. of Bridgwater.

Burton (12), pl., pa. of Winfrith Newburgh (q.v.), S. Dors., 6½ W. of Wareham.

Burton (13), ha., pa. of Nettleton (q.v.), Wilts., 8 N.W. of Chippenham.

Burton (14). [HORNSEA-WITH-BURTON.]

Burton Agnes, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 5¾ S.W. of Bridlington; ac. of pa. 8,708, of tp. 2,575; soil loam, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Martin is Norm. and E. Eng., having the chancel roof and the carved chancel stalls of dark oak; and there are monuments of the 14th cent. and later to the Somerville, Griffith, and Boynton families; the font is Trans. Norm., and has been restored; a raised pew has a fireplace, and at the back a door which leads to a family vault. *B. A. Hall* is a seat.

Burton Bradstock, pa. near the sea, on the Bredy, S.W. Dors., 4 S.E. of Bridport; ac. 2,525, water 155; soil oolitic, overlying yellow sandstone. The church of St. Mary is mainly Perp. The manor was given by Henry I. to St. Stephen's, Caen, to redeem the regalia which the Conqueror bequeathed at his death to the abbey. In 1854 much damage was caused by a fire which destroyed twenty houses. The cliffs, 70 ft. to 100 ft. high, contain fossils. There is a flax-mill, a coastguard station, and a castle originally stood to the south-east. (Burton is a corruption or contraction of its old name, Brideton, which is derived from the river Bride or Bredy.)

Burton-by-Lincoln, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 2 N.W. of Lincoln; ac. 2,325; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Vincent is in Norm. and Perp. styles; and the pa. possesses some almshouses. *B. Hall,* in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Burton-by-Tarvin, tp. and small vil., pa. of Tarvin (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3¼ N.W. of Tarporley; ac. 346.

Burton Coggles, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 2 N.W. of Corby; ac. 2,676; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, restored 1874, is E. Eng., and has remains of side altars; there is also a circular staircase, and a low side window was discovered at the time of the restoration; in the porch are stone figures of two knights in chain mail.

Burton Constable (1), tp. and small vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Finghall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,650. *Burton Hall* is a seat.

Burton Constable (2), ha., pa. of Swine (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of Hull. There is a fine mansion here of Sir F. A. Clifford-Constable, in a wooded park of 710 ac., with a lake of 16 ac. having an island filled with swans and wild fowl. There are 12 ac. of gardens and conservatories, and the park has a fine avenue of elms, and a walk shaded by horse-chestnuts. There are good aviaries, and the house—parts of which date from Stephen's reign—has a good library and some fine paintings.

Burton-cum-Walden, tp., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 7,607.

Burton Dassett (in Domesday "Derceto" and "Dercetone"), large pa. and vil., S. Warws., 4 E. of Kineton; ac. 5,400; soil loam, overlying clay. All Saints' Church is in part Norm., and has some old tiles. The place was an important mkt. to. in the 15th cent., when it was ravaged by Sir Edward Belknap.

Burton Division, one of the seven parl. divs. of Staffs. It lies in the east of the co., and returns one member.

Burton, East, vil., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Winfrith Newburgh (q.v.), Dors.

Burton, Extra, tp., pa. of Burton-upon-Trent (q.v.), E. Staffs.; ac. 983.

Burton Fleming, or **North Burton,** pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Bridlington; ac. 2,571; soil loam and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Cuthbert, formerly a chapel-of-ease, is E. Eng.

Burton Gate (often called locally "Gate Burton"), pa. and vil. near the Trent, Mid Lincs., 5 S.E. of Gainsborough; ac. 1,108; soil sandy loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen is in Gothic style. *Gate Burton Hall,* on a slope in pleasant grounds, is a seat.

Burton Grange, vil., pa. of Roystone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 N.E. of Barnsley.

Burton Hastings (in Domesday "Bartone"), pa., N. Warws., 3½ S.E. of Nuneaton; ac. 1,910; soil chiefly sandy loam, for the most part overlying gravel. The church of St. Botolph, formerly attached to the monastery of Nuneaton, is E. Eng. The pa. derives the second part of its name from the family of Hastings, at one time lords of the manor. From this family it passed by marriage to that of Cotton, one member of which, Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, formed the Cottonian collection of MSS. now in the British Museum.

Burton, High, vil., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ S.E. of Huddersfield.

Burton Hill, ti., pa. of Malmesbury St. Paul (q.v.), N. Wilts., near the to. of Malmesbury.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Burton (5)	Belford (4¾)	323	94
Burton (7)	Rossett (½)	206	655
Burton Agnes, pa.	Burton Agnes	219	833
Burton Agnes, tp.	Burton Agnes	219	321
Burton Bradstock	Bridport (3)	154	889
Burton-by-Lincoln	Lincoln (2)	130	248
Burton-by-Tarvin	Tattenhall Road (3)	173	65
Burton Coggles	Corby (2)	97	236
Burton Constable (1)	Burton Constable	205	189
Burton-cum-Walden	Aysgarth (3)	243	425
Burton Dassett	Fenny Compton (2)	85	632
Burton Division	.....	.....	58640
Burton, Extra	Burton-on-Trent	127	14244
Burton Fleming	Speeton (4)	231	425
Burton Gate	Stow Park (2)	141	118
Burton Hastings	Hinckley (½)	101	175
Burton-in-K., pa.	Burton & Holme (1)	241	2447
Burton-in-K., tp.	Burton & Holme (1)	241	693

Burton-in-Kendal, pa. (partly in Lancs.), tp., and mkt. to. (T.), S. Westmd., 14½ N. of Lancaster; ac. of pa. 9,170, of tp. 1,467, water 6. The to. is situated in the valley of the Ken, on the old Carlisle road. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal runs through the pa. The church of St. James is an ancient stone structure.

Burton-in-Lonsdale, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Thornton-in-Lonsdale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 12 N.W. of Settle; ac. 1,555, including 28 water. All Saints' Church is in E. Eng. style. There are two endowed schools, built 1853. Stone bottles and black and brown ware are manufactured in the potteries here, and there is a cotton mill.

Burton Joyce, pa., tp., and vil., S. Notts, 5 N.E. of Nottingham; ac. of pa. 1,940, of tp. 970; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The church of St. Helen, restored 1879, is E. Eng. and Dec.; there is a piscina in the chancel, another in the north aisle, and a wide squint in the east wall of the aisle; during the restoration an ancient altar-slab was found; a 13th-cent. effigy represents one of the Joez de Bertune family, who gave the vil. its name; and there are two 16th-cent. monuments.

Burton Latimer, pa. and vil., N. Northants, 2½ S.E. of Kettering; ac. 2,690; soil clay and limestone, overlying clay, ironstone, and limestone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1867, is of various periods from Norm. to Perp. The charities amount to nearly £200—for education, church purposes, and for distribution. The national schools, founded and endowed 1587, were erected 1622 and enlarged 1889. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Burton Lazars, chap., tp., and vil., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Melton Mowbray (q.v.), N. Leics.; ac. 2,060; soil clay, overlying same. The church (dedication now unknown) is Dec. The name of the place arises from the fact that the chief lazar-house in England, dependent on the house of St. John of Jerusalem, was founded here 1135, and dedicated to Our Lady and St. Lazarus. A healing spring of water rises near the site of the lazar-house.

Burton Leonard, pa., W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Ripon; ac. 1,796; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Leonard is in Dec. style.

Burton, North. [BURTON FLEMING.]

Burton-on-the-Wolds, tp., pa. of Prestwold (q.v.), N. Leics., 4½ N.E. of Loughborough. *Burton Hall* is a seat.

Burton Overy, pa., S. Leics., 8 S.E. of Leicester; ac. 1,660; soil clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and has piscinæ and sedilia. A large oak near the rectory springs from an acorn of the Boscobel oak, planted at the Restoration by the then rector.

Burton Pedwardine, pa., S. Lincs., 4½ S.E. of Sleaford; ac. 2,580; soil strong clay. The church of St. Andrew is in Dec. style, and is on the site of an ancient church, of which the lady chapel still remains, and in it is a tombstone with Norm.-French inscription to Alice Pedwardine (1330), as well as matrices of brasses, and other old memorials. In the pa. are also the remains of an ancient cross.

Burton Pidsea, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 10¼ N.E. of Hull; ac. 2,303; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Peter is Late Eng., and contains many monuments. In the pa. is an iron and brass foundry, and an implement factory.

Burton Pynsent, ti., pa. of Curry Rivell (q.v.), Mid Somerset, 2 S.W. of Langport.

Burton Port, coast vil., pa. of Templecrone (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 5 W. of Dunglow. It has a good quay, from which fisheries are carried on. There is a ferry to Rutland island.

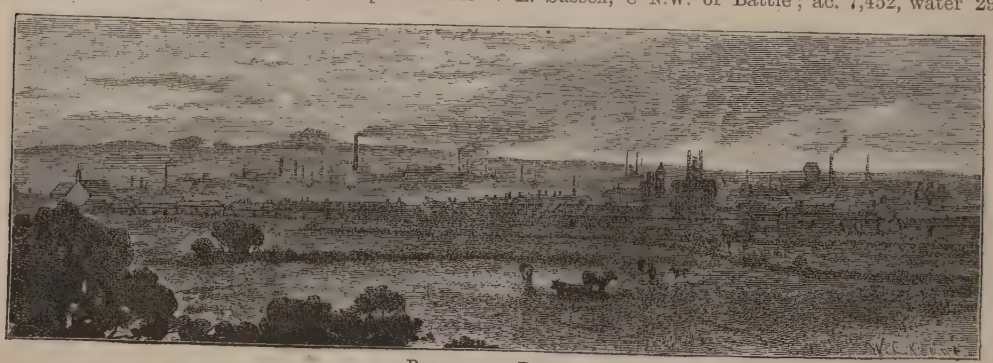
Burton Salmon, tp., pa. of Monk Frystone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Pontefract; ac. 956.

Burton-upon-Stather, pa. and vil. on the Trent, N. Lincs., 5 N. of Frodingham; ac. 3,860; soil clay and red sand, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Andrew is Trans. and Dec., and has piscina, sedilia, and an interesting figure of a cross-legged knight, by whom lies an ancient sword. A ferry crosses the river, and the steamboat to Hull and Gainsborough calls here daily, a pier having been built for the convenience of passengers. Shipbuilding and brick- and tile-making are the chief industries. *Normanby Hall,* in a well-wooded deer-park of 580 ac., is a seat.

Burton-upon-Trent, pa. (extending into Derbys.), tp., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Trent, E. Staffs., 11 S.W. of Derby; ac. of pa. 7,730, of mun. bor. 4,025. The church of SS. Mary and Modwen (18th cent.) is Palladian; the eight-sided Perp. font probably belonged to the ancient church; and there are some inscribed slabs of great age, besides other fragments of the old building. The eccl. pa. of B. Holy Trinity has a church in E. Dec. style, standing on the site of an older church. The eccl. pa. of B. Christ Church has a modern (1848) cruciform church in Lancet style. The eccl. pa. of B. St. Paul has a church in E. Dec. style. The Roman Catholic church of SS. Mary and Modwen, rebuilt 1879, is in Gothic style, with altar and reredos of Caen stone. There are Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. A Benedictine abbey of SS. Mary and Modwen (founded 1002) occupied the site of the present pa. church. Little of the abbey, except the entrance-gate and the porter's lodge, now exists, but in the abbey gardens a beautifully-carved Dec. doorway has been discovered; and in the abbey grounds there are several stone coffins, and an alabaster effigy in armour. The abbots had a 15th-cent. summer residence at Seyney or Sinai Park; it is half-timbered and on stone foundations, is surrounded by a moat, and forms three sides of a quadrangle. There are some oak-floored and wainscotted rooms in it. The charities produce about £3,346 a year. The Free Grammar School was founded and endowed by William Beane, Abbot of Burton (1525). The cemetery of 12 ac. has two chapels; and there are two recreation grounds.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Burton-in-Lonsdale	Ingleton	246	589
Burton Joyce, pa.	Burton Joyce	129	978
Burton Joyce, tp.	Burton Joyce	129	877
Burton Latimer	Isham and B. L.	69	1948
Burton Lazars	Melton Mowbray (1)	105	311
Burton Leonard	Ripley Valley (4)	207	374
Burton-on-the-W.	Barrow-on-Soar (2½)	109	309
Burton Overy	Glen (2½)	92	348
Burton Pedwardine	Helpringham (1½)	107	163
Burton Pidsea	Rye Hill (2)	206	342
Burton Salmon	Burton Salmon	184	268
Burton-upon-S.	Frodingham (5)	169	765
Burton-upon-T., pa.	Burton-on-Trent	127	43862
Burton-upon-T., bor.	Burton-on-Trent	127	46047

The market hall covers 1,090 yards and has six entrances, over the chief of which a panel represents King John granting a charter to an abbot to hold a market at B. St. Paul's Institute has a fine hall, and is well fitted up. B. has public baths, a mechanics' institute, an infirmary and dispensary, and Freemasons' lodges. There are rowing clubs and an annual regatta. The Trent in passing B. divides into two branches, navigable for barges up to the town. The bridge, opened 1864, is of stone —469 yards long and 30 ft. wide—upon 29 arches. B. is a great railway centre; the streets are crossed in all directions by lines leading to the different breweries and malteries, and the Grand Trunk Canal passes by the to. The ale is thought to owe its excellence to the presence in the water of sulphate of lime, which comes from the marls of the neighbourhood. The breweries employ over 7,000 people, and the largest of them covers more than 140 ac. Breweries imply cooperages, and here steam-machinery is largely employed for making the casks. It is the breweries, too, that provide em-



BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

ployment for great iron and boiler works, and the factories of refrigerators and brewers' engineering generally. There are also copper works, and plaster and cement mills. The to. has suffered much from fire and water. In the 13th cent. the greater part of B., then built of wood, was burnt down. In the 16th cent. it was nearly washed away by an inundation. During the Civil Wars the clothing trade, then the staple of the to., was much injured. There were great floods in 1771, 1792, 1795, 1852, and twice in 1875, during the last of which two persons were drowned. The country in the neighbourhood of B. is very picturesque.

Burton-upon-Ure, tp., pa. of Masham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Bedale; ac. 2,289, water 45. *Aldburgh Hall* and *Nutwith Cote* are seats.

Burton, West (1), pa. on the Trent, N. Notts, 3½ S.W. of Gainsborough; ac. 710; soil clayey, overlying marl. The old church of St. Helen is disused. The Trent separates the pa. from Lincolnshire, and in the old river-bed osiers are grown.

Burton, West (2), ti., pa. of Bury (q.v.), W. Sussex, 4½ N. of Arundel.

Burtonwood, eccl. pa. and tp. near the Sankey Canal, pa. of and 4 N.W. from Warrington (q.v.), S.W. Lancs.; ac. 4,193, including 19 water. The church of St. Michael is a red-brick structure.

Burwardsley, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Bunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4½ S.W. of Tarporley; ac. 1,058. The church of St. John, rebuilt in the 18th cent., and restored 1884–89, is in Italian style. The Board School is partially endowed.

Burwarton, pa. and vil., S. Salop, 9½ S.W. of Bridgnorth; ac. 1,239; soil partly loam and partly clay, overlying quartz, rock, and gravel. The church of St. Lawrence (1876) is in E. Dec. style. This vil., which was a Roman station, is for the most part scattered over the side of Brown Clee Hill; close to it is Abdon Bart (1,806 ft.), the highest summit of the Clee Hills; from this height a beautiful view may be obtained. *B. Hall,* at the foot of Brown Clee Hill, is the seat of Viscount Boyne.

Burwash, pa., vil., and head of petty sess. div., E. Sussex, 8 N.W. of Battle; ac. 7,452, water 29; soil white clay, overlying sand. The church of St. Bartholomew, restored 1890, is E. Eng. and later, and has several tablets and a cast-iron 14th-cent. slab with cross and inscription. There are Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels. The charities amount to about £50 a year, and the national school is endowed. *Dudwell House* and *Southover Hall* are seats.

Burwash Weald, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Burwash, Heathfield, and Mayfield (q.v.), E. Sussex, 13 S.E. of Tunbridge Wells. The church of St. Philip is in E. Eng. style. *Oakdown* is a seat.

Burwell (1), large pa. and vil., S.E. Cambs., 4 S.E. of Newmarket; ac. 7,232; soil mixed. The church of St. Mary, restored 1868, is Late Perp. The boys' school is endowed. There are remains of an ancient castle in the neighbourhood.

Burwell (2), pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 5 S.E. of Louth; ac. 2,190; soil loam, overlying chalk. The ivy-covered Norm. church of St. Michael has a 15th-cent. font and some old monuments. The remains of an old market cross stand in the centre of the vil. *B. Park,* in wooded park of 200 ac., is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burton-upon-T., tp.	Burton-on-Trent	127	8245
Burton-upon-Ure	Masham (1)	224	126
Burton, West (1)	Sturton (1¼)	145	52
Burtonwood	Earlestown Junc. (2)	187	1584
Burwardsley	Tattenhall (2)	177	383
Burwarton	Ludlow (10½)	162	230
Burwash	Etchingham (3)	46	2093
Burwash Weald	Etchingham (2½)	46	990
Burwell (1)	Burwell	66	1998
Burwell (2)	Authorpe (2)	135	164

Burwick, ha., pa. of South Ronaldshay (q.v.), Orkney, Sc., about 10 N. of Dunnet Head in Caithness, to which co. there is a ferry.

Bury (1), pa., tp.; mun., parl., and co. bor. (one member); and mkt. to. (S.) on the Irwell (here crossed by three bridges), near the junction of the Irwell and Roche, and on the B. and Bolton Canal, S.E. Lancs., 11 N.W. of Manchester; ac. of pa. 25,916 (water 265), of tp. 2,330, of mun. bor. 3,390. The pa. church of St. Mary, dating originally from the 10th cent., but often rebuilt, is in Gothic style. There are also the eccl. pas. of B. St. John, St. Paul, Holy Trinity, St. Peter, St. Thomas, and St. Mark; three Roman Catholic churches; and numerous denominational places of worship. The cemetery of 33 ac. has three mortuary chapels, and the Unitarians have a cemetery of 5 ac. B. was an important station in Roman times, and its castle was destroyed in the Civil War. The to., which was incorporated in 1876, is clean and well built; the water-supply is good, and the streams give plenty of water for manufacturing purposes. The chief public buildings are the town hall, assembly rooms, Athenæum, banks, baths, theatre, hospital; and there are public recreation grounds. The grammar school, founded 1625 and 1726, has an endowment of £800 a year and three scholarships of £30. The staple industry is the preparation of cotton; there are also bleaching and dyeing works, engine, boiler, loom, and machinery making, iron and brass founding, some woollen manufacturing, coal-mining, and stone-quarrying. The Flemings introduced woollen manufactures in the time of Edward III., and B. soon became famous for this industry. But the introduction of calico-printing by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Robert Peel gave the impetus to cotton working, to which B. owes its chief prosperity. Sir R. Peel (1788–1850) was born near, and has a statue in the town. It was here that John Kay invented and introduced the fly-shuttle, and Robert Kay invented the drop-box, which enabled a weaver to work in different patterns and colours; while Mr. Whitehead, a postmaster here, discovered a method of piecing thread without stopping the machine, as had been hitherto necessary.

Bury (2), large pa. on the Arun, N.W. Sussex, 4 N. of Arundel; ac. 3,495; soil hazel mould and chalk, overlying chalk. The E. Eng. church of St. John the Evangelist is of flint and stone with arcades of chalk. There is a working men's club and reading-room (free to parishioners), with covered skittle alley.

Bury (3), pa. and vil., N.E. Hunts, 11 N.E. of Huntingdon; ac. 1,645; soil black loam, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Cross, restored 1889, is Norm. and E. Eng.; the chancel is separated from the nave by a fine Norm. arch, and the buttressed tower has arches supported on rich corbels. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Bury (4), ha., pa. of Brompton Regis (q.v.), W. Somerset, 4 E. of Dulverton. Near is the Roman camp, B. Castle.

Bury (5), pl., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Stevenage (q.v.), N. Herts.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bury (1), pa.	Bury	196	102025
Bury (1), tp.	Bury	196	41038
Bury (1), mun. bor.	Bury	196	57212
Bury (1), parl. bor.	Bury	196	55491
Bury (2)	Amberley (1½)	55	531

Bury Blunsdon, ti., pa. of and 2 W. from Highworth (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Bury Hill. [Andover.]

Bury Lane, ha., pa. of Newchurch Kenyon (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 11 W. of Manchester.

Bury Mead, ha., pa. of Harmondsworth (q.v.), Middx., 5½ S.W. of Hounslow.

Bury St. Edmunds, mun. and parl. bor., mkt. to. (W.) on the river Lark, assize and U. to., and head of Co. Co. dis., W. Suff., 14 E. of Newmarket. The to. contains two pas.—B. St. Edmunds St. James (ac. 1,552) and B. St. Edmunds St. Mary (ac. 1,386). The church of St. James is Perp. The church of St. Mary is also Perp., and has a monument to Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VII., Queen of France, and afterwards Duchess of Suffolk. The Roman Catholic church of St. Edmund has a finely-decorated apse and a statue of St. Edmund. There are Friends' meeting-houses, and Congregational, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels; also a cemetery of 16 ac. with two mortuary chapels. B. St. Edmunds has large manufactories of agricultural implements, and a great trade in agricultural produce. The well-endowed grammar school, founded by Edward VI., is in the vine fields of the abbey. There are also three schools, called the Guildhall Feoffment Schools, founded for the children of people living in B. St. Edmunds or neighbourhood. A wing of the Guildhall is used for the West Suffolk Library, with over 20,000 volumes. There is

Abbey Gate, Bury St. Edmunds.

a Corn Exchange, with a portico on six columns, surmounted by a pediment carved with figures of Agriculture, Commerce, and Engineering, and a beautifully-decorated inside; an Athenæum, containing archæological institute, mechanics' institute, and museum; the Suffolk General Hospital, once an armoury; a hospital for infectious diseases, once the old county bridewell; Clopton's Asylum for decayed tradesmen of B. St. Edmunds; a theatre; and swimming baths. The police station is an old Norm. house. B. St. Edmunds is the depôt of the regulars and militia battalions of the Suffolk

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bury (3)	Ramsey (1½)	75	377
Bury St. Edmunds	Bury St. Edmunds	77	16630
B. St. E. St. James	Bury St. Edmunds	77	9968
B. St. E. St. Mary	Bury St. Edmunds	77	6662

Regiment (12th Foot), and there are barracks to the west of the to. There are botanic gardens of 12 ac., entered from the abbey gate. A college (founded by Edward VI.) for six priests was formerly used as a workhouse, and part of it is still used for pa. purposes. B. St. Edmunds is thought to have been the Roman *Villa Faustina*, and was an important town of the East Anglians. Its chief renown, however, came from its being the burial-place of St. Edmund, king and martyr. Canute founded (1020) the Benedictine mitred abbey of St. Edmund, and peopled it from Hulme Abbey. Not very much remains of the abbey, but there is enough to give some idea of its magnificence; the Dec. fortified gateway that was the grand entrance is still well preserved. A towered gateway which was the entrance of the abbey cemetery is now the entrance to the churchyard, and is considered a perfect specimen of Norm. architecture. Nothing remains of the abbey church but two arches of the west front, and into these dwelling-houses have been built. Among the many interesting buildings of the to. are some remains of old hospitals. The poet Lydgate was a monk of B. and Bishop Gardiner (1483–1555), Sir Nicholas Bacon (1510–79), and Bishop Blomfield (1786–1857) were natives of the town. *St. Edmund's Hill*, in park of 40 ac., with a fine view, is a seat.

Burythorpe, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 4 S. of Malton; ac. 1,250; soil sand, subsoil various. The church of All Saints is in E. Eng. style; there is an ancient Norm. font, and among the plate is a 14th-cent. chalice. *B. House* is a seat.

Busbridge, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of and ½ S. from Godalming (q.v.), W. Surrey. The church of St. John Baptist is in E. Eng. style. There is a working men's club and a reading-room. *B. Hall*, in a park of 200 ac., has some good pictures, among them being Turner's "London Bridge," and some examples of Landseer. The foundations of an old church were discovered near the hall.

Busby (1), to. on the White Cart, pas. of West Kilbride, Cathcart, and Mearns (q.v.), Lanarks. and Renfs., Sc., 7 S. of Glasgow. It is situated, amid pleasant scenery, in a rich mineral dis., and has cotton manufactures, established for more than a cent., and a printfield. There are Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a public school.

Busby (2), moor, pas. of Ardrossan and West Kilbride (q.v.), N.W. Ayrs., Sc., 3 N. of Ardrossan.

Busby, Great, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2½ S. from Stokesley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,404.

Busby, Little, tp., pa. of and 2½ S. from Stokesley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 705.

Buscadjack, ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Sithney (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Buscot, pa. and vil. on the Isis, N.W. Berks., 4½ N.W. of Faringdon; ac. 2,887; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp. *B. House*, in large park with two lakes (one of which is crossed by a three-arched bridge), is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Burythorpe	Malton (4)	209	227
Busbridge	Godalming	34	1122
Busby (1)	Busby	403	1943
Busby, Great	Stokesley (2)	236	99
Busby, Little	Stokesley (2)	236	32
Buscot	Lechlade (2)	86	423

Bush (1), ha., pa. of Warden (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5 W. of Hexham.

Bush (2), pl., pa. of East Peckham (q.v.), Mid Kent, 8 S.W. of Maidstone.

Bush (3), ha. adjoining Lauriston, pa. of St. Cyrus (q.v.), S.E. Kincs., Sc. *Lauriston Castle* stands amid extensive grounds.

Bush (4), estate, pa. of Glencorse (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., 2 N.E. of Pennycuik. The mansion, a modern building, has fine grounds.

Bush (5), ha., pa. of Dunshaughlin (q.v.), S.W. co. Meath, Ir., 3½ N.W. of Dunboyne.

Bush (6), pl. with railway station, Lower Dundalk bar., N.E. co. Louth, Ir., 10 E. of Dundalk.

Bush (7), stream, N. co. Antr., Ir. It flows 19 N.W., falls into the Atlantic at Port Ballintra, and is famous for its salmon.

Bushbury, pa., tp., and vil., W. Staffs., 1¼ N. of Wolverhampton; ac. of pa. 6,377, of tp. 2,957; soil gravelly, subsoil various. The church of St. Mary is partly Norm.; in the chancel are piscina and sedilia, an open-timbered roof, and a Dec. east window; on the south side of the chancel is some old glass with figures, and an old tombstone; the font is ancient, and an old silver paten is among the church plate.

Bushby, tp. and ha., pa. of Thurnby (q.v.), S. Leics., 4 S.E. of Leicester; ac. 760.

Bush End, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Hatfield (q.v.), W. Essex, 4 S.E. of Bishop Stortford. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in Gothic style.

Bushey (in Domesday "Bissei"), pa. and vil., S.W. Herts, 1½ S.E. of Watford; ac. 3,218; soil chalk, clay, and gravel, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. James, rebuilt 1871, is in Dec. style; there are several monuments in the church, and in the churchyard are buried Thomas Hearne, F.S.A., artist and antiquary (1817), and Henry Edridge, A.R.A. (1821), as well as Colonel Silas Titus, author of the pamphlet "Killing noe Murder," who was born at B. in 1612. There are Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregationalist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Among the charities are ten almshouses, and a British school is in part privately supported. *B. Hall*, formerly a mansion, is now a hydropathic establishment.

Bushey Heath, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of and 1½ S. from Bushey (q.v.), S.W. Herts. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style. The Colne Valley Water Works have their reservoir on B. Heath at a height of 518 ft., whence the water gravitates to any height between London and Watford. B. Heath commands a fine view of the Thames Valley, and from it may be seen Westminster Abbey, Hampton Court, and Windsor Castle.

Bushey Park, a royal park on the Thames, pa. of Teddington, S. Middx., 14 S.W. of London; over 1,000 ac. in extent. William IV., before his accession to the crown, lived here for many years, and it remained a favourite spot both with him and with

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bushbury, pa.	Bushbury	126	3620
Bushbury, tp.	Bushbury	126	2252
Bushby	Thurnby (½)	142	47
Bush End	Bishop Stortford (4)	31	289
Bushey	Bushey	16	5652
Bushey Heath	Bushey (1½)	16	1608

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English Miles

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Queen Adelaide. The great feature of the park is its triple avenue of limes and chestnuts, which has a breadth of over 560 ft., and covers nearly 70 ac. In the park is Diana Water, with a fountain and a statue of the goddess 7 ft. high. William IV. had a part of the *Victory's* mast set up in his grounds, and it is said that robins once built in one of the shot-holes. The park has not many trees besides the avenues, but there are oaks and bushes that formed part of the old forest of Middlesex, and it is possible that from the latter the park takes its name, and that it is what was once known as the Hare Warren, to distinguish it from Hampton Park. The park is well stocked with deer.

Bush Hill, vil., pa. of and 1½ s. from Enfield (q.v.), N. Middx.

Bushley, pa. and vil. on the Severn (which separates it from Glouc.), W. Worcs., 2 N.W. of Tewkesbury; ac. 1,740; soil clay and stiff loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter, rebuilt 1843, is principally in Perp. style; the chancel, in Dec. style, designed by Scott, was added in 1857; a brass dated 1500 is engraved with figures of a man and his wife and eleven children; and there are numerous memorials to the Dowdeswell family, including a monument to the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1765, with an epitaph by Burke. *Pull Court* is the seat of the Dowdeswell family.

Bushmills, mkt. to. (T.) on the Bush, pas. of Dunluce and Billy (q.v.), N. co. Antr., Ir., 5 E. of Portrush. A trade in whisky, flour, cloth, flax, muslin prints, embroidery, and farm implements is carried on. Five annual fairs are held. B. is much frequented by visitors to the Giant's Causeway (q.v.). *B. House, Blackrock House,* and *Dundarane House* are seats in fine grounds.

Bushwood, tp., pa. of Old Stratford (q.v.), S. Warws., near Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 482.

Bushyhill, vil., pa. of Cambuslang (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Glasgow. It forms part of the to. of Cambuslang, and is mostly inhabited by weavers, labourers, and small tradesmen. *Westburn House* is a seat.

Buslingthorpe (1), pa., Mid Lincs., 3 S.W. of Market Rasen; ac. 1,096; soil stiff clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael (which replaced an E. Eng. church) is of brick; two interesting monuments were discovered during the rebuilding, one the mail-clad figure of a cross-legged knight, and the other a brass with half-effigy of a knight and a Norm.-French inscription. There are the remains of the moat which surrounded the old manor-house.

Buslingthorpe (2), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Leeds St. Peter (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Michael, built 1852–54, is in Dec. style.

Bussage, eccl. pa., formed from Bisley (q.v.), E. Glouc., 3 E. of Stroud. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (1848) is in Gothic style. There is a House of Mercy, founded 1851.

Bussex, ha., pa. of Weston Zoyland (q.v.), W. Somerset, 3 S.E. of Bridgwater. At the broad ditch known as Bussix Rhine, Monmouth's forces made their last stand at the battle of Sedgemoor.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bushley	Tewkesbury (3)	171	306
Bushmills	Portrush (5½)	172	1072
Bushwood	Solihull (3)	122	34
Buslingthorpe (1)	Market Rasen (3)	145	82
Buslingthorpe (2)	Leeds (2)	185	8533

Busta, estate, pa. of Delting (q.v.), Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., within half a mile of the head of Bustavoe.

Bustabeck Bound, tp., pa. of Castle Sowerby (q.v.), E. Cumb., 9 N.E. of Penrith.

Bustard Green, ha., pa. of Lindsell (q.v.), W. Essex, 3 S.E. of Thaxted.

Bustavoe, bay, pa. of Delting, Mainland island, Shetland, Sc., within 3 cable lengths of Sulemvoe. It is 2½ miles long by ½ mile wide, with clear shores except close in, and has depths of from 7 to 20 fathoms. There is a small pier and landing-place.

Buston, High, tp., pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb., 4½ S.E. of Alnwick; ac. 721.

Buston, Low, tp., pa. of Warkworth (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5½ S.E. of Alnwick; ac. 899.

Butcombe, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 8 N.E. of Axbridge; ac. 983; soil clayey and stone-brash, overlying clay. The small church of St. Michael is Perp.; a chapel adjoins the tower, and there is some ancient stained glass. The manor house is believed to occupy the site of a house once in the possession of the Cistercian abbey of Thame in Oxfordshire. *Court House* is a seat.

Bute, island in the Firth of Clyde, Buteshire, Sc., ¾ S. of the south coast of Argyllshire, from which it is separated by the Kyles of Bute; ac. 31,836½ (including Inchmarnock). The soil is light and sandy, but fertile, overlying sandstone, whinstone, slate, micaceous schists, trap, quartz, limestone, and granite, the latter being rare. Copper and coal have been found. It contains three pas. and a *q.s.* pa., Rothesay, and several vils. The coastline is rocky, presenting numerous bays, among which are those of Rothesay, celebrated in song, St. Ninians, Kilchattan, Kames, Ettrick, and Scalpsie. The interior is undulating, attaining its greatest altitude in Kames Hill (875 ft.). The scenery is of the most delightful character, and vantage points for viewing it occur in all directions. B. is well watered by several small burns and lochs, the most important of the latter being those of Ascog, Fad, and Quien. The climate being mild and genial, and less humid than most of the Firth of Clyde area, the island has become a resort of invalids and pleasure seekers. So favourable are the meteorological conditions that flowers come to perfection which cannot grow in the open air in any other part of the country, and it is not uncommon to have ripe strawberries and full-blown roses at Christmas. The geological and surface appearances indicate that B. at one time consisted of several small islets, which, under the influence of elevation, became united. A branch of the family of Stewart takes the titles of earl and marquis from the island. Interesting stone circles are seen at Kingarth and St. Colmoe, the former being especially remarkable on account of one of the three remaining monoliths (there were originally five) being cruciform. Other smaller groups occur here and there. A vitrified fort may be seen at Dungoil, and there are numerous remains of old castles and chapels. B. was the first of the islands in the

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Bussage	Brimscomb (2)	99	320
Buston, High	Warkworth (2)	303	81
Buston, Low	Warkworth (2)	303	96
Butcombe	Sandford & B. (5)	135	208
Bute	Glasgow (25)	400	11735

Firth of Clyde to be colonised by the Scots after they came over from Ireland. There are many fine mansions, the chief being *Ascog House* and *Rothesay Castle*, the latter a seat of the Marquis of Bute.

Bute, Kyles of. [KYLES OF BUTE.]

Buteland (1). [BROOMHOPE AND BUTELAND.]

Buteland (2), estate, pa. of Currie (q.v.), W. Edins., Sc., 3½ S. of Ratho. It belongs to the Earl of Rosebery, and has a number of handsome residences, once belonging to several small estates.

Bute, North, pa., Bute island, Buteshire, Sc., 9 W. of Wemyss Bay; ac. 14,764 (including Inchmarnock). The soil is light, but fertile. Here are the pa. church (erected 1836 by the then Marquis of Bute), a Free church, and schools.

Buteshire, insular co. in the Firth of Clyde, S.W. Sc., including the islands of Bute, Great and Little Cumbrae, Arran, the Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmarnock; ac. 139,440. The soil is as a rule light, but productive. About two-thirds are under cultivation, the farms being well tilled, strongly fenced, and with substantial buildings. Roads are numerous, and kept in an excellent state of repair. Agriculture and fisheries are carried on. There is a general shipping trade from Rothesay, and summer visitors to most of the islands bring a certain amount of prosperity to the co. It contains six whole pas. and part of another, Rothesay and Millport being the chief towns. Up to 1834 B. and Caithness-shire united to return one member to Parliament alternately, but since the passing of the first Reform Bill each elects its own representative. For many years Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Ulbster, "the patriot of Scotland," was the parliamentary representative; and when he raised his regiment of fencible militia, during the Peninsular War, it received the title of the Rothesay and Caithness Highlanders. Previous to his time B. had only one elector, who used to return himself as member of Parliament. [BUTE.]

Butlaw, vil. on the Firth of Forth, adjoining South Queensferry, pa. of Dalmeny (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc.

Butleigh, pa. and vil. on the Brue, Mid Somerset, 4 S.E. of Glastonbury; ac. 4,467; soil clayey, overlying limestone. The church of St. Leonard, enlarged 1859, is Dec.; there is an almonry at the east end of the nave and a Late Perp. carved font; the chancel retains its ancient windows—that at the west end, containing some old stained glass, is Late Perp.—and the other windows of the nave date from the 14th cent.; the modern benches are imitations of older ones, some of which remain. *Corvyle House* and *Wootton House* are seats.

Butleigh Wootton, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Butleigh (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Butlersbridge, vil. on the Annalee, pa. of Castleterra (q.v.), N. co. Cav., Ir., 4 N.W. of Cavan. A monthly fair is held here.

Butler's Castle, ruined stronghold adjoining Boher (q.v.), N. co. Lim., Ir.

Butler's Cross, ha., pa. of Ellesborough (q.v.), Mid Bucks, 2½ S.W. of Wendover.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bute, North	Glasgow (40)	400	1385
Buteshire	.....	.....	18404
Butleigh	Glastonbury (4)	131	772
Butlersbridge	Cavan (4)	80	94

Butlers Marston, pa. and small vil., S. Warws., 7½ S.W. of Fenny Compton; ac. 1,620; soil and subsoil clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is principally Norm., and contains a carved pulpit of oak, bearing the date 1632. In the vil. are two mounds which are believed to be barrows. *B. M. Manor House* is a seat.

Butlerstown, vil. on the coast, pa. of Ballydeloher (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 12 S. of Bandon. Fisheries are carried on.

Butley (1), pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 3 W. of Orford; ac. 1,978; soil sandy, overlying sand. The church of St. John, restored 1868, is E. Eng.; the roof of the nave is thatched, the church has a well-preserved Norm. doorway, and the chancel is separated from the nave by a good oak screen. B. Abbey, whose site covered 20 acres of ground, is now part of a farm; the walls are of very fine flint-work, the lower rooms have groined roofs, and the mantelpiece of one room is a large piscina which came from the abbey church. The walls of the farm barn are part of the abbey building, and there is a good well-preserved window in the yard. A stone coffin has been found in the grounds.

Butley (2), tp. and vil., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 3 N. of Macclesfield; ac. 1,811. Thomas Newton (d. 1607), the historian of the Saracens and Latin poet, was a native of this place. *Bonis Hall* and *B. Hall* are seats.

Butsash, ha., pa. of Fawley (q.v.), S. Hants, 5½ W. of Fareham.

Butser Hill (917 ft.), E. Hants, 2½ S.W. of Petersfield.

Butsfield, tp., pa. of Lanchester (q.v.), S. Dur., 5½ N.E. of Wolsingham.

Butspur, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Launcells (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Butterbiggans, ha. in the south outskirts of Glasgow, on the borders of Lanarks. and Renfs., Sc.

Butter Bump, ha., pa. of Willoughby (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 3¼ S. of Alford.

Butterburn (1), pa. of Dundee (q.v.), of which it forms a suburb, S. Forfs., Sc.

Butterburn (2), vil., pa. of and adjoining Hamilton (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

Butterby, ha. on the Wear, pa. of Durham St. Oswald (q.v.), N. Dur., 3 S.E. of Durham. There are mineral springs, which were mentioned by Camden in 1607. Near the manor house several stone coffins have been found.

Buttercrambe, tp. and vil. on the Derwent, pa. of Bossall (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 N.E. of York. In the vil. is a small chapel-of-ease. *Aldby Park* and *B. Hall* are seats.

Buttergask, vil., pa. of Ardoch (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc, adjoining Greenlaw.

Butterhouse Green, ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Stockport (q.v.), E. Chesh.

Butter Knowle, vil., pa. of Hamsterley (q.v.), S. Dur., 7 N. of Barnard Castle. Here is a colliery.

Butterlaw, tp., pa. of Newburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 5 N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Butlers Marston	Bulkington (2)	93	230
Butley (1)	Melton (6)	80	337
Butley (2)	Prestbury (1)	168	523
Buttercrambe	Stamford B'dge (1½)	197	169

Butterleigh, pa. and vil. on the Exe, N. Dev., $2\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. of Tiverton; ac. 479; soil clayey. The church of St. Matthew, restored 1861, is Perp.; the font is Norm., but the carved oak rood-screen is modern; there is a piscina and an early 17th-cent. almsbox.

Butterley (1), ha., pa. of Edwin Ralph (q.v.), N.E. Herefords., 3 N.E. of Bromyard.

Butterley (2), ha., pa. of Ripley (q.v.), Derbys., 10 S.E. of Derby. There are extensive coal mines, blast furnaces, iron works, foundries, and boiler yards.

Buttermere (1), pa. and vil., S. Wilts., $4\frac{3}{4}$ s. of Hungerford; ac. 1,502; soil strong clay and flint, overlying chalk. The church of St. James is in E. Eng. style.

Buttermere (2), eccl. pa., tp., vil., pa. of Brigham (q.v.), W. Cumb., 14 S.W. of Keswick; ac. 6,154, water 867. The surface is low and surrounded by

Buttermere.

mountains, the landscape being magnificent. The church (dedication unknown) is a modern building, and replaced one said to have been the smallest in England. The lake of the same name is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, 247 ft. above sea-level, and has a depth of 15 fathoms.

Buttermere Hause, mountain pass (1,100 ft.) overlooking B. lake, W. Cumb. It leads between B. vil. and Keswick, and is exceedingly rugged.

Butters Church, or **Glenapp,** *q.s.* pa. and ha., pa. of and $6\frac{1}{2}$ s. from Ballantrae, S.W. Ayrs., Sc. The pa. church was originally a chapel-of-ease.

Buttershaw, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Paul was built 1838.

Butterstone, vil. and loch, pa. of Caputh (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 4 N.E. of Dunkeld. A school stands in the vil., near which is the loch, containing pike, perch, and some trout. It communicates by a small stream with the Loch of Lowes.

Butterthwaite, ha., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., $5\frac{1}{2}$ N. of Sheffield.

Butterton (1), eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Mayfield (q.v.), N. Staffs., 6 E. of Leek; ac. 1,499. The church of St. Bartholomew, rebuilt 1872, is in Gothic style. Spear-heads and other relics have been found in some barrows (locally called "lows") in the east of the vil. There is a free school, built and endowed (1840) for 60 children.

Butterton (2), ha. (pa. of Trentham) and eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Stoke-upon-Trent, Swinnerton, and Trentham (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3 S. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The church of St. Thomas, built 1845, is in Trans. style. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Butterton Hill (1,203 ft.), S. Dev., 2 N.E. of Ivybridge.

Butterwick (1), pa. and vil. near the coast, S. Lincs., 4 E. of Boston; ac. 1,018, water 3,050; soil rich, overlying stiff clay. The church of St. Andrew is of brick, and has a rood-loft stairs and a sanctus bell; in the churchyard is a very old sycamore. There is a Home for Female Penitents, an endowed school with some scholarships, and an exhibition to Boston Grammar school.

Butterwick (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Foxholes (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 10 N. of Driffield; ac. 1,779. The church of St. Nicholas has a piscina and an aumbry in the chancel, as well as the effigy in stone of a knight, a stone coffin, and a Norm. font.

Butterwick (3), tp. and vil. on the Rye, pa. of Barton-le-Street (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., $4\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of New Malton; ac. 661. A chapel-of-ease was built 1858.

Butterwick (4), tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Sedgefield (q.v.), S. Dur.; ac. 1,543.

Butterwick (5), ha., pa. of Bampton (q.v.), N. Westmd., $7\frac{1}{2}$ S. of Penrith.

Butterwick, East, tp. on the Trent, pas. of Bottesford and Messingham (q.v.), N. Lincs., 5 N.E. of Epworth; ac. 680. A ferry crosses the river; the Hull and Gainsborough steamers call occasionally.

Butterwick, West, eccl. pa. (forming with **Kelfield** a tp.) on the Trent, pa. of Owston (q.v.), N. Lincs., $5\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Epworth. The church of St. Mary is of brick. A ferry joins W. B. to East Butterwick, and the Hull and Gainsborough steamers call daily.

Butterworth, large tp., pa. of and partly in the bor. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 7,766.

Buttevant, pa. and mkt. to. (T. & F.) on the Awbeg, Orrery and Kilmore bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., $3\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Doneraile; ac. 11,582. The soil is of fair quality. The pa. church, standing on the site of an older edifice, is in the Perp. style. The Roman Catholic chapel is also in the Perp. style. Other public buildings are the court-house, market-house, barracks, schools, and a fever hospital. There are flour-mills. The market was instituted by charter in the reign of Henry III. A convent was

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Butterleigh	Tiverton (2)	179	115
Buttermere (1)	Hungerford ($5\frac{1}{2}$)	61	138
Buttermere (2)	Keswick (8)	299	97
Butters Church	Pinwherry (10)	418	144
Buttershaw	Low Moor (2)	190	4149
Butterton (1)	Leek (4)	157	246
Butterton (2)	N'castle-u.-Lyne (2)	147	417
Butterwick (1)	Boston ($4\frac{3}{4}$)	107	473
Butterwick (2)	Sherburn ($2\frac{1}{2}$)	182	92
Butterwick (3)	Barton-le-Street($1\frac{1}{2}$)	215	69
Butterwick (4)	Sedgefield ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	245	51
Butterwick, East	Keadby ($4\frac{1}{2}$)	175	274
Butterwick, West	Keadby (4)	175	663
Butterworth	Rochdale (3)	195	9438
Buttevant, pa.	Buttevant	138	2789
Buttevant, to.	Buttevant	138	1580

established here at an early period, and a priory founded in the 13th cent. The ruins of the latter are very fine, and contain monuments of the De Barry and Fitzgerald families. In the crypt the bones of those who fell in the battle of Knocknanois (1647) were collected and piled up in heaps. The Earls of Barrymore took the title of Viscount from this place. Lombard's Castle is in ruins, and *B. Castle* formerly constituted part of the defences of the to.

Buttington, pa. on the Severn, E. Montgoms., 2½ N.E. of Welshpool; ac. 5,099. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

Butt of Lewis, promontory forming the north extremity of Lewis island, pa. of Barvas (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 22 N. of Stornoway. This headland rises to 142 ft.; and the lighthouse, 120 ft. high, shows a light visible 19 miles.

Buttolphs, pa. on the Adur, W. Sussex, 1½ S.E. of Steyning; ac. 910; soil chalk and loam, overlying chalk and in some places gravel. The church of St. Botolph is E. Eng.; all the windows, except the east window, are lancet; and the ruins of a north aisle, the arcades of which are blocked, exist; and the chancel has a piscina.

Button Hill, ha., pa. of and 4½ S.W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Button Oak, pl., pa. of Kinlet (q.v.), S. Salop, 8 E. of Cleobury Mortimer. Besoms are made in the village.

Buttons Green, ha., pa. of Cockfield (q.v.), W. Suff., 8 N.E. of Bury St. Edmunds.

Buttsbury, pa., W. Essex, 6½ S.W. of Chelmsford; ac. 2,113; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and formerly belonged to the convent of St. Leonard at Stratford-le-Bow.

Butts Green, pl., pa. of Sandon (q.v.), W. Essex, 5 S.E. of Chelmsford.

Buxburn, vil., pa. of Newhills (q.v.), Donside, E. Abers., Sc., 4 N.W. of Aberdeen. Here is an Episcopal church in the Trans. style, and a school. There are meal and paper mills.

Buxey Sand, sandbank at the mouth of the Crouch, E. Essex.

Buxhall, pa. and vil. on the Ged and Orwell, N.W. Suff., 3 S.W. of Stowmarket; ac. 2,120; soil and subsoil chiefly clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1875, is Norm.; the stone font is very old, and there are two old oak benches carved with the arms of the Coppinger and Herries families. The lord of the manor possesses a curious grant (1512) of Henry VIII., giving licence to one of the Coppingers to wear his bonnet in the king's presence and elsewhere without let or hindrance.

Buxlow, ha., pa. of Knodishall (q.v.), E. Suff., 2½ S.E. of Saxmundham.

Buxted, pa. and vil., E. Sussex, 1½ N.E. of Uckfield; ac. 8,961, water 30; soil loam and clay, overlying sand and sandstone. The church of St. Margaret is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains piscina and sedilia; a slab in the chancel has the matrices of a brass to the founder of the church (1330); and there is another brass (1408); over the porch is a rebus of a woman churning, thought to commemorate the Allchorn family; the pulpit is of old carved oak, and there is an old oak chest. There are almshouses and charities, and the national school is endowed with £96 a year. Here Ralf Hogge in 1543 cast the first iron cannon made in England; and Huggett's (possibly the same man) furnace was between B. and Mayfield. A hammer-pond (now drained) was at Howbourne in B., and the old hammer-post and oak-trunk 9½ ft. high still remain. *B. Park*, of 300 ac., well stocked with deer, is a seat. On this estate is Hog House, a relic of the iron-founder. Over the porch is the figure of a hog, with date 1581, and the roof of the porch is of iron. *Heron's Ghyle* and *Old Lands* are also seats.

Buxton (1), eccl. pa., tp., watering-place (on the Wye), and mkt. to. (s.), pa. of Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys., 24 S.E. of Manchester; ac. 1,823. The church of St. John the Baptist, built 1811, is in Classic style. Trinity Episcopal Church, erected 1873, is in E. Eng. style. The Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. B. is divided into two parts, the old town standing 70 ft. higher than the new town, and 1,025 ft. above the sea-level. The town hall, public free library, and public offices, erected 1888–89, form a handsome building in Classic style. The old town possesses a spacious market-place, in the centre of which are the remains of an ancient stone cross. The Crescent, erected 1781, is a magnificent pile of buildings; it has three stories—the lower one, an arcade, forming a curved promenade. At the western end is the Old Hall (now an hotel), in which Mary Queen of Scots resided when in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Palace Hotel, in Italian style, was built 1868. The natural tepid baths of B. are its chief attraction; they are highly charged with nitrogen gas, contain calcareous matter, and are used for medicinal and bathing purposes. The public or natural baths at the west end of the Crescent comprise swimming, douche, private, plunge, massage, and other baths, fitted up in the most luxurious manner. The hot or private baths are situated at the eastern end of the Crescent. The Devonshire Hospital and Buxton Bath Charity, established 1858, is situated near the town, and is one of the most important charitable institutions in the kingdom. In front of the hospital are extensive pleasure grounds with walks and shrubberies. There are 12 ac. laid out as ornamental gardens, with a handsome pavilion, central hall, conservatories, and concert hall. B. College, founded 1675, and endowed with about £87, is situated on an eminence near the town. B. contains several hydropathic establishments, and possesses also a chalybeate spring, most valuable for medicinal purposes. The season lasts from May to October, and there are a great number of visitors, for whom daily excursions are organised. B. abounds in hotels, boarding-houses, excellent shops, museums, libraries, and news-rooms, and has a trade in the manufacture and sale of marble and spar ornaments. The Duke's Drive, by Wye Dale, includes a circuit of four

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Buttington	Buttington	179	674
Buttolphs	Bramber (1)	54	70
Buttsbury	Ingatestone (1)	24	507
Buxburn	Buxburn (4½)	532	509
Buxhall	Stowmarket (3½)	81	424
Buxted	Saxmundham (3)	91	2039
Buxton (1), eccl. pa.	Buxton	165	4473
Buxton (1), tp.	Buxton	165	4658
Buxton (1), to.	Buxton	165	7540

miles through a succession of beautiful landscapes. The footpath to Miller's Dale by the banks of the Wye presents beautiful views of river scenery. "Poole's Hole," a large natural cavern about a mile from the to., was visited by Mary Queen of Scots. It contains numerous specimens of the stalagmite, stalactite, and crystalline formations. Close by is Diamond Hill, where the celebrated "B. Diamonds" are found. Coomb's Moss (3 N.) has remains of ancient military works. In the neighbourhood are the Marble Stone, 280 ft. long and 80 ft. broad, and Chee Tor, one of the most remarkable rocks in Derbyshire.

Buxton (2), pa. and vil. on the Bure, N. Norf., 9½ N. of Norwich; ac. 1,274; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Andrew, partly rebuilt 1881–82, is E. Eng. The school is partly endowed, and there are several charities. *Dudwick House*, with well-wooded grounds, is a seat.

THE CRESCENT, BUXTON.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

Buy, sea-loch, pa. of Torosay, Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 3 E.N.E. of Carsaig. It penetrates three miles into the land.

Bwa Maen (= "the stone bow"), a fine gable of limestone near Ystradfellte, on the southern border of Brecons. It is 90 ft. high and 70 ft. broad, juts out of a steep wooded bank of the Coal Measures, and in form is like the segment of a circle.

Bwlch (= "a pass"), on the Brecknock road in the Vale of Usk, E. Brecons., 3 N.W. of Crickhowell. It commands a fine view.

Bwlch Agricola, a pass near Llanarmon, Mid Denbighs., 3 E. of Ruthin. It is supposed to have been through this pass that Agricola travelled on his way to Anglesey.

Bwlchau. [BYLCHAU.]

Bwlch Coedeg, ha., pa. of Mallwyd (q.v.), E. Merions., 1 N.E. of Dinas Mowddwy.

Bwlch Gwyn, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Wrexham (Denbighs.) and Hope (Flints.). Christ Church is a modern building (1880).

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Buxton (2)	Buxton Lammas	128	546
Bwlch Gwyn	Wrexham	196	1083

Bwlch Oerddrws, a mountain pass with a fine view, on the road from Dinas Mowddwy to Dolgelly, Mid Brecons.

Bwlch'r Allwys, a pass on the left bank of the Usk, Mid Brecons, 8 S.E. of Brecknock.

Bwlch Trewyn, tp. and ha. on the Monnow, pa. of Cwmyoy (q.v.), N. Mons., 5½ N. of Abergavenny; ac. 636.

Bwlch Tyddiard, a pass on the road from Harlech to Llanbedr, W. Merions., near Rhinog Fawr. The scenery is grand, and this pass is noted for its pavement of untrimmed slabs of slate or of flag-stone, laid upon the turf in regular order, with a kind of low parapet on one or both sides. The work is generally said to be Roman.

Bwlchycibau, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Llanfechan, Llanfyllin, Llansaintffraid, and Meifod (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 2 E.N.E. from Llanfyllin. Christ Church is a modern building.

Bwlch-y-Ddenfaen, a mountain pass between Caerhûn and Aber, N. Carnarvs. Here are several British relics and portions of a Roman way.

Bwlch-y-Fedwen, a mountain pass on the road to and 4½ E. from Dinas Mowddwy, on the north-west border of Montgoms.

Bwlch-y-Frydd, ha., pa. of Aberhafesp (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 3 N.W. of Newtown.

Bwlch-y-Groes (= "Pass of the Cross"), a fine mountain pass on the borders of Merions. and Montgoms., 8 S. of Bala. Formerly there was a crucifix here, that the traveller might return thanks for having surmounted the difficulties of the journey.

Bwlch-y-Gyfning, ha., pa. of Llanfihangel (q.v.), S. Merions., 6½ N.E. of Towyn.

Bwlch-y-Rhiwgur, a pass on the road between Dolgelly and Llanbedr, W. Merions., near Corsygedol.

Bwlch-y-Sarnau, ha., pa. of Abbeycwmhir (q.v.), on the north-west border of Radnors., 6½ N.E. of Rhayader.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Bwlch Trewyn	Llanfihangel (3)	162	108
Bwlchycibau	Llanfyllin (4)	195	394

Bwrdd Arthur (="Arthur's Round Table"), a camp with fine view, Anglesey, 4 N. of Beaumaris. This camp, the largest in Anglesey, is mentioned by Leland; it is nearly surrounded by a deep fosse between two walls of stones, with the inside area containing traces of dwellings.

Byall Fen, extra-parochial tract, Mid Cambs., 7 N.W. of Ely.

Byards Leap. [BAYARDS LEAP.]

Bybrook, ha., pa. of and ½ N. from Ashford (q.v.), E. Kent.

Bychton, tp., pa. of Whitford (q.v.), N.E. Flints., 2 N.W. of Holywell.

Bycknacre, ha., pas. of Danbury and Woodham Ferrers (q.v.), W. Essex. It has fine ruins of a priory of Black Canons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and founded in the reign of Henry II.

BYLAND ABBEY.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

Byers Green, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pas. of Auckland St. Andrew and Whitworth (q.v.), S. Dur., 5½ N. of Bishop Auckland; ac. 1,082, water 19. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style. The residence of Thomas Wright, a mathematician of the 18th cent., built by him, is in the vil. Traces of paved roads of ancient date have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The tp. contains mines, and is bounded by the Wear, now crossed by the Queen Victoria Bridge, built 1887.

Byfield, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 7½ S.W. of Daventry; ac. 2,760; soil various. The Dec. church (1350–1400) of the Holy Cross, restored 1870, has the west front ornamented with three niches having projecting canopies beautifully wrought; the carved oak seats have been restored, and open oak sittings of the same character added; the chancel contains sedilia and piscina; a leper's window in the chancel was discovered during the restoration.

Byfleet, pa. and vil. on the Wey, N.W. Surrey, 8 N.E. of Guildford; ac. 2,075; soil and subsoil sand. The church of St. Mary is Dec., and has a brass to a former rector, and some monumental tablets. There is a large brewery here, and a distillery of rose-water and essential oils.

Byford, pa., Mid Herefords., 7½ N.W. of Hereford; ac. 903; soil loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. John Baptist, restored 1883, is in Dec. style. B. is on the Wye; and Offa's Dyke passes through the pa.

Bygrave, pa. and vil., N. Herts, 2¼ N.E. of Baldock; ac. 1,789; soil light loam, overlying chalk and clay. The church (dedication unknown) dates from the 14th cent., and has a piscina and a 15th-cent. font. The manor house has near it the remains of moats constructed in the 14th cent.

Byker, tp. and three eccl. pas., bor. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 879, tidal water 56. The church of B. St. Michael is in E. Eng. and Dec. styles; that of B. St. Anthony is a plain brick structure; and the church of B. St. Silas is in E. Gothic style. A Roman altar nearly 2 ft. high, with a defaced inscription, has been found here. Chemicals and lead are largely manufactured; and there are potteries, glass works, and collieries.

Byland, Old, pa. and vil. on the Rye, N.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Helmsley; ac. 2,737; soil brash, overlying limestone. The church (dedication unknown) was built in the 12th cent.

Byland-with-Wass, tp., pa. of Coxwold (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8⅓ S.E. of Thirsk; ac. 1,712. There was a Cistercian abbey at Byland, founded 1177, of which the only parts remaining are the choir, part of the west front, and some other fragments of the Trans. and E. Eng. church, the other buildings being now mere heaps of masonry overgrown with rank vegetation. In the west front there is a trefoil-headed doorway, and the gable contains the lower part of a circular window which had a diameter of 26 ft.; some pieces of old stained glass have been found; a broken slab shows the matrix of a canopied brass of an abbot carrying a crozier; and there is a coffin-slab of another abbot. In 1322 the troops of King Edward II. were defeated here by Robert Bruce; and the king, who was dining with the abbot, had to flee, leaving his own treasure and that of the abbey to be plundered by the victors.

Bylaugh (pron. "Be'-laugh"), pa. on the Wensum, N. Norf., 4½ S. of Foulsham; ac. 1,546; soil clay and loam, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Mary the Virgin, enlarged 1810, is a small Perp. building. *B. Park* is a modern seat.

Bylchau, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Hênllan and Llansannan (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 5 N.W. of Denbigh. The church of St. Thomas is a plain structure.

Byley-cum-Leese, eccl. pa., formed from the civ.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Byers Green, eccl. pa.	Byers Green (¾)	247	3505
Byers Green, tp.	Byers Green (¾)	247	2346
Byfield	Byfield	79	737
Byfleet	Byfleet (1)	22	1384
Byford	Credenhill (3)	150	185
Bygrave	Baldock (2½)	37	99
Byker, tp.	N'castle-on-T'ne(1½)	271	32332
Byker St. Michael	N'castle-on-T'ne(1½)	271	18681
Byker St. Anthony	N'castle-on-T'ne(1½)	271	6460
Byker St. Silas	N'castle-on-T'ne(1½)	271	14450
Byland, Old	Helmsley (4½)	220	149
Byland-with-Wass	Coxwold (1½)	208	162
Bylaugh	Dereham (4)	122	115
Bylchau	Rhyl	209	467
Byley-cum-Leese	Middlewich (3)	166	480

pas. of Middlewich, Davenham, and Sandbach, Mid Chesh. The church of St. John the Evangelist is a red-brick building in Norm. style.

Byley-with-Yatehouse, tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Middlewich, Mid Chesh.; ac. 1,063.

Bynea, ha. with railway station, pa. of and 3 N.E. from Llanelly (q.v.), S.E. Carmarths.

Byng, ha., pa. of Pettistree (q.v.), E. Suff., 1 S. of Wickham Market.

Bynham Point, in S.E. I. of W., S. Hants, near Dunnose.

Bynweston, ha., pa. of Worthen (q.v.), S. Salop, 6 N.E. of Montgomery town.

Byram-cum-Sutton, tp. on the Aire, pa. of Brotherton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1½ N.W. of Ferrybridge; ac. 823. *B. Hall* is a seat.

Byreburn, pl. on the borders of the pas. of Langholm and Canonbie (q.v.), E. Dumfs., Sc. Coal, pitch-coal, slate, and sandstone are worked.

Byrecleuch, hill range on the Dye, N. Berws., Sc., 4¼ W. of Longformachus. The "Mutiny Stones" are supposed to mark the scene of a battle between the Earl of Dunbar and Hepburn of Hailes, 1402. A curious old house in the neighbourhood is used as a shooting-box.

Byres, estate, pa. of and 3 N.W. from Hamilton (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. It gives the title of baron to the Earl of Haddington.

Byrness, chap. on the Rede, pa. of Elsdon (q.v.), N. Northumb., 10 N.W. of Otterburn.

Byshottles, ha., pa. of Brancepeth (q.v.), S. Dur. [Brandon and Byshottles.]

Bysich, parcel, pa. of Llanbedr (q.v.), S.E. Brecons., 2 N.E. of Crickhowell.

Bystock, ha., pa. of Colyton Rawleigh (q.v.), E. Dev., 2 W. of Sidmouth.

Byth, ha., pa. of King Edward (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 9 N.E. of Turriff. *B. House* dates from 1593.

Bytham Castle, pa. and vil. on the Glen, S. Lincs., 5 S. of Corby; ac. 7,760; soil loam and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. James is ancient, and has a Norm. doorway, a screen with saints upon the panels, an Easter sepulchre, aumbry, brackets, piscina, and sedilia. Some traces remain of a fortified place.

Bytham, Little, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 4½ S.E. of Corby; ac. 1,010; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Medardus is of different periods, and has a Norm. door. Brick-making is carried on here; and from very ancient times the clay has been used, as there are remains of Roman pottery.

Byth, New, *q.s.* pa., pas. of Aberdour and King Edward (q.v.), and vil., pa. of King Edward (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc., 1¾ S.S.E. of Byth.

Bythorn, pa. and vil., W. Hunts, 6½ N.W. of Kimbolton; ac. 1,509; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1874, is E. Eng. with later additions; there is a clerestoried nave of three bays, and a north chapel. The national school is partly supported by endowment.

Byton, small pa. and vil. on the Lug, N.W. Herefords., 4 E. of Presteigne; ac. 946; soil loam, overlying rock and in places alluvium. The church of St. Mary (1859) is in E. Eng. style.

Bywell, tp. on the Tyne, pas. of B. St. Peter and B. St. Andrew (q.v.), S. Northumb., 7 E. of Hexham; ac. 1,646. *B. Castle,* built by Ralph de Neville in 1472, but never finished, consists chiefly of a large square three-storied tower, with embattled parapets surmounted by octagonal turrets at the angles. *B. Hall* is another seat in the vil.

Bywell St. Andrew, pa. and tp. on the Tyne, S. Northumb., 7 E. of Hexham; ac. of pa. 4,056 (water 110), of tp. 402 (water 25); soil loam, overlying loam and sand. The church of St. Andrew, restored about 1858 (called the "White Church," because once attached to the Præmonstratensian abbey of Blanchland, whose monks wore white habits), is E. Eng., and has a lofty tower in the so-called Saxon style; the porch retains a stoup; there are slabs with crosses on them, and a part of one ornamented with curious carving; the north transept was added in 1870.

Bywell St. Peter, pa. and tp. on the Tyne, S. Northumb.; ac. of pa. 18,716 (water 109), of tp. 1,099 (water 23); soil loam, overlying loam and sand. The church of St. Peter, restored 1873 (situated near that of St. Andrew, and called the "Black Church," because it belonged to the Benedictines, who wore black habits), is E. Eng. and Dec.; a piscina and sedilia are preserved in the late 12th-cent. chancel, which has a low side window; the north chantry, built about 1340, contains a slab bearing the figure of a knight in armour; and in the south chantry, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and dating from about 1290, is a large altar-slab incised with five crosses; there are remains of zigzag mouldings in the south porch, and some fine gravestones in the church and churchyard, on one side of which are now placed the mutilated base and shaft of the old market cross.

Byworth, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Petworth (q.v.), W. Sussex.

C

Caaf Water, stream, N.W. Ayrs., Sc. It falls into the Garnock half a mile below Dalry, after a course of nearly 7 miles, in which it presents some fine rapids and a waterfall with a leap of 20 ft.

Cabillo, vil., pa. of Ystradgunlaise (q.v.), S.W. Brecons., 9 N. of Neath.

Cabinteely, vil. on the road between Bray and Black Rock, pas. of Kill, Killiney, and Tully (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 8 S.E. of Dublin. *C. House* and *St. Aubyns House* are seats.

Cable (or Capel) Island, in Youghal Bay, E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S. of Youghal. It is a rocky bold islet, rising 123 ft., and crowned by a tower.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Byley-w.-Yatehouse	Wingsford (4)	166	203
Byram-cum-Sutton	Burton Salmon (1)	184	105
Bytham Castle	Little Bytham (3)	92	815
Bytham, Little	Little Bytham	92	482
Byth, New, *q.s.* pa.	Turriff (7)	566	1847
Byth, New, vil.	Turriff (7)	566	393
Bythorn	Raunds (3)	82	185
Byton	Presteign (3)	173	132
Bywell, tp.	Stocksfield (1)	81	203
Bywell St. A., pa.	Stocksfield (1)	81	764
Bywell St. P., pa.	Stocksfield (1)	81	1685
Cabinteely	Carrickmines (1)	8	207

Cabourn, pa. and vil., N. Lincs. between Caistor (from which the vil. is 1½ N.E.) and Great Grimsby; ac. 2,860; soil dark sand, overlying chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Norm., and has a tower which some authorities consider Saxon. The Pelham Column, on a hill in the pa., commemorates the planting of a vast number of trees by Lord Yarborough between 1787 and 1823.

Cabourn, Mount. [GLYNDE.]

Cabrach, pa. and ha., E. Banffs., Sc., 17 S.W. of Huntly; ac. 34,103. The surface is mountainous, bare-looking, and mostly under pasturage and sporting ground; its highest point is Cook's Cairn (2,478 ft.). Limestone and Silurian rocks prevail, and there is some serpentine. Here are the pa. (1786) and United Presbyterian churches and schools. Malcolm Canmohr is said to have had a hunting-lodge here, and here the forces of Huntly and Errol met before the battle of Glenlivet.

Cabraghkeel, ha. on Killala Bay, pa. of Kilglass (q.v.), W. co. Sligo, Ir., 4 S.W. of Easky.

Cabus, tp., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs., bounded on the east by the Wyre; ac. 1,388. Here are large steam tile-works.

Cacca. [DUTTON CACCA.]

Cacklebury, an old name for what is now the South Road, Hailsham (q.v.). Most of the residents are employed in a string factory.

Cackleton, ha., pa. of and ¼ S. from Heage (q.v.), Mid Derbys.

Cad, a name formerly given (in error) to that portion of the river Plym, about 8 miles long, flowing nearly due west, from Plym Head to Shaugh Bridge, on the borders of Dartmoor. (The error arose from the fact that a bridge known as Cadaford was in the first half of the 19th cent. often written Cadover, and hence arose the idea of a river Cad spanned by this bridge.)

Cadamstown (1), pa. and ha. on the Blackwater and Royal Canal, Carbury bar., N.W. co. Kildare, Ir., 6 W. of Enfield; ac. 5,035. It is a low-lying tract, with soil of average quality. *Ballina House* and *Moyvally House* are seats.

Cadamstown (2), ha., pa. of Letterluna (q.v.), S. K. Co., 11 N.E. of Birr.

Cadboll, estate on the Dornoch Firth, pas. of Fearn and Tarbat (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 7 S.E. of Tain. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. *C. House* contains many historical relics.

Cadbury, pa. and vil., N.E. Dev., 6½ N.E. of Crediton; ac. 1,899; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael, restored 1860, is Perp. On an eminence near the high road is C. Castle, an ancient earthwork with an outer and an inner ditch; excavations here in 1848 led to the finding of various Roman remains. *Fursdon* is a seat.

Cadbury, North, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 5 S.W. of Wincanton; ac. 2,810; soil rich sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Michael is Perp.; it was rebuilt by Lady Botreaux, who raised it to a collegiate church with seven chaplains, in 1427, under a licence from Henry VI.; among the ancient monuments it contains are an altar-tomb, dated 1391–92 and 1431–32, to the foundress of the college and her husband, Baron Botreaux, with effigies of a knight and lady; a tomb with a brass above it bearing the dates 1596 and 1610; and a tomb, surmounted by a shield, dated 1611; the oak benches in the nave date from 1538. *C. House* dates from the latter part of the 16th cent., and has grounds containing several ornamental lakes, a rookery, and a wilderness.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cabourn	Moortown (4½)	152	139
Cabrach	Gartley (8)	563	646
Cabus	Garstang (2)	219	179
Cadamstown (1)	Parsonstown (11½)	89	454
Cadbury	Cadeleigh & B. (2½)	183	234

Cadbury, South, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 6 S.W. of Wincanton; ac. 800; soil sandy loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas à Becket, restored 1874, is Perp., and contains a carved stone reredos with a group of the "Crucifixion," erected at the time of the restoration. In this pa. is C. Castle, said by some authorities to be "Camelot" of the Arthurian legends. It stands to the south-west of the vil., and is a steep and conspicuous hill with a top-area of about 30 ac. There are the remains of extensive earthworks on and around the hill, the date of these defences having been fixed at an early British period. A stone axe, a bronze armilla, an early British coin, fragments of pottery, and several Roman coins have been dug up in the locality of the ramparts. Some half-dozen ancient roads, radiating from C. Castle in various directions, are still traceable; and other hills near give evidence of having been fortified. "King Arthur's Well" is the name of a spring at the north-east angle of the hill, and another on the west side is called "Queen Anne's Wishing Well."

Caddel, burn, N.W. Ayrs., Sc., falls into the Caaf in the pa. of Ardrossan.

Cadden, ruined stronghold on the coast, adjoining Kinneff Castle, pa. of Kinneff and Catterline (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc. It is perched on the top of a rock, and must have been a place of considerable strength.

Cadder, pa. and vil. on the Forth and Clyde Canal, N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 5 N. of Glasgow; ac. 13,969; soil various, overlying Devonian, carboniferous, and igneous rocks—limestone and freestone, with iron, coal, and fireclay, are worked. There are several schools. The vil., containing the pa. church, stands among trees, and is built in a straggling fashion. Here are the ruins of the old house of Robroyston, where Wallace was betrayed, and remains of the Wall of Antoninus. *Bedlay, Garnkirk, Gartferry, Gartloch, Glandhall, Robroyston,* and *Springfield* are seats.

Caddington, pa. and vil., partly in Beds. and Herts., 2 S.W. of Luton; ac. 4,603; soil heavy mixed, overlying strong clay. The church of All Saints, partially restored 1876, is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains effigies and brasses of the Hawtt family (1505), and the Dormer family (1578). Markyate Cell, an ancient and picturesque residence, was a Benedictine convent in the reign of Edward VI. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Caddon, stream, N. Selks., Sc. Its source is situated at a height of 1,800 ft., and its direction is generally south and south-east through pastoral scenery until it falls into the Tweed at Caddonfoot. Small trout abound in its upper reaches, and from it Galashiels obtains its water-supply.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cadbury, North	Sparkford (2¼)	125	850
Cadbury, South	Sparkford (2¼)	125	159
Cadder	Bishopbriggs (1½)	404	8232
Caddington	Luton (2)	30	2076

Caddonfoot, ha. on the Caddon, pa. of and 3 S.W. from Galashiels (q.v.), and *q.s.* pa., extending into the pas. of Innerleithen, Selkirk, and Yarrow, N. Selks., Sc. The ha. is nearly a mile in length, and contains the church, public school, and a library. It is a favourite resort of anglers.

Caddon Water. [CADDON.]

Caddy, pl., pa. of Drummaul (q.v.), W. co. Antr., Ir., 3 N.E. of Randalstown.

Cadeby (1), pa. and tp., S. Leics., 1½ S.E. of Market Bosworth ; ac. of pa. 2,130, of tp. 900 ; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.

Cadeby (2), tp. and vil. on the Don, pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Sprotbrough (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. ; ac. 1,234. The church of St. John, a chapel-of-ease, in E. Eng. style, is from Scott's design. According to local tradition, Hengist died and was buried here.

Cadeby (3), chap., pa. of Wyham (q.v.), N. Lincs., 5½ N.W. of Louth. *C. Hall* is now a farmhouse.

Cadeleigh, or **Cadleigh,** pa. and vil. on the Dart, N.E. Dev., 4 S.W. of Tiverton ; ac. 2,191 ; soil loam and clay, overlying rock. The church of St. Bartholomew is E. Perp. ; in the north aisle is the canopied tomb of Sir Symon Leach, with recumbent effigies and kneeling figures, and a mural tablet of the 17th cent.

Cademuir (= "the place of the great battle"), upland tract (1,359 ft.), pas. of Peebles and Manor (q.v.), Mid Peebs., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Peebles. Here are many prehistoric camps, graves, and nearly 200 standing stones.

Cader, tp., pa. of Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., 3 S.W. of Denbigh.

Cader Fronwen, mountain peak (2,573 ft.), Berwyn Mountains (q.v.), N. Merions.

Cader Gwladus, hill, pa. of Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., about 3½ S.W. of Denbigh.

Cader Idris, mountain ridge (2,929 ft.), S.W.

CADER IDRIS.

Merions., 4½ S. of Dolgelly. It is 10 miles long by 3 miles broad ; and glens, gorges, chasms, and ridges diversify its surface. The rocks are igneous, and include basalt, greenstone, porphyry, and clinkstone. It overlooks the estuary of the Mawddach.

Cadsdean, pl. at the base of the Chiltern Hills, pa. of and 1 E. from Monks Risborough (q.v.), Mid Bucks.

Cadgwith, fishing vil., pas. of Grade and Ruan Minor (q.v.), Cornw., 2½ N.E. from the Lizard. A lifeboat has been placed here, and at C. Cove is a coastguard station.

Cadishead, ha., pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 4½ W. of Manchester. Fustian-cutting is carried on here to a large extent.

Cadlands, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Fawley (q.v.), S. Hants.

Cadleigh, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Ivybridge (q.v.), S. Dev.

Cadley, ha., pa. of Savernake (q.v.), E. Wilts., 3 E.N.E. of Ludgershall.

Cadmore End, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Fingest, Lewknor, and Stokenchurch (q.v.), S. Oxon, 6½ N.W. of Wycombe. The church of St. Mary-le-Moor is in E. Eng. style, and the ruins of an old church still exist.

Cadnam, ti., pa. of North Eling (q.v.), S. Hants, 4 N. from Lyndhurst.

Cadney, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 3 S. of Brigg ; ac. (including Newstead, q.v.) 4,860 ; soil clay, overlying peat. The church of All Saints is Norm., with a chantry, in which, and also in the chancel, is a piscina.

Cadon Barrow (1,011 ft.), ancient British mound, E. Cornw., about 3 N. of Camelford.

Cadoxton, large pa., W. Glamorgs. ; ac. 31,118, water 248, or 32,287 including tidal waters and foreshores. The surface is hilly and varied. Coal, iron, and copper are mined, and iron and copper smelted. The church is dedicated to St. Catwg, and, according to Murray, C. is one of the few places in the Principality where the custom of illuminating the church and singing carols on Christmas morning is still kept up. *Aberpergwm, C. Lodge, C. Place,* and *Ynis-las* are seats.

Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, coast pa., S.E. Glamorgs., 6 S.W. of Cardiff ; ac. 962, including tidal waters and foreshores. The soil is of moderate quality, overlying limestone, which is burnt for lime. The church is dedicated to SS. Cathôg and Illtyd.

Cadwell (1), ha., pa. of Tathwell (q.v.), N. Lincs., 2 S. of Louth.

Cadwell (2), lib., pa. of Brightwell Baldwin (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 3½ N.W. of Watlington.

Cadzow, *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Cadzow, pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Hamilton (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. On the banks of the Avon, which traverses the pa., stands the ruins of the ancient castle, on the top of a rock 200 ft. high. It dates from prehistoric times, and was a royal residence of Alexander II. and Alexander III., being afterwards conferred on the Hamiltons by Robert Bruce. It now consists of a single ivy-clad keep. The ancient forest of C., the only remaining part of the great Caledonian

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Caddonfoot, *q.s.* pa.	Galashiels (3)	363	723
Cadeby (1), pa.	Market Bosworth (2)	105	392
Cadeby (1), tp.	Market Bosworth (2)	105	166
Cadeby (2)	Conisbrough (1)	160	169
Cadeleigh	Cadeleigh & B. (1½)	183	260
Cadmore End	West Wycombe (4)	36	246
Cadney	Brigg (2)	162	428
Cadoxton	Neath (2)	196	11593
Cadoxton-juxta-B.	Cadoxton	170	8228
Cadzow, *q.s.* pa.	Hamilton (1)	392	10033
Cadzow, vil.	Hamilton (1)	392	1046

forest, surrounds it; the trees are mostly oaks, of no great height, but of large girth. It contains a herd of wild white cattle with black muzzles. *Chatelherault*, a summer seat (built 1730–32, and decorated in the French style), called after a locality in France which gives a title to the Dukes of Hamilton, stands in the forest.

Caecoch, spa and invalid resort, pa. of Trefriw (q.v.), E. Carnarvs., 3 N. of Llanrwst. It contains a good hotel and a number of villas and lodging-houses.

Cae Gorlan, tp., pa. of Llangelynin (q.v.), N.E. Carnarvs., 2 S. of Conway.

Caergurwain, ha. on the Twrch, pa. of Llanguick, N. Glamorgs., 9 N. of Neath.

Caelwyngrydd, ha. on the Ogwen, pa. of Llanllechid (q.v.), N. Carnarvs., 3 N.E. of Bangor.

Caenby, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 7 W. of Market Rasen; ac. 1,430; soil clay. A church is said to have existed here before the Norm. Conquest, but the present church of St. Nicholas is in E. Eng. style. *C. Hall* (now a farmhouse) is moated, and belonged to the Tourney family from the time of Edward I. to the middle of the 18th cent.; Henry VIII. is said to have once slept in it during one of his progresses.

Caenlochan (="the head of the small loch or stream"), glen and deer-forest, pa. of Glenisla (q.v.), N.W. Forfs., Sc., 6 S.S.W. of Lochnagar. It is bounded by precipitous rock from 800 ft. to 1,000 ft. in height, and contains the sources of the Isla.

Caen Wood, called also **Caen Wood Towers,** a seat of Lord Mansfield, pa. of St. Pancras, lying to the west of Highgate, Middx. The park contains fine woods, which are skirted by Parliament Hill Fields, acquired in 1888 as public recreation grounds, and forming really an extension of Hampstead Heath. The etymology of the name has been much disputed, but there seems no doubt that the woods are a relic of the old Middlesex forest. Some of the Fifth Monarchy men took refuge here in 1651, and the Gordon rioters started from London with the intention of burning the mansion, but were partly cajoled, partly overawed from carrying out their purpose. There is a lake in the woods.

Caenynion, tp., pa. of and 3½ W.N.W. from the to. of Oswestry.

Caer-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CAR-.

Caer Arianrod, a stony patch in Carnarvon Bay, about ¼ S.E. of Dinas Dinlle (q.v.), barely visible at ordinary low tides, but accessible on foot when the ebb is at its lowest in spring and autumn. According to local tradition, here stood Arianrod's city, but Celtic scholars do not accept the story, which is not supported by evidence.

Caerau (1), pa., S.E. Glamorgs., 3½ W. of Cardiff; ac. 758. It is on the site of the Julian Way, and contains a camp, most probably an erection of the legionaries.

Caerau (2), eccl. pa. containing the civ. pa. of Caerau and part of the civ. pa. of Llandaff, S.E. Glamorgs. The church (dedication doubtful) stands in the enclosure of the camp mentioned under Caerau (1).

Caer Bran. [SANCREED.]

Caerau Crwym, hill, N.E. Merions., 5½ S.W. of Corwen. Here is an ancient British camp.

Caer Caradoc, hill with ancient British fort, pa. of Church Stretton (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 S. of Clun. It is said that here Caractacus made his last stand.

Caerdden. [GARTHEN.]

Caer Drewyn, hill overlooking Corwen (q.v.), N.E. Merions. It was one of the chain of British forts defending the country between Dyserth and Canwyd, but is now only marked by a circle of loose stones. It was a post of the army of Owen Gwynedd and a place of retirement for Owen Glendower.

Caerfai, bay near St. Davids, W. Pembs. In the neighbourhood is a quarry of valuable building-stone, from which were taken the materials for St. David's Cathedral.

Caerfallwch, eccl. pa., pa. of Northop (q.v.), Mid Flints., 3¼ S.E. of Flint. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the lead mines in the vicinity. Here is one of the most perfect ancient camps in North Wales, supposed to have been erected as a defence against the advance of the Romans.

Caerfedwin, tp., pa. of Llandyrnog (q.v.), N.E. Denbighs., 4½ S. of Denbigh.

Caergaer, ancient Roman camp, pa. of St. Nicholas (q.v.), S.W. Glamorgs., 6 W. of Cardiff.

Caergeliog, tp., pa. of Llandderfel (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 3¼ E. of Bala.

Caergwyle, parl. bor. and to. on the Alyn, pa. of Hope (q.v.), S. Flints., 5 N.W. of Wrexham; ac. 1,201. It is one of the Flint boroughs, and unites with seven others to return one member. The to. has no church, but there are some Methodist chapels. The place, though small, is important for its manufacture of spades and shovels; and there is a good deal of timber-dealing and wood-turning, and some ale and porter brewing. Upon Castle Hill are the remains of a once famous castle, and beneath the hill is a stone tower which was formerly used as a place of confinement for disorderly characters. Two Roman roads passed C., and many traces of Roman occupation have been found in the neighbourhood, among them being the remains of smelting works and an extensive hypocaust which formed part of a Roman bath.

Caergwrwain, ha. on the Twrch, pa. of Llanguick (q.v.), N.W. Glamorgs., 10 N. of Neath.

Caerhun, pa. and vil. on the Conway, N.E. Carnarvs., 4½ S. of Conway; ac. 13,402. The surface consists of mountains, glens, and ravines. Copper and manganese occur in small quantities. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and there are several Dissenting chapels. C. is supposed to have been the Roman station of *Conovium*, and many remains have been found, including inscribed bricks and pottery ware. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Caerinion-Fechan, tp., pa. of Mallwynd (q.v.), W. Montgoms., 2 S. of Dinas Mowddwy.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Caenby	Market Rasen (3)	145	116
Caerau (1)	Ely (2)	165	187
Caerau (2)	Ely (2)	165	881

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Caerfallwch	Connalis Quay (2)	188	791
Caergwyle	Caergwrle	191	1128
Caerhun	Taly-cafn (1½)	229	946

Caerlanrig, ha. on the Teviot, pa. of Cavers (q.v.), S.W. Roxbs., Sc., 10 S.W. of Hawick. Here John Armstrong, of Gilknocknie, a noted Border reiver, and a number of his followers were hanged by King James V.

Caerlaverock. [CARLAVEROCK.]

Caerlee, hill fort, pa. of and about ½ W. from Innerleithen (q.v.), N.E. Peebs., Sc.

Caerleon, tp. and to., pa. of Llangattock (q.v.), on the north bank of the Usk (here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches, which takes the place of an ancient wooden bridge), on the road from Usk to Newport, Mon., 2½ N.E. of Newport. (For the church of St. Cadoc, *see* Llangattock.) The school, founded 1724, is mixed, and has an endowment of £300; and the Newport Union has here an industrial school containing 200 children. C. is a place of great antiquity, and is thought to have been the seat of a British archbishop as well as being the legendary capital of King Arthur's dominions. Under the Roman occupation it was called *Isca Silurum*, and was the capital of Britannia Secunda, and at a later period was the capital of Wales. The to. at a much later period possessed a mayor and corporation. There are abundant remains of Roman times, especially some walls, and an amphitheatre called the Round Table or Arthur's Table; and it is here that Arthur founded his famous order, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth and Tennyson.

Caerleon-ultra-Pontem, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Christchurch (q.v.), S. Mon.

Caerphilly, eccl. pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), pa. of

LEANING TOWER, CAERPHILLY.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

Eglwysilan (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 7 N. of Cardiff. The church of St. Martin is in E. Eng. style, and there are Calvinistic, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels. The to. stands on a plain, and is surrounded by sterile mountains. There are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood, and large ironworks employ a number of hands. A small manufacture of blankets and woollen shawls is carried on, and seven annual fairs are held. Lord Tennyson resided here for a time, and the scene of his "Idylls of the King" is partly laid in this locality. C. was probably founded by the early Britons. The castle, built soon after the Conquest, was strengthened and enlarged at various periods. After its occupation by Owen Glendower, in 1400, it appears to have fallen into decay. The ruins cover an area of 30 ac., and are remarkable for a leaning tower 80 ft. high, and 10 ft. out of the perpendicular.

Caerseddfan, tp., pa. of Darowen (q.v.), W. Montgoms., 6 N.E. of Machynlleth.

Caersws, ha., pa. of Llanwnog (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 6 N.W. of Newtown.

Caervorran, site of Roman station, S.W. Northumb., 4 N.W. of Haltwhistle.

Caerwent, pa. and vil. in the valley of the Nedern, S.E. Mon., 5½ W.S.W. of Chepstow; ac. 1,962; soil loam, overlying gravel. The chancel of the church of St. Stephen is E. Eng., and the nave is Perp. C. in Roman times was known as *Venta Silurum*, and was the station of the Second Legion. Many Roman antiquities have been found, and coins and tesselated pavements from this place are now in Caerleon Museum.

Caerwinning, hill (634 ft.), pa. of and 2½ N. from Dalry (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc. Here are traces of ancient fortifications. [LARGS.]

Caerwys, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), one of the Flint Boroughs (q.v.), W. Flints., 6 E.S.E. of St. Asaph; ac. 2,737. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and there are Dissenting chapels, and a town hall. Seven annual fairs take place. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and there are a large number of tumuli in the neighbourhood. C. was an occasional meeting-place of the national bards down to 1798. Bishop Wynne (d. 1743) was a native.

Caha (1), mountain range (greatest altitude 2,249 ft.) between the Kenmare and Bantry Bay, on the borders of co. Kerry and co. Cork, Ir. Here are a number of small lakes, at one time believed by the peasantry to be as many as the days in the year, and associated with some curious legends.

Caha (2), stream, W. co. Cork, Ir. It rises near the base of the C. Mountains, flows 9 S.E., and falls into the Bandon.

Caheny, vil., pa. of Aghadowey (q.v.), E. co. Londy., Ir., about 3 E.N.E. of Garvagh.

Caher (1), pa. and mkt. to. (W. & F.) on the Suir, East Iffa and Offa and West Iffa and Offa bars., S. co. Tip., Ir., 11 W. of Clonmel; ac. 13,646; soil excellent, being particularly fertile in the lower area. The scenery is of a beautiful but quiet description, except among the Galtee Mountains, where the landscape presents a wilder aspect. The church, built 1816, is in the Perp. style, and the public buildings include a market-house, bridewell, and fever hospital. Cavalry barracks stand within a

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Caerleon	Caerleon	153	1411
Caerphilly	Caerphilly	163	3313
Caerwent	Portskewet (2)	145	348
Caerwys, pa.	Caerwys	202	765
Caerwys, bor.	Caerwys	202	556
Caher (1), pa.	Caher	124	4007
Caher (1), to.	Caher	124	2046

mile of the to., which has a number of handsome villas. Straw-plaiting was at one time a flourishing industry, but has decayed; a brisk trade in corn and flour is carried on. An ancient bridge spans the river. There are several schools, and nine annual fairs are held. An Augustinian friary was founded here in the 13th cent. On an island in the Suir stands the castle, erected 1142, now repaired and used as a military depôt, and the pa. has several ruins of some interest. C. belonged to the Butlers at one time, and now gives the titles of viscount and baron to the Earls of Glengall. *C. Abbey*, *C. House*, *C. Lodge*, *Garnavella*, *Killemley*, and *The Cottage* are seats.

Caher (2), coast pa., Iveragh bar., S.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 30 S.W. of Tralee; ac. 19,100. It includes the island of Innis Beg. The soil is mostly mountain waste and bog, overlying slate. The pa. church was built 1818. Fisheries are carried on. *Bahoss*, *Cashen* (the birthplace of Daniel O'Connell), and *Hillgrove* are seats.

Caher (3), island, Murrisk bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir., 3¼ S. of Clare island. It is partly rocky, partly low and sandy.

Caher (4), mountain (3,200 ft.), North Dunkerron bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 8 S. of Killorglin.

Caheragh, pa., West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S.E. of Bantry; ac. 23,525; soil mostly moor and bog, except near the river, where it is excellent. The pa. church was erected 1829, and there are two Roman Catholic chapels. The ruins of a castle, once a stronghold of the McCarthy family, still remain.

Caherakilleen, ha., pa. of Kilconierin (q.v.), S. co. Galway, Ir., 6 N.E. of Loughrea.

Caheravally, pa., Clanwilliam bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 1 N. of Croom; ac. 3,833; soil good. The pa. church is decayed. *Roxburgh* is a seat.

Caher Bannagh, ha., pa. of Kilnamona (q.v.), N.W. co. Clare, Ir., 5 S.W. of Burren.

Caherbarnagh, mountain (2,239 ft.), West Muskerry bar., W. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S.W. of Millstreet.

Caherbulligin, ha., pa. of Killeeneen (q.v.), S.W. co. Galway, Ir., 4 S.W. of Athenry.

Caherciveen. [CAHERSIVEEN.]

Caherconlish, pa. and vil., Clanwilliam bar., N.E. co. Lim., Ir., 2 S. of Boher; ac. 8,172; soil fertile. The church is in E. Eng. style, and there are two Roman Catholic chapels, and a handsome public school. Four annual fairs are held. The vil. was at one time a borough and fortified, and the seat of a college. Traces of several old strongholds exist. *C. House* and *Roskill House* are seats.

Caherconree, mountain (2,796 ft.) on the borders of Corkaguiny and Trughanacmy bars., W. co. Kerry, Ir., 8 S.W. of Tralee. A circle of standing stones crowns the summit.

Cahercorney, pa. on the Comogue, Small County bar., Mid co. Lim., Ir., 8 E. of Croom; ac. 1,546. It is a hilly tract, the surface either of rich soil or wet ground, the latter resulting from the frequent flooding of the river. The pa. church is old, and contains a monument to the Croker family. The ruins of an ancient castle and of Rockstown Castle are seen, and prehistoric remains are thickly scattered about. *Cahir* is a seat.

Caherdaniel, coast ha., pa. of Kilcrohane (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, Ir., 35 S.W. of Killarney.

Caherduggan, pa. on the Awbeg, Fermoy bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 4 N. of Mallow; ac. 6,131. The surface is hilly, the soil fertile and overlying limestone, which is extensively quarried. An annual horse fair is held. A castle of the Roches once stood here, and there are several prehistoric remains. *Clogheen*, *Elmvale*, and *Hazlewood* are seats.

Caherelly, pa. on the Comogue, Clanwilliam bar., N.E. co. Lim., Ir., 9 S.E. of Limerick; ac. 2,718; soil moderately good, overlying limestone. Four annual fairs are held. Here are the ruins of an abbey and of two ancient castles. *Cahir Castle* and *Cahir Cottage* are seats.

Cahergall, ha. near Lough Corrib, pa. of Ross (q.v.), N.W. co. Galway, Ir., 8 N. of Oughterard.

Caherkeen, vil. on Coulagh Bay, pa. of Kilcatherine (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 5 N.W. of Castletown-Bearhaven.

Caherlag, pa. on the Glanmire, Ballymore bar., S.E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 E. of Cork; ac. 3,556. Most of the surface is arable, the soil being fertile. The scenery near the river is of great beauty. *Dunkittle* is a seat.

Cahermacun, ha., pa. of Rathborney (q.v.), N.W. co. Clare, Ir., 6 S.W. of Burren.

Cahermore, ha. on Bantry Bay, pa. of Kilnamanagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.W. of Castletown-Bearhaven.

Cahernarry, pa., Clanwilliam bar., N.E. co. Lim., Ir., 5 S.E. of Limerick; ac. 2,478; soil fertile, overlying excellent limestone, which is extensively quarried. The pa. church dates from 1812. *Ballyneety*, *Ballyneguard*, and *C.* are seats.

Cahersiveen, mkt. to. (W. & S.) at the mouth of the Caher, pa. of Caher (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 3 N.E. of Valentia. Here are the pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, bridewell, fever hospital, reading-rooms, school, and poorhouse. It is built on land belonging to Trinity College, Dublin, and is a fairly prosperous place, carrying on a brisk trade in corn and shipping, chiefly in salt, timber, and farm produce. Agriculture and fisheries employ a number of the inhabitants. There is a good quay, where small vessels and fishing-boats lie safely. A bar in the river somewhat interferes with navigation. Petty sessions and eleven annual fairs are held.

Cahir-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CAHER-.

Cailam, loch, pas. of Reay and Halkirk (q.v.), N.W. Caith., Sc., 9 S.E. of Reay. It has a length of five furlongs and a width of four furlongs, and, abounding in trout, affords excellent fishing.

Cailleach (="the old woman"), promontory at the entrance to Loch Broom, pa. of Lochbroom

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Caher (2)	Tralee (30)	207	4369
Caheragh	Bantry (6)	223	3720
Caheravally	Croom (1)	143	479
Caherconlish, pa.	Boher (2)	121	1678
Caherconlish, vil.	Boher (2)	121	341
Cahercorney	Croom (8)	143	263

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Caherduggan	Mallow (4)	145	540
Caherelly	Limerick (9)	129	331
Caherlag	Cork (5)	166	1043
Cahernarry	Limerick (5)	129	422
Cahersiveen	Cahirsiveen	232	1987

(q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 10 W.N.W. of Ullapool.

Cainail, glen, pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 20 W. of Oban. It is three miles in length, and lies at the foot of Ben More.

Cainham, pa. on the Ledwich, S. Salop, 3 S.E. of Ludlow; ac. 2,529; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. C. Camp, an old fortification, was utilised by Cromwell when he attacked Ludlow. Some coal is found in the pa., and there is good fishing in the river. *C. Court* is a seat.

Cain Island, in the Shannon, Lower Bunratty bar., S. co. Clare, Ir., 10 miles below Limerick. It has a fixed light, seen five miles.

Cainscross, eccl. pa. and vil. near the Thames and Severn Canal, pas. of Randwick, Stonehouse, and Stroud (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 2 W. of Stroud. The church of St. Matthew is modern. In the vil. is a sundial upon a stone shaft, put up in 1754.

Caiplich, ha. (pa. of Kiltarlity) and peaty plateau, 10 miles long, N. Invs., Sc., 14 S.W. of Inverness. On the tableland are cairns, supposed to be sepulchral.

Caira. [CAERAU.]

Cairn-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CARN-.

Cairn (1), hill ridge on the borders of Peebs. and Edins., Sc., 3 N.W. of Carlops. It forms part of the Pentland Hills, and the highest peaks are the East (1,839 ft.) and the West Cairn (1,844 ft.).

Cairn (2), ha., pa. of and 4 W. from Kirkconnel (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc. There is a school here.

Cairn (3). [CLUDEN (2).]

Cairnacay, hill ridge (1,605 ft.), pa. of Inveravon (q.v.), S.W. Banffs., Sc., 10 W. of Badchear.

Cairn-a-Crubie, hill summit, rising immediately above Achnasheen, pa. of Contin (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It assumes the appearance of a human head.

Cairnaig, or **Carnach,** river, S.E. Suths., Sc. It passes through Loch Cracail Mohr, Loch Cracail Beg, and Loch Buie, and falls into the Fleet at Torroball after a south-easterly course of 11½ miles. An artificial ladder allows salmon to enter Loch Buie, in spite of a fall of 60 ft.

Cairnaire, tumulus in the fairway of Inverness harbour, N. Invs., Sc. It is surmounted by a beacon to prevent ships colliding with it.

Cairnaqueehn, Cairnaqueen (="cairn of remembrance"), wooded mound, pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), 1½ W. of Crathie kirk. It was an ancient gathering-place of the local clans.

Cairnavain, cairn, pa. of Orwell (q.v.), N. Kinrs., Sc., about 5 N. of Cleish Bridge. A stone coffin, urn, human bones, and a bone ornament were found here in 1810. A local tradition makes it the hiding-place of a fabulously rich treasure.

Cairnbaan, or **Cairnban,** pl. on the Crinan Canal, pa. of Kilmichael Glassary (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., 2 N.W. of Lochgilphead. Here the canal has nine locks. The inn is a favourite resort of anglers.

Cairnbanno, ha., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from New Deer (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. There is a public school here, conducted on the "Madras" or monitorial system.

Cairnbeddie, vil., pa. of St. Martin (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 6½ N.E. of Perth. A circular mound, measuring about 77 yards in diameter and surrounded by a moat 30 ft. wide, stands in the neighbourhood, and is, according to tradition, the site of a residence of Macbeth. It was opened in 1822, and many sword-hilts and small horseshoes were discovered.

Cairnbran, tumulus, pa. of Loth (q.v.), and 6 N.N.W. of Loth railway station, S.E. Suths., Sc. This is one of the many places in Scotland said to have been the scene of the death and burial of Bran, the favourite hound of Ossian.

Cairnbulg, vil., estate, and promontory, on the coast, N.E. Abers., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Fraserburgh. An active fishing industry, principally in herrings, is carried on. A square tower is now almost the only remains of an ancient castle, the walls being of exceptional thickness. C. Briggs, a dangerous ledge off the headland, is marked by a beacon.

Cairnburgbeg, islet, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Treshinish islands, W. Args., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Coll. Barracks were erected here during the 17th cent., and although now roofless, the walls are fairly entire.

Cairnburgmore, islet, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Treshinish islands, W. Args., Sc., 5 N.N.W. of Staffa. It contains a stronghold of the McLeans, now in ruins. The books and records of Iona were removed here for safety at the time of the Reformation, but were, unfortunately, destroyed when the building was besieged by Cromwell's troops.

Cairnchunaig, mountain (2,749 ft.), pas. of Kincardine and Roskeen (q.v.), N.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., about 16 N.W. of Tain. Here are found the rock crystals known as "cairngorms."

Cairn Cochy, tumulus in the neighbourhood of Scarva, Lower Orior bar., E. co. Arm., Ir.

Cairncubie, water springs, pa. of Dunfermline (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 1½ N.E. of Dunfermline, which receives its water-supply from them.

Cairndow, ha. on Loch Fyne, pa. of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich (q.v.), E. Args., Sc., 10 N.E. of Inveraray. Regular steamboat communication is kept up with Inveraray, and the inn is a favourite stopping-place for tourists.

Cairn, East and West. [CAIRN (1).]

Cairness, estate and ha., pa. of and 2¼ N.E. from Lonmay (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc. *C. House,* a Grecian mansion, stands amid fine grounds.

Cairney, pa. and ha. on the Cairney, N.W. Abers., Sc., 4½ N.W. of Huntly; ac. 17,004; soil fertile. Part of the land is under plantations. Limestone occurs, and lime is manufactured. The pa. church is old, and there is a Free church and several public schools.

Cairneyhill, vil., pa. of Carnock (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 3 S.W. of Dunfermline. It contains a public library. Linen is manufactured.

Cairnfield, estate, pa. of Rathven (q.v.), N.W. Banffs., Sc., 5½ N.E. of Fochabers. *C. House* is a seat.

Cairngall, estate, pa. of Longside (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., 5 W. of Peterhead. It is a waste moor-

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Cainham	Ludlow (3)	162	1075
Cainscross	Stroud (1)	102	2598

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.	
Cairnbulg	Fraserburgh (2½)	575	461
Cairney	Rothiemay (3)	573	1399

land. There are extensive granite quarries, from which very large blocks are taken, and the stone has been used in the construction of the pier-wall of the Houses of Parliament, Covent Garden Market, London Bridge, and the Bell Rock Lighthouse.

Cairngorm, mountain (4,084 ft.) on the borders of Banffs. and Invs., Sc., 12 N.W. of Castleton-of-Braemar. Its sides are covered with rugged pine forests, and its summits with well-nigh perpetual snow. It forms a part of the Grampian Mountains, the adjacent members of that system being known as the C. Range, and remarkable for the variety of their physical features. The rock crystals known as "cairngorms" occur here.

Cairngorm of Derry, mountain (3,387 ft.), pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 9 N.W. of Castleton-of-Braemar.

Cairngrassie, pl., pa. of Fetteresso (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc., 3 N. of Muchalls.

Cairnharrow, mountain (1,497 ft.), pas. of Kirkmabeck and Anworth (q.v.), S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 4 S.E. of Creetown.

Cairnhill (1), estate on the Cessnock, pa. of Craigie (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 5 S.E. of Kilmarnock. The mansion is partly modern, the older portion consisting of a square tower of great solidity.

Cairnhill (2), estate, pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 1 S.W. of Airdrie. *C. House* is a seat.

Cairnholy, tumulus, pa. of Kirkmabreck (q.v.), S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 6 S.E. of Creetown. Nothing is known of its origin or history. It contains an unusually large stone cist, and there are several monoliths in the neighbourhood.

Cairnie, estate on the road between Cupar and Rathillet, pa. of and 1½ N. from Cupar (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc. *C. Lodge* is a seat.

Cairnies, The, estate on the Almond, pa. of Monzie (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 10 N.W. of Perth. Here is Glenalmond College, a school belonging to the Episcopal Church of Sc., conducted on the model of the English public schools of Eton, Rugby, etc.

Cairnirenan, pl., pa. of Killearnan (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., about 5 S. of Dingwall. This is said to have been the burial-place of Irenan, a Scandinavian prince, from whom the pa. also takes its name.

Cairnkinna, mountain summit (1,819 ft.), pa. of Penpont (q.v.), N.W. Dumfs., Sc., 5 S. of Sanquhar.

Cairnmonairn, summit (1,245 ft.), pa. of Durris (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc., 6¾ N. of Stonehaven. This is an outlying spur of the Grampians.

Cairnnapple, mountain (1,000 ft.), pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Torphichen (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc. The road between Torphichen and Blackcraigs sweeps round its base.

Cairnnorrie, pl., pa. of and within 4 miles from Methlic (q.v.), E. Abers., Sc.

Cairnocuimhne, cairn, pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., about 10 S.E. of Ben Avon.

Cairn of Coburty, tumulus, pa. of Aberdour (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 2½ N.E. of New Aberdour. It is said to have been erected to commemorate a victory over the Danes.

Cairn-o'-Mount, or **Cairniemount,** summit (1,488 ft.) of the Grampian range, pas. of Strachan and Fordoun (q.v.), W. Kincs., Sc., 5 N.W. of Fordoun.

Cairnpat, or **Cairnpiat,** hill (593 ft.), pa. of Portpatrick (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc., 3¼ S.W. of Stranraer. It is crowned by the remains of an ancient fortress, originally consisting of three circular stone walls, defended by entrenchments. Only two of the walls remain.

Cairn Ryan, vil. and seaport on Loch Ryan, pa. of Inch (q.v.), N.W. Wigs., Sc., 5½ N. of Stranraer. The harbour, opening off a little bay, is commodious and safe. The lighthouse (standing on Craig Ryan Point, a low promontory) has a lantern 46 ft. above the sea, with fixed white light visible 12 miles.

Cairns, ha., pa. of and 4½ S.E. from Mid Calder (q.v.), W. Edins., Sc. The ruined castle, consisting of a double tower, is said to date from 1440.

Cairnsmore of Carsphairn, mountain (2,612 ft.), pa. of and 3¾ N.E. from Carsphairn (q.v.), N. Kirkcuds., Sc.; fixed upon as a station of the Trigonometrical Survey in 1814.

Cairnsmore of Fleet, mountain (2,331 ft.), pas. of Kirkmabreck and Minniegaff (q.v.), W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 5½ N.E. of Creetown. The summit commands a magnificent view, including the Solway Firth. Three projecting spurs are known as the Knee of Cairnsmore, the Door of Cairnsmore, and the Hill of Cranmery.

Cairntable, mountain (1,693 ft.), pas. of Muirkirk and Douglas (q.v.), on the borders of Ayrs. and Lanarks., Sc., 1¾ S.E. of Muirkirk. It is surmounted by a couple of cairns, and a fine view is obtained from the summit.

Cairntaggart, mountain (3,430 ft.), pas. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn, and Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 3 S.W. of Lochnagar.

Cairnton, estate on the Dee, pa. of Banchory-Ternan (q.v.), N. Kincs., Sc., 3½ W. of Banchory. Here is an ancient earthwork, said to be Roman.

Cairntoul, mountain (4,241 ft.), pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 3¾ S.S.E. of Braeriach.

Cairn Water. [CLUDEN WATER.]

Cairn Well, pass between Abers. and Perths., Sc., 10 S. of Castleton-of-Braemar.

Cairnwilliam, mountain (1,469 ft.), pas. of Keig, Tough, and Monymusk (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 4½ E. of Alford.

Cairnyaran, moorland height, pa. of Inch (q.v.), N.W. Wigs., Sc., 5¾ N.E. of Stranraer. It attains a height of 751 ft., and has nine cairns dotted along its ridge.

Cairston, estate in the west vicinity of Stromness, pa. of Stromness (q.v.), Ork., Sc. The ruins of an ancient church and of a monastery stand in the old burial-ground. *C. House* is a seat.

Caister. [CAISTOR-NEXT-YARMOUTH.]

Caistor, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (S.), on the edge of the Wolds, N. Lincs., 7½ S.E. of Brigg; ac. of pa. 6,490. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, situated within the precincts of an ancient fortress, is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., all three periods occurring in the tower, and the arch leading from the tower to the nave is thought to be Saxon; among the monuments is one with the figure of a knight in chain mail of the

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Caistor, pa.	Moortown (3)	152	1990
Caistor, tp.	Moortown (3)	152	1788

13th cent., and there is the figure of a lady in hood and wimple; another tomb in a sepulchral recess has a stone figure in plate armour of the 14th cent., and a kneeling figure in full armour is dated 1553. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have chapels. The Free Grammar School, founded 1630, has an endowment of £275. The to. is well supplied with water from four springs, and some of the springs in the neighbourhood have healing properties. Good iron ore is found here. A great feature of the place is the fish-rearing establishment. A series of ponds fed by springs serve as the hatching- and rearing-place of quantities of the salmo tribe, among them being English, Scottish, and American trout. C. was a British stronghold, and walls still remain of a Roman station, and the to. was of importance during the Saxon period. A Roman leaden vessel with inscription was discovered 1863.

Caistor Canal, canal in pa. of South Kelsey, N. Lincs. It starts from Moortown, 3 s.w. of Caistor, and, after draining the land for a distance of four miles, joins the Auchdene.

Caistor - next - Yarmouth (locally known as "Caister"), coast pa. and vil., E. Norf., 3 N. of Yarmouth; ac. 2,832, water 215; soil loamy, overlying red sand. The church of the Holy Trinity is E. Eng. and Perp. In ancient times there were two churches here, but the only part of St. Edmund's church now remaining is a portion of the tower. Among the several charities is a "poor's

Caister Castle.

allotment of 17 ac., which produces a yearly income of £100. There is a coastguard station in the pa., and a company of salvagers consisting of 40 beachmen, in whose charge the lifeboats of the Royal National Institution are placed. Caister is believed to be more ancient than Yarmouth, and there are still some slight traces of the Roman camp from which it derives its name. Caister Castle, in this pa., at one time enclosed an area of 6 ac., and was approached by a drawbridge crossing a moat which is supposed to have been connected with the sea by a creek. It was built by Sir John Fastolff, a native of the place, and a notable person during the English Regency in France in the early part of the 15th cent. A lofty round tower and portions of the north and west walls are the only parts of the castle now standing. Close to these ruins are the remains of a college which is said to have been founded by Sir John for seven poor folk and seven priests. Caister Castle and the manor subsequently came into the hands of the Paston family, the writers of "The Paston Letters."

Caistor St. Edmund, pa. and vil. on the Tas or Tese, S. Norf.; ac. 1,044; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. Edmund is E. Eng. and Dec., and has a Perp. font. Caistor is believed to have been the ancient capital of the Iceni, and was known to the Romans as *Venta Icenorum*. For a long time it was a Roman camp or station, whence it obtained its name. There is an open encampment of 30 ac., with considerable portions of the ancient flint walls. Many Roman antiquities have been dug up, including coins from the time of Nero to that of the Lower Empire. At Norwich are preserved the bronze figure of a satyr, and another foot-shaped figure, which were found in this pa. about the year 1838. *Caistor Hall* is a seat.

Caistron, tp. on the north bank of the Coquet, pa. of and 4½ w. from Rothbury (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 379, water 22.

Caitha, ha. on the Gala, pa. of and 4 s. from Stow (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc. Here is a public school.

Caithness-shire, maritime co., forming the extreme north civil division of Sc.; ac. 438,878. It contains ten pas., and is bounded on the north by the Pentland Firth and Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Sutherlandshire, and on the south and east by the German Ocean. The surface is mostly low or undulating, except on the borders of Sutherlandshire, where there is a range of mountains of considerable altitude. The soil is either a tenacious clay, black earth, sandy, or deep moss and peat, most of the western area being covered by the latter. The strata are—sandstone abounding in fossils, with a presentation of syenite in the Reay district, patches of limestone here and there, and small local outcrops of granite and quartzite. A hill in the pa. of Reay is composed of rock known as scyelite. Although the land is far from fertile, the agriculture of C. stands in the first rank, but the climate does not permit of the cultivation of wheat. Natural disadvantages in position and meteorological conditions have been largely overcome by the skill and scientific knowledge of the farmers. Sheep-farming is extensively followed, the wool produced commanding the top prices in the market, on account of its fineness—in this respect resembling merino. The manufactures are those of tweeds, ropes, machinery, and farm implements. Paving-stones are largely quarried. The fisheries are most important, Wick being one of the chief herring-fishing centres in Sc., and under it are Lybster, Dunbeath, Scrabster, Keiss, and other vils., all of which possess small fleets. White fish and salmon are also taken all along the coasts. An export trade is carried on in farm stock and produce, cured fish, paving-stones, and whisky; and coal, wood, manure, lime, and flour form the chief imports. The Highland Railway has its terminus at Wick, and a branch line from Georgemas gives communication with Thurso. There is a regular steamer service with Leith, Aberdeen, Orkney, and Shetland, and —in the summer season—with Liverpool, Glasgow, and the west coast. The roads of C. are among the best in the country. Wick and Thurso are the only

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
C.-next-Yarmouth	Caister	131	1488
Caistor St. Edmund	Norwich (2)	114	137

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Caistron	Rothbury	312	31
Caithness-shire	.....	.....	37177

towns, and Castletown, Lybster, and Halkirk are large vils. The mountains and hills include Morven, Smeean, Maiden's Pap, Scaraben, The Ord, Ben Alisky, Spittal Hill, and Hill of Skinnet, with other and lower elevations. The Thurso, Forss, and Wick are the only rivers; the first-named is one of the earliest and best salmon streams in Sc.; none of them is navigable. There is an immense number of lochs, the larger including those of Watten, Stempster, Calder, St. John's, Heilen, Hempriggs, More, and Thrumster. Excellent trout-fishing may be had on most of these, and Loch More abounds with salmon. The chief openings in the coast are the bays of Sandside, Thurso, Dunnet, Gills, Freswick, Sinclair's, and Wick. Promontories include Brims Ness, Holborn Head, Dunnet Head, St. John's Point, Duncansbay Head, and Noss Head. C. is a noted sporting county—grouse, partridges, deer, hares, and rabbits being most abundant, and pheasants and ptarmigan occurring more rarely. Nearly 9 per cent. of the area is under deer forests. The antiquities are numerous, including ruined churches, chapels, and castles, many brochs, and numbers of monoliths. The cliff scenery along the shores is magnificent, especially at Thurso, where the rocks of Holborn and Dunnet Heads and the immense cliffs of the island of Hoy combine to form a splendid panorama. An imaginary line drawn from Forss in the pa. of Thurso to Forse in the pa. of Latheron divides the co. into two broadly-marked divisions. To the westward of this line is a dreary moor, now all under sheep and game. Here the people were Celts, or persons of Scandinavian descent who had adopted the Celtic customs and tongue; the universal language was Gaelic, and to that language belong most of the place-names. To the eastward the people are Norse, occupy the fruitful area, and speak English only. The place-names here are generally Norse, a few English or Gaelic, and Gaelic-Norse compounds along the border with the Celtic district.

Cakebole, ha., pa. of and 1½ S. from Chaddesley Corbett (q.v.), W. Worcs.

Cakemore, tp., pa. of Halesowen (q.v.), W. Worcs., 4 E. of Stourbridge.

Cakemuir Castle, old tower, pa. of Crichton (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 1¼ E. of Tynehead. It is square, has four floors and projecting battlements, and very thick walls. Here Mary Queen of Scots took refuge in 1567 after her flight from Borthwick.

Calair, stream, S.W. Perths., Sc. Its source is 2,000 ft. above the sea, and after a northerly course of nearly seven miles, flowing through Glen Dhu and Glen Buckie, it falls into the Balvaig opposite Balquhidder. It is subject to heavy flooding, and its waters abound with small trout.

Calary, pa. on the Liffey, Newcastle, Rathdown, and Ballinacor bars., N. co. Wick, Ir., 4 N. of Newtown Mount Kennedy; ac. 19,533. The surface is mostly mountain ground and bog. The church, erected 1834, is in Perp. style. C. is intersected by a military road. *Luggela* and *Lithower* are seats.

Calbourne, vil., pa. of Calbourne and Newton Borough (q.v.), I. of W., 5 W.S.W. of Newport.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cakemore	Cradley (2)	138	1057
Calary	Kilcoole (1)	20	1027
Calbourne and N.B.	Newport (5)	88	830
Calceby	Alford (4½)	131	41
Calcethorpe	Louth (6)	141	89

Calbourne and Newtown Borough, pa., I. of W., 5 S.W. of Newport; ac. 6,088, including 549 water and foreshore; soil clay and chalky. All Saints' church, restored 1842, is partly Norm. and partly Gothic. *Swainstone* and *Westover* are seats.

Calbruar, ha., pa. of and within 3 miles from Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc.

Calceby, pa., Mid Lincs., 2 S.W. of Alford; ac. 610; soil chalky loam, overlying chalk and sand. The ancient church of St. Andrew is in ruins, and that of South Ormsby is used by the inhabitants.

Calcethorpe, pa., N. Lincs., 5 N.W. of Louth; ac. 1,088; soil chalk and gravel, overlying gravel. No traces remain of the church of St. Faith, and the inhabitants attend at Gayton-le-Wold or Kelstern.

Calcot (1), ha. on the Dee, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Holywell (q.v.), N. Flints.

Calcot (2), ha., pa. of Tilehurst (q.v.), E. Berks., about 2 W. of Reading. *C. Park* is a seat near the Bath road.

Calcot (3), ha., pa. of and ½ S. from Coln Saint Dennis (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Calcott, ha., pa. of Shrewsbury St. Chad (q.v.), Mid Salop, 3 N.W. of Shrewsbury.

Calcutt (1), ha., pa. of Lower Heyford (q.v.), N. Oxon, 5½ N.W. of Bicester.

Calcutt (2). [Caulcutt.]

Calda House, ruined mansion on Loch Assynt, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., about 30 N.W. of Lairg. It was formerly a seat of the Earls of Seaforth, and was built 1660, being destroyed by fire nearly a cent. later.

Caldarvan, small loch, pa. of and 3 S.S.W. from Kilmaronock (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc.

Caldbeck, pa., tp., and vil., on a river of the same name, W. Cumb., 6½ S.E. of Wigton; ac. of pa. 16,160, of tp. 13,742; soil mostly poor, and largely under sheep pasturage. The church is dedicated to St. Kentigern. There is also a Wesleyan chapel and a free school. The vil., founded shortly after the Conquest, is a scattered place, and originally contained a hospice. *C. House* is a seat. The river rises on C. Fells, and, after a course of seven miles, falls into the Caldew, ¾ N. of Hesket Newmarket.

Caldbeck Fells, spurs of the Skiddaw Mountains, W. Cumb., 6½ N.N.E. of Hesket Newmarket. They reach in High Pike 2,157 ft., and are bleak, wild, and covered with peat. Limestone, copper, lead, bismuth, molybdena, and tungsten occur.

Caldbergh-with-East Scrafton, tp., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3 S.W. of Middleham; ac. 3,449.

Caldecot (1), pa., S.W. Cambs., 3½ S.E. of Caxton; ac. 833; soil heavy clay, overlying gault. The church of St. Michael, repaired 1860–61, is E. Perp.; the chancel contains a rood-screen with vestiges of colour, a small crocketed niche, and carved stalls; there is a stoup in the south porch.

Caldecot (2), pa. and vil., N.W. Hunts, 7½ S.W. of Peterborough; ac. 778; soil arable, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, rebuilt 1874, is in E. Eng. style.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Caldbeck, pa.	Plumpton (8)	286	1127
Caldbeck, tp.	Plumpton (8)	286	1068
Caldbergh-with-E.S.	Leyburn (5)	236	75
Caldecot (1)	Old North Road (2½)	82	92
Caldecot (2)	Holme (4)	69	23

Caldecot (3), ha., pa. of and 4 E. from Eynesbury (q.v.), S. Hunts. Here was formerly a mansion with moat, now occupied as a farmhouse.

Caldecot (4), ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Newport Pagnell (q.v.), N. Bucks.

Caldecot (5), ha., pa. of Chelveston-cum-Caldecot (q.v.), N. Northants, 2 E. of Higham Ferrers.

Caldecote (1), pa., N. Warws., 2 N.W. of Nuneaton; ac. 636; soil mostly clay and heavy loam, overlying gravel and stone. The church of SS. Theobald and Chad is in Gothic style, and contains a number of monuments with effigies and shields to the Purefoys, and a tablet in memory of George Abbott (d. 1649), which records his brave defence of C. Hall. The river Anker and the Coventry Canal pass through the pa. *C. Hall*, formerly the seat of the Purefoys, was defended successfully by George Abbott in 1642 against Princes Rupert and Maurice; it was rebuilt 1880, and is a handsome mansion.

Caldecote (2), pa., S.W. Norf.; ac. 678; soil light, overlying chalk. There is no church here, but the site of the ancient edifice (which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary) is still marked by a group of fine elm-trees.

Caldecote (3), or **Caldicote**, pa. (on the border of Beds.), N. Herts., 9 N.E. of Hitchin; ac. 326; soil various. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is Perp., and has a stoup with elaborate canopy, a 15th-cent. octagonal font, and some 18th-cent. memorials.

Caldecote (4), ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Towcester (q.v.), S. Northants.

Caldecote, Upper and Lower, [CALDICOTT, UPPER AND LOWER.]

Caldecott (1), pa. on a tributary of the Welland, S.W. Rutlds., 4½ S. of Uppingham; ac. 1,440; soil strong loam, subsoil various. The church of St. John is E. Eng., and has an ancient font and some old encaustic tiles.

Caldecott (2), tp. near the Dee, pa. of Shocklach (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5½ N.W. of Malpas; ac. 631.

Calder (1), to. on the North Calder, pas. of Bothwell and Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2 S.W. of Airdrie. Here are very extensive ironworks, which, with two large coal-pits, give employment to most of the inhabitants. There is a public school.

Calder (2), pl. (with railway station), loch, and hill, pa. of and 2½ S. from Halkirk (q.v.), Mid Caith., Sc. There is a public school here. *Achavarn* is a seat on the shores of the loch, which is the second largest sheet of fresh water in the co., and affords excellent trout-fishing. Here Rognvald, Earl of Caithness and Orkney (afterwards canonised), was murdered in the 12th cent.

Calder (3), ancient dis., W. Edins., Sc., now divided. [CALDER, MID; CALDER, WEST.]

Calder (4), stream, N.E. Lancs. and W.R. Yorks., rises at Cliviger Dean, and flows 45 E., falling into the Aire at Castleford. It is connected with a number of canals, which afford communication between Liverpool and Hull.

Calder (5), stream, N.E. Lancs., rises near Burnley, and flows 15 W.N.W., falling into the Ribble a little below Whalley.

Calder (6), stream, N. Lancs. From its source on C. Fell to its mouth in the Wyre, near Garstang, it flows 6 S.W.

Calder (7), river, W. Cumb., rises in Copeland Forest, near the Ennerdale Water, has a south-west course of nine miles, flowing between Cold Fell and Ponsonby Fell, and falls into the Irish Sea at Sellafield.

Calder (8), stream, N.W. Lanarks., Sc. It flows 10 N.E., falling into the Clyde 5½ S.E. of Glasgow, and is known as the C. Water along its upper reaches. The Rotten is its principal tributary, after receiving which, at Torrance, it is called the Rotten Calder.

Calder (9), stream, Ayrs. and Renfs., Sc., rises at Burnt Hill, and falls into Castle Semple Loch, in the neighbourhood of Lochwinnoch. Its course is varied by an expansion known as Calder Dam, and by a number of fine cascades. Several cotton mills are on its banks.

Calder (10), stream, E. Invs., Sc., rises among the Monadhliath Mountains, at a height of 2,900 ft., flows 4½ E., and falls into the Spey at Spey Bridge. It abounds with trout.

Calder (11), stream, W. Lanarks., Sc., rises on the borders of Ayrshire, flows south-east, north-east, and again south-east, falling into the Avon at Calderbank.

Calderbank (1), *q.s.* pa. and to. on the North Calder, pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2 S.E. of Airdrie. Here is a chapel-of-ease and a public school. Extensive ironworks give employment to the inhabitants.

Calderbank (2), vil. on the Calder, pa. of and 1¼ N.W. from Lochwinnoch (q.v.), S.W. Renfs., Sc. Linen-bleaching is the staple industry.

Calderbank (3), estate, pa. of Blantyre (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 4¾ N.W. of Hamilton. *C. House* is a seat.

Calder Bridge, ha. on the Calder, pa. of Ponsonby (q.v.), W. Cumb., 4 S.E. of Egremont. The ruins of Calder Abbey, a mixed Norm. and E. Eng. building, are within a mile. The house was erected 1134 by the Earl of Chester, afterwards became the property of Furness Abbey, and at the Dissolution was bestowed on the Leigh family. Opposite it and across the river are the remains of a Roman camp. *Calder Abbey* and *Ponsonby Hall* are seats.

Calderbrook, ha., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Caldercruix, vil., pa. of New Monkland (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 4½ E.N.E. of Airdrie.

Calder, East, vil. (formerly a pa.) on the Almond, pa. of Kirknewton (q.v.), W. Edins., Sc., 11 S.W. of Edinburgh. There is a United Presbyterian church, dating from 1776, and a public school. Near are the ruins of an ancient church standing in an old churchyard. Limestone is extensively worked.

Caldergrove, estate, pa. of Cambuslang (q.v.), N.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Caldecote (1)	Nuneaton (2½)	97	138
Caldecote (2)	Narborough (5)	105	36
Caldecote (3)	Baldock (3)	37	31
Caldecott (1)	Rockingham (¼)	94	300
Caldecott (2)	Tattenhall (7)	177	49

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
C'derbank (1), *q.s.* pa.	Calderbank	393	2410
Calderbank (1), to.	Calderbank	393	1814
Caldercruix	Caldercruix	400	420
Calder, East	East Calder	393	974

Lanarks., Sc., 4½ W.N.W. of Hamilton. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Calder Grove, vil., pa. of and about 3 S.W. from Sandal Magna (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Calderhall, estate, pa. of Kirknewton (q.v.), W. Edins., Sc., ½ S.S.W. of East Calder. *C. House* is a seat.

Calderhead, *q.s.* pa. on the South Calder, pas. of Shotts and Cambusnethan (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ S.S.E. of Kirk-of-Shotts. The church, originally a chapel-of-ease, was built in 1860, and there are several public schools.

Calder, Mid, pa. and vil. on the Almond, W. Edins., Sc., 11½ W. of Edinburgh; ac. 12,294; soil generally light, dry, and fertile, overlying carboniferous and igneous rocks. Coal and lead occur; and bituminous shale, sandstone, trap, and limestone are all freely worked. The pa. church, founded in the 13th cent., is Dec. The United Presbyterian church dates from 1765, and there are several public schools. There are large and important manufactures of mineral oil, chemicals, and paper. The Highland and Agricultural Society has a small experimental farm at Pumpherston. Sulphureous and other mineral springs are common. The antiquities include tumuli, a Roman camp in a fair state of preservation, and the ruins of several ancient castles. *C. House,* partly very old, with walls of the original portion 7 ft. in thickness, stands amid fine grounds. John Spottiswood (1565–1639), Archbishop of St. Andrews, was a native.

Caldermill, vil., pa. of and within 3 miles from Strathaven (q.v.), W. Lanarks., Sc.

Calder, North, river, Stirls., Linliths., and Lanarks., Sc. It flows out of the Black Loch, has a course of about 15 miles, and falls into the Clyde, at Daldowie.

Calder, Rotten. [CALDER (8).]

Calderside, estate, pa. of Blantyre (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., about 6 S.E. of Glasgow. Coal has been worked, but not considerably.

Calder, South, stream, N. Lanarks., Sc. It rises near the border of Linliths., flows 11 S.W., and falls into the Clyde, 1¼ miles above Bothwell Bridge.

Calder Vale, eccl. pa., formed from the civ. pas. of Garstang and Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs. The church of St. John the Evangelist, built 1863, is in Perp. style. A large cotton mill affords employment to a number of the inhabitants.

Calder Water. [CALDER (8).]

Calder, West, pa. and to., W. Edins., Sc., 15¾ S.W. of Edinburgh; ac. 21,089. The lower ground is rich and well cultivated, but the higher areas, among the Pentland Hills, are barren. The strata are carboniferous; and coal, iron, shale, and limestone occur. The church was built 1880, and there are Free, United Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, several public schools, and a reading-room. The large manufactures and mineral workings in the neighbourhood have resulted in a considerable growth in the size of the to. *Harburn, Hartwood House, Hermand,* and *Limefield* are seats.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Calderhead	Shotts (2½)	391	4528
Calder, Mid, pa.	Mid Calder (2½)	390	3126
Calder, Mid, vil.	Mid Calder (2½)	390	671
Calder Vale	Garstang (2)	219	861
Calder, West, pa.	West Calder	393	8456
Calder, West, to.	West Calder	393	2516

Calderwood Castle, mansion on the Rotten Calder, pa. of East Kilbride (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 2 S.W. of High Blantyre. It has been a seat of the Maxwell family for 500 years, and has undergone extensive alterations and additions.

Calderwood, Long, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from East Kilbride (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

Caldew, river, W. Cumb., rises on Skiddaw, flows 25 E., and falls into the Eden, at Carlisle. From Holt Close to Spout's Dub, a distance of about four miles, it flows underground.

Caldewgate, tp. on the Caldew, included within the city of Carlisle (q.v.), N. Cumb.; ac. 1,700.

Caldham, ha. on the Luther, pa. of Marykirk (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc., 3½ S. of Laurencekirk.

Caldicot, pa. and vil. on the Bristol Channel, S. Mon., 5 S.W. of Chepstow; ac. 3,158, including 1,220 water; soil sandy and light, overlying gravelly, clay, and limestone. The church of St. Mary is mainly Perp., but in part earlier. *C. Castle,* long held by the De Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, is a fine example of military architecture. It consists of a circular keep, standing on a moated mound, dating from the 12th or early in the 13th cent., to which a shell was added later. The south wall is flanked by horseshoe towers, and has a Dec. gateway in the centre. There are tinplate works in the pa.

Caldicote. [CALDECOTE (3).]

Caldicott, Lower, ha., pa. of Northill (q.v.), E. Beds., 1½ N.W. of Biggleswade.

Caldicott, Upper, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from Northill (q.v.), E. Beds.

Caldmore, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Walsall (q.v.), S. Staffs. The church of St. Michael and All Angels (1871) is in Gothic style.

Caldon Canal, extending from Apedale Hall, Alsagers Bank, N.W. Staffs., to Handford, and thence to the Grand Trunk Canal at Stoke-upon-Trent.

Caldra, estate, pa. of Fogo (q.v.), S.E. Berws., Sc., 4 S.W. of Duns. *C. House* is a seat.

Caldron Linn, series of waterfalls on the Devon, S.E. Perths., Sc., 2¾ E. of Dollar. Amid the falls are a number of deep holes in the rocks, in which the water boils and foams, and the steep precipices and rushing waters make a grand scene.

Caldron Snout. [FOREST AND FRITH.]

Caldstane Slap, mountain pass (1,300 ft.) between Peebs. and Edins., Sc., 6½ S.S.E. of Mid Calder.

Caldwell (1), tp. and vil. on a small tributary of the Tees, pa. of Stanwick (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 N. of Richmond; ac. 1,589. The chapel-of-ease was erected 1841 by the then Countess of Bridgewater.

Caldwell (2), mansion, pa. of and 4½ E. from Beith (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc.; a seat of the Muir family for 500 years.

Caldwell (3), ha., pa. of Rothley (q.v.), N. Leics., 4 N.E. of Melton Mowbray.

Caldy (1), tp. on the estuary of the Dee, pa. of West Kirby (q.v.), W. Chesh., 8 W. of Birkenhead; ac. 754, tidal water and foreshore 1,664. *C. Manor,* dating from the end of the 17th cent., is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Caldewgate	Carlisle (1)	299	15028
Caldicot	Portskewet (2)	145	1293
Caldmore	Piercebridge (4)	238	10167
Caldwell (1)	Winston (4)	243	155
Caldy (1)	West Kirby (1)	199	170

Caldy (2), island off the coast of Pembs., 2½ S. of Tenby; ac. (with St. Margaret Island) 472. It is divided from the mainland by C. Sound, and is extra-parochial. The land, which belongs to a single owner, is well cultivated. There are 15 houses, inhabited by farm labourers and quarrymen. A lighthouse stands at the southern extremity; and there are ruins of an ancient priory. (The name is Norse, and means "Cold Island.")

Cale, affl. rising near Wincanton, S.E. Somerset; after a course of about 12 miles it falls into the Stour, near Sturminster, N. Dors.

Caledon, mkt. to. (TH. & S.) on the Blackwater, pa. of Aghaloo (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 8 W. of Armagh. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. There are several schools and militia barracks. Large cornmills give employment to many of the inhabitants, and a trade is carried on chiefly in wheat and farm produce. It is a seat of petty sessions, and twelve annual fairs are held. *C. Hill*, the seat of the Earl of C., who takes his title from the to., stands in fine grounds; and other mansions are *Crilly*, *Grasslough*, and *Tynan Abbey*.

Caledonian Canal, ship canal, Invs. and Args., uniting the Atlantic Ocean with the North Sea, and joining Lochs Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Eil, which make part of the channel. It opens into the Moray Firth on the east coast, and into Loch Linnhe on the west. Begun in 1805, it was opened, when only partially completed, in 1822, and finished in 1847. Stretching through the Great Glen, it divides the Highlands into two nearly equal parts, and has an extreme length of 60½ miles (or, excluding the lochs, 23 miles of cuttings), is 100 ft. broad at the surface and 50 ft. at the bottom, with a minimum depth of about three fathoms. It rises 94 ft. above sea-level, and is provided with 28 locks. It is largely used by the fishing fleets of the east coast on their way to and from the west coast, and is a very popular tourist route, steamers passing through it between Inverness and Fort William, Oban, Greenock, Glasgow, and the Western Highlands. When necessary, a reservoir at Glengarry supplies it with water. The cost of construction was £1,311,270, and large sums have been spent in maintaining it.

Caledonian Forest. [CADZOW.]

Calenick, ha., pa. of Kea (q.v.), near Falmouth, Cornw. Tin is mined and smelted in the district.

Calf (1), island, pa. of Stronsay and Eday (q.v.), Ork., Sc., separated from the island of Eday by a narrow channel. It is 1½ miles long by ¾ mile wide, and is all under pasturage.

Calf (2), island, Bear bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., ¾ mile off Dursey Head. It is a high bold rock, 68 ft. high and 90 yards in diameter.

Calfa, small island off the coast of Tyree island, pa. of Tyree (q.v.), W. Args., Sc.

Calf Islands, East, Middle, and West pas. of Aughadown and Skull, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., opposite the entrance of Roaringwater Bay, 2 N.W. of Cape Clear Island; total ac. 202.

Calf Islet, The, or **Calf of Man,** rocky islet, pa. of Rushen (q.v.), lying off the S.W. of the I. of M., and separated from it by the Kitterland Sound. It is about 5 miles in circumference, and contains an area of 750 ac., 100 of which are under cultivation, the remainder being overrun by wild rabbits. The C. consists of a mass of rugged, water-worn hills, composed of grey clay-slates of Lower Silurian age, which rise to the height of 420 ft. It is intersected from north-west to south-east by a shallow valley. On the highest point of the south-west cliffs, 400 ft. above the sea, are two disused lighthouses with dwelling-houses, in which reside the families of the keepers of the Chicken Rock Lighthouse.

Calf Sound (1), or **Kitterland Sound,** a dangerous channel of the sea, separating the Calf of Man from the main island. In its narrowest part it is about 500 yards across. The tidal currents are very strong along the Manx coasts, and when driven by strong winds, particularly from the north-west, they run through this channel at the rate of 8 to 10 miles an hour, breaking heavily upon the rocks and shoals which partly block it. It is dangerous at all times, and with certain winds is unnavigable.

Calf Sound (2), strait between the islands of Eday and Calf, Ork., Sc. It was the scene of the shipwreck of Gow, the original of Scott's "Pirate."

Calf, The, mountain summit (2,220 ft.) on the borders of Yorks. and Westmd., 3 N. of Sedbergh. Cantley Spout, a fine waterfall, is on its sides. It is frequently known as Calf Fell.

Calgary, estate, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 13 W.S.W. of Tobermory. *C. House* is modern.

Califer, vil., pa. of Rafford (q.v.), N.W. Elgs., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Forres.

Calke, pa., S. Derbys., 4 N. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 880; soil brash, overlying limestone. The church of St. Giles, rebuilt 1826, shows traces of Norm. origin, and has a 13th-cent. E. Eng. font, the basin of which rests on four clustered shafts. The church formerly belonged to a priory of Augustinian canons founded in Norm. times and dedicated to St. Giles, and has some 18th-cent. monuments. *C. Abbey*, on the site of the ancient priory, with a deer-park of 500 ac., is a seat.

Calkerton, ti., pa. of Rodmarton (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 3½ N.E. of Tetbury.

Callakille, coast vil., pa. of and 8 N.W. from Applecross (q.v.), S.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc.

Callaley and Yetlington, tp., pa. of Whittington (q.v.), N. Northumb., 4¾ N.W. of Rothbury; ac. 3,990. There are many traces of its former fortified position, and in the vicinity are several encampments. On the top of Castle Hill are remains of a circular camp. *C. Castle* is an ancient mansion in a well-timbered park, through which runs a stream well stocked with fish.

Callan (1), bar., W. co. Kilk., Ir.; ac. 5,653. It comprises one whole pa. and part of another, and is bounded on the west by co. Tipperary, on the north and west by Shilellogher bar., and on the south, east, and west by Kells bar.

Callan (2), pa., tp., and mkt. to. (T., TH., & S.), on the Owenree, Callan bar., W. co. Kilk., Ir., 13 S.W.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Caldy (2)	Tenby (4)	263	76
Caledon	Tynan and Caledon	106	703
Calf Islands	Skibbereen (15)	220	64
Calke	Ashby-de-la-Z. (5)	118	57
Callaley & Yetlington	Rothbury (6)	312	259
Callan (1)	.....	.....	2610
Callan (2), pa.	Kilkenny (14)	81	2610
Callan (2), tp.	Kilkenny (14)	81	1973

of Kilkenny ; ac. 5,633 ; soil moderately good, overlying limestone, which is quarried. The church originally formed part of an Augustinian monastery, founded in the 15th cent., and contains some elaborately-carved monuments. The same Order still has a house here. There is a trade in flour, and lime is burnt for manure, but most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. Seven annual fairs are held. The to. received charters from Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Elizabeth, Charles I., James II., and George III. At one time it occupied a position of commercial importance, was walled and fortified, and returned members to Parliament. The ruins of an ancient abbey stand near the Roman Catholic chapel. *West Court* is a seat.

Callan (3), river, N.W. co. Arm., Ir. It rises near the border of co. Monaghan, has a northerly course of 20 miles, and falls into the Blackwater at Charlemount. The Union Canal is carried across the stream by an aqueduct at Derby's Bridge.

Callander, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.) on the Teith (crossed by a bridge of three arches), S.W. Perths., Sc., 16 N.W. of Stirling ; ac. 53,817 ; soil loam or a light gravel, overlying limestone, sandstone, and slate. It is richly wooded, and is the scene of Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The to. is 250 ft. above the sea, and is a popular tourist and invalid resort. The public buildings comprise the pa. church, Episcopal and Free churches, a public and a Free Church school, public hall, reading-room, library, and hydropathic establishment. Four annual fairs are held. The chief antiquities are the ruins of a castle of the Earls of Linlithgow and Bocastle (q.v.). The ridge known as the "Roman Camp" is of natural origin. *Ardchullary*, now a farmhouse, was the seat of Bruce the African explorer ; and *C. House*, *C. Lodge*, and *Leny* are seats.

Callater, loch, pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 5¾ S.S.E. of Castleton-of-Braemar. It measures 6½ by 1½ furlongs, stands amid fine scenery, and teems with salmon, trout, and pike.

Callaughton, tp., pa. of and 1½ S. from Much Wenlock (q.v.), S. Salop.

Callendar, estate, pa. of and ¾ S.S.E. from Falkirk (q.v.), S.E. Stirls., Sc. The house was visited by Queen Mary, stormed by Cromwell, occupied by General Monk as a residence, and visited by General Hawley, who here received the news of the battle of Falkirk, in which his troops were completely defeated. Some fine lime-trees, and the tomb of the Forbes family, are in the grounds.

Callends, estate on the Lyne, pa. of Newlands (q.v.), N. Peebs., Sc., ¾ S.S.W. of the pa. church. In the neighbourhood is an ancient fortification.

Callernish, dis. and vil. on Loch Roag, pa. of Uig (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 10 W. of Stornoway. It is chiefly remarkable for its circles of standing stones, one of which is said to be the finest and most complete in the kingdom. It is approached from the northward by an avenue of stones, while a single line runs south, and to the east and west single lines (each of four stones) project, so that in the plan the circle and cross are combined. In clearing off the accumulated peat from about the base of the monoliths

STANDING STONES AT CALLERNISH.

a chambered cairn was discovered. The monoliths are of gneiss, and undressed.

Callerton, Black. [BLACK CALLERTON.]

Callerton, High, tp., pas. of Ponteland and Newburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6½ N.W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne ; ac. 1,024. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Callerton, Little, tp., pa. of Ponteland (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6 N.W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne ; ac. 592.

Callestock, ha., pa. of Perranzabuloe (q.v.), Cornw., 4½ N.W. of Truro.

Callievar, mountain (1,747 ft.), Mid Abers., Sc., 4 W. of Alford.

Calligray, or **Killigray**, island in Sound of Harris, pa. of Harris (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It is two miles long by one mile broad, and fertile and well cultivated in the north, where the shores are sandy. Fine corn crops are raised. Here are the remains of an ancient fortified work.

Callington, pa. and mkt. to. (W.), E. Cornw., 9 S.W. of Tavistock ; ac. 2,492 ; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary, restored 1858, is Perp., and has still the remains of the rood-loft steps ; the font, with square basin carved with heads at the corners, is Norm. ; a brass (1465) in the chancel has figures of Nicholas Ashton (Justice of the Common Pleas and M.P.) and Margaret his wife, and the remains of a marginal inscription ; an alabaster altar-tomb on the north side, with figure of a Knight of the Garter, commemorates Sir Robert Willoughby, first Lord Willoughby de Broke (1502) ; a mutilated ancient cross in the churchyard is 8 ft. high, and has a carved square head upon an octagonal shaft. There are Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Bible Christian, and Plymouth Brethren chapels. About 2½ N. are the remains of an ancient camp, on a height 1,067 ft. above the sea, and commanding a fine view.

Callingwood, ha., pa. of Tatenhill (q.v.), E. Staffs., 3½ S.W. of Burton-upon-Trent.

Callioch, promontory, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 9 S.W. of Ardnamurchan Point. It presents fine views, described by Thomas Campbell in his "Elegy on Mull."

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Callander, pa.	Callander	433	2279
Callander, to.	Callander	433	1538
Callernish	Strome Ferry (70)	661	311

PLACE.	Nearest Rally. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Callerton, High	Newcastle-on-Tyne	271	111
Callerton, Little	Newcastle-on-Tyne	271	7
Callington	Tavistock (8)	251	1888

Callis Court, ha., pa. of St. Peter (q.v.), N.E. Kent, 2 N. of Ramsgate.

Callis Grange, ti., pa. of St. Peter (q.v.), N.E. Kent, 2 N. of Ramsgate.

Callisham, ha., pa. of and ¼ S.W. from Meavy (q.v.), S. Dev.

Calliver, ha., pa. of Llanfihangel Aberbythwych (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 2 W. of Llandeilofawr.

Callow (1), pa., Mid Herefords., 4 S. of Hereford; ac. 621; soil clay and marl, overlying brashy shale. The church of St. Mary is modern. There was a Roman settlement in the neighbourhood.

Callow (2), tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Wirksworth (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 1,259.

Callow (3), pl., pa. of Killasser (q.v.), N. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 E. of Foxford. There is an agricultural school here.

Callow Down (511 feet), eminence, S.W. Bucks, 2 S.W. of Bledlow.

Callowell, ha., pa. of Whiteshill (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 1½ N.W. of Stroud.

Callow End, vil., pa. of and 1¼ S. from Powick (q.v.), Mid Worcs. There is a reading-room and a library containing about 300 volumes.

Callow Hill, ha., pa. of Feckenham (q.v.), E. Worcs., 5 S.E. of Bromsgrove.

Callum's Hill, eminence in Ferntower Park, pa. of Crieff (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc. It is finely wooded, and bears traces of a camp occupied by the Marquis of Montrose (1645).

Callwen, eccl. pa., pas. of Devynoch and Llywell (q.v.), E. Brecons.

Cally (1), estate on the Ardle, pa. of Kirkmichael (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc., 8 N.N.W. of Blairgowrie.

Cally (2), estate, pa. of Girthon (q.v.), S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 1 S. of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. The fine mansion (1763), built of granite, was repaired 1835, and contains a valuable picture gallery and some historical relics. The old seat is an ivy-clad ruin.

Calmsden, ti. and ha., pa. of North Cerney (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 4 N.E. of Cirencester.

Calnadulach, vil. on Connel Ferry, pa. of Ardchattan and Muckairn (q.v.), Mid Args., Sc., about 5 N.E. of Oban.

Calne, pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (w.), N. Wilts., 6 E.S.E. of Chippenham; ac. of pa. 8,079, of mun. bor. 939, of to. 410; soil mostly sandy, but in part clay. The church of St. Mary is chiefly Perp., but partly E. Eng. and Jacobean; the chancel is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones; the pa. chest dates from the 16th cent. C. is connected by a branch line with Chippenham. It is a very old town, and is believed to be situated on or near the site of a Roman station. It was represented in Parliament in the reign of Edward I., and regularly returned two members from the latter part of the 14th cent. to the year 1832, and one member from 1832 to 1885. This to. was in 977 the scene of a dispute between the regular and the secular clergy, at which Dunstan presided; the sudden collapse of the floor, resulting in the death of some of the monks' opponents, was attributed to Divine intervention, and the archbishop's party triumphed. The town hall was built 1882. There are numerous charities, one of which supports John Bentley's school, established 1660. The chief industry is

St. Mary's Church, Calne.
(*From a Photograph by R. Wilkinson, Trowbridge.*)

bacon-curing; there are also flour-mills, flax-mills, paper-mills, and chemical engineering works. The part in the bor. forms the tp. of **Calne Within**; the remaining part is a separate tp. (**Calne Without**).

Calow, tp., pa. of and 2 E. from Chesterfield (q.v.), E. Derbys.; ac. 1,339. The chapel of St. Peter is in Gothic style. Coal and ironstone are found.

Calrossie, estate, pa. of Logie Easter (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 1 N.E. of Nigg.

Calry, pa. on Lough Gill and Sligo Bay, Carbury bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir., 6 N. of Collooney; ac. 9,974; soil good, overlying limestone, which is quarried. It includes part of the to. of Sligo.

Calshott Castle, ha., pa. of Fawley (q.v.), S. Hants, 7 S.E. of Southampton. The castle is situated at the end of a long, low, narrow tongue of land on the west side of the entrance to the Southampton Water. It was originally built in the reign of Henry VIII., the materials being brought from Netley Abbey, and is now used as a coastguard station. Opposite the castle there is a lightship, with a revolving light visible 9 miles.

Calstock, pa. and vil. on the Tamar, E. Cornw., 5 E. of Callington; ac. 6,133; soil light, overlying granite and clay-slate. The church of St. Andrew is Perp., and has in the porch a stoup, and some ancient wall-paintings in the nave; there are some 16th- and 17th-cent. tombs, and a copy of Charles I.'s letter of thanks (1643) to the Cornish parishes. The chief industries are copper- and tin-mining, granite-quarrying, brickmaking, brewing, and tanning. Steam vessels trade between C. and Plymouth. *Cotehele House* and *Harewood House* are seats. The former of these is an old Tudor house consisting of two courts with battlemented gate-tower. The banqueting hall has an open-timbered roof, and contains many suits of armour. There is also some good tapestry.

Calstone, ti., pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Calne (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Callow (1)	Tram Inn (2)	146	91
Callow (2)	Ashbourne (1)	152	68
Callwen	Devynock	193	144
Calne, pa.	Calne	99	5518
Calne, bor.	Calne	99	3495

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Calne Within	Calne	99	3495
Calne Without	Calne	99	2023
Calow	Chesterfield (2)	146	609
Calry	Collooney (6)	130	4355
Calstock	Tavistock (6½)	251	6150

Calstone Wellington, formerly a pa., N. Wilts., 2 S.E. of Calne. The church of St. Mary, restored 1885, is chiefly Tudor. There is a reading-room with a free lending library attached; and near what was the parish boundary is an old Roman road.

Caltegfa, ha., pa. of Llanfwrog (q.v.), Mid Denbighs., about 8 S.E. of Denbigh.

Calthorpe (1), pa. and vil., N. Norf., 3 N. of Aylsham; ac. 1,048; soil loam, subsoil various. The church of St. Margaret is an ancient stone building.

Calthorpe (2), ha., pa. of Banbury (q.v.), N. Oxon; it adjoins the to. of Banbury on the south.

Calthwaite, ha. on the Petterill, pa. of Hesket-in-the-Forest (q.v.), E. Cumb., 7 N.W. of Penrith.

Calton (1), chap. and tp., pas. of Blore, Mayfield, and Waterfall (q.v.), N. Staffs., 9½ S.E. of Leek; ac. 1,344. The chapel of St. Mary has been restored.

Calton (2), tp. on a small tributary of the Aire, pa. of Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 7 S.E. of Settle; ac. 1,449.

Calton (3), dis. adjoining Glasgow Green, in the east end of the city of Glasgow, N. Lanarks., Sc. It is a busy manufacturing centre.

Calton Hill (350 ft.), overlooking Princes Street, in the east end of the city of Edinburgh, N. Edins., Sc., 1 E. of Edinburgh Castle. It is crowned by the buildings of the old Observatory, the National Monument, and monuments to Burns, Playfair, Dugald Stuart, and an ugly tower, topped by a timeball, to the memory of Lord Nelson. The High School is a fine example of Grecian architecture, and the gaol is built in imitation of a baronial castle. Some guns, captured in the Crimea, stand at the base of Nelson's monument. The hill is laid out with walks, and planted with shrubberies; and from its summit views of the Firth of Forth, Fife, the southern Highland Mountains, the city, and Arthur's Seat are obtained.

Caltra, vil., pa. of Killosolan (q.v.), E. co. Galway, Ir., 2 E. of Castleblakeney.

Caltragh (1), ha., pa. of Cam (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., 9 N.W. of Athlone.

Caltragh (2), ha. on Lough Corrib, pa. of Belclare (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 10 W.S.W. of Tuam.

Caludon, ha., pa. of Coventry St. Michael (q.v.), about 3 N.E. from the city of Coventry, N.E. Warws. Here are some remains of a castle which dates from the beginning of the 14th cent.

Calva, islet and harbour at the mouth of Kyle Sku, pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), N.W. Suths., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Scourie.

Calvay, or **Calavay,** island between South Uist island and Eriskay, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It is covered with grass and heather, rises to a height of 73 ft., and has the remains of an old stronghold.

Calve, island in entrance to Tobermory harbour, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore, Mull island, W. Args., Sc. It is a mile in length, and attains a height of 60 ft.

Calveley, tp. on the Chester Canal, pa. of Bunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 8 N.W. of Crewe; ac. 1,546. The manor formerly belonged to Sir Hugh Calveley, "The Glory of Cheshire" (d. 1393). *C. Hall,* in a well-timbered park, is an ancient mansion.

Calver, tp. and vil. on the Derwent, pa. of and 4 N.E. from Bakewell (q.v.), N. Derbys.; ac. 775. There are large cotton-spinning and doubling mills.

Calverhall, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Prees (q.v.), N. Salop, 4½ S.E. of Whitchurch. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style; and the pa. possesses eight almshouses.

Calverleigh, pa., N.E. Dev., 2 N.W. of Tiverton; ac. 501; soil clayey, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary is Perp.; "Southcott's aisle," the south aisle, built in the early part of the 16th cent., is divided from the nave by an arcade, a pier of which has a shield and the initials "I. S."; the Southcott monument is at the east end of this aisle; there is some stained glass of the 16th cent., removed from St. Tremeur, Brittany, and two oak screens. *C. Court* is a seat.

Calverley, pa. and vil. on the Aire, partly within the bor. of Bradford, W.R. Yorks.; ac. 8,500; soil stiff, with some sandy areas, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Wilfrid (12th cent.), restored 1869, preserves some traces of Norm. work, but is chiefly E. Eng., Perp., and Dec., and contains some fine stained windows and several monuments. In the churchyard are some ancient tombstones. There are Dissenting chapels, schools, and a mechanics' institute. Bridges span the river and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Woollens and worsteds are manufactured, and building-stone is extensively quarried.

Calverley-with-Farsley, tp., pa. of Calverley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 3,180.

Calverstown, ha. and estate, pa. of Davidstown (q.v.), Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 8 S. of Newbridge. Two annual fairs are held. *C. House* is a seat.

Calvert House, ha., pa. of Grinton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., near Muker.

Calverton (1), pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 1 S. of Stony Stratford; ac. 1,980; soil light and stiff clay, overlying clay and stone. The church of All Saints (rebuilt 1818, restored 1870) is in Norm. style; the chancel is decorated in polychrome; the pulpit panels are decorated with sitting figures—St. John the Baptist, St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. Barnabas; the reredos is adorned with Italian glass mosaic work, representing the "Adoration of the Magi"; and the entire church is paved with encaustic tiles. There are six almshouses and various charities.

Calverton (2), pa. and vil. on the Doverbeck, S. Notts., 7 N.E. of Nottingham; ac. 3,320; soil sand and clay. The church of St. Wilfrid is said to be Saxon; on the chancel-arch is a figure of the patron saint; and some carvings in the tower, thought to be

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Calthorpe (1)	Aylsham (4)	132	229
Calton (1)	Ashbourne (5)	152	221
Calton (2)	Woodlesford (3)	190	75
Calton (3)	Glasgow	400	36154
Calve	Glasgow (85)	400	10
Calveley	Calveley	166	321
Calver	Hassop (3)	154	371
Calverhall	Whitchurch (4)	171	262
Calverleigh	Tiverton (2)	179	77
Calverley	Calverley Bridge	201	44317
Calverley-w.-Farsley	Calverley Bridge	201	9657
Calverton (1)	Wolverton (4)	52	658
Calverton (2)	Linby (4)	133	1199

Saxon, give woodland and sporting scenes and views of agricultural labour. There is an endowed school. William Lee, inventor of the stocking-frame, was an Elizabethan rector of the pa.; and some hundreds of frames are still employed in the vil. There is an ancient camp on the top of a hill in the neighbourhood. *C. Hall*, in extensive grounds, is a seat.

Calverton End, the south-east part of Stony Stratford (q.v.), N. Bucks. With **Wolverton End** it forms the eccl. pa. of Wolverton St. Mary (q.v.).

Calvine, ha. on the Garry, adjoining Struan railway station, pa. of Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc. The Highland Railway here crosses the river.

Calvington, tp., pa. of and 2½ N.N.W. from Edgmond (q.v.), N.E. Salop.

Calwich, tp. on the Dove, pa. of Ellastone (q.v.), N. Staffs., 7½ N.E. of Uttoxeter; ac. 763. A monastery of Augustinian canons, depending upon Kenilworth Abbey, was founded here in the 12th cent. *C. Abbey*, in fine grounds, is a seat.

Cam (1), pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 1 N. of Dursley; ac. 2,946; soil clay and gravel, overlying oolite. The church of St. George is Late Dec. and Perp.

Cam (2), a sluggish river of Cambs., formed by the junction of two streams which meet between Harston and Grantchester. One of these rises in Essex, and flows N.W.; the source of the other, which flows N.E., is near Ashwell, on the borders of Cambs. and Herts. The C. flows into the Ouse at Stretham Mere, about 3½ miles above Ely. Its greatest length, from the source in Essex to its junction with the Ouse, is 40 miles. It is navigable as far as Cambridge, a distance of 15 miles. The Celtic word *cam* means "crooked," but some authorities hold that the name of the river arose from that of the town Cambridge, originally "Grantanbrycge" (the bridge over the Granta, the original name of the river), or "Camborit" (the crooked ford).

Cam (3), affluent of the Severn, which it joins at Frampton Pill, W. Gloucs. Its length is 7 miles.

Cam (4), or **Cama,** loch, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 28 W. of Lairg. It measures 2¼ miles in length by 1 mile in width, and is divided by a peninsula into two parts.

Cam (5), pa., Athlone bar., S. co. Roscom., Ir., 9 N.W. of Athlone; ac. 12,403. This is a fertile and well-cultivated tract, the soil resting on limestone. There are several seats.

Camagh Bridge, ha. on the Inny, pa. of Lickbla (q.v.), N. co. Wstm., Ir., 6 N.W. of Castlepollard.

Camaron, a small affl. of the Ithon (q.v.), N. Radnors.

Camaross, ha., pa. of Kilgarvan (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 4 N.W. of Taghmon. In the neighbourhood is Camaross Mountain (598 ft.).

Camasunary, ha. on Loch Scavaig, pa. of Strath (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., 14 S. of Portree.

Cam Beck, affl. of the Irthing (q.v.), into which it falls, about 2 N.W. of Brampton, N.E. Cumb.

Camber, ha., pa. of and 6 N.E. from Winchelsea (q.v.), E. Sussex.

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Calwich	Norbury (1)	147	142
Cam (1)	Cam	196	1782
Cam (5)	Athlone (9)	80	1632
Camberwell, pa.	C'well New Road	3	235344
Camberwell, bor.	C'well New Road	3	255719

Camberford, ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Tamworth (q.v.), S.E. Staffs.

Camberley (a modern name invented to compliment the Duke of Cambridge), a dis. in the pa. of Ash (q.v.), W. Surrey, 7 S.W. of Ascot. There is a mission church and a Roman Catholic church dedicated to St. Tarcisius. The C. Obelisk, partly destroyed 1882, is one of the oldest and most conspicuous landmarks in Surrey. The obelisk was erected by a Mr. Norris for the purpose of communicating by flags with the Dashwood family, who signalled from the tower of High Wycombe church, distant 27 miles as the crow flies.

Camberwell, pa. and parl. bor. of Surrey, 3 S. of St. Paul's; ac. of pa. 4,450, of bor. (which includes Penge) 5,220. There are three divisions—North Camberwell, Peckham, and Dulwich—each of which returns one member. In Domesday the pa. is entered as "Cambrewell," and the church was of older date. St. Giles's cruciform church takes the place of one which was burnt down in 1841. There are also St. George's, Camden, Emmanuel; Christ Church, Old Kent Road; St. Mary Magdalen, Peckham; St. Paul's, Herne Hill, besides a proprietary chapel, East Dulwich chapel, and Dulwich College chapel. There are Independent, Baptist, Wesleyan, and other chapels; and some endowed schools, including a grammar school. The Surrey Canal ends in the pa. Sir Christopher Wren lived at C., and at St. Thomas's Watering the pilgrims used to stop on their way to Canterbury; and Honour Oak in the neighbourhood commemorates an oak beneath which Queen Elizabeth dined. There is an old manor house at Denmark Hill. The spring from which the pa. is thought to take its name is near Grove Street, and remains of the ancient Ermine Street are to be traced in the neighbourhood. In its more rural days the pa. gave its name to a butterfly—the Camberwell Beauty (*Vanessa Antiope*).

Cambie, burn, Mid Fifes., Sc., rises among the Lomond Hills, and falls into the Leven below *Leslie House*.

Camblesforth, tp. on the Ouse and Aire, pa. of Drax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Selby; ac. 1,596. There is an endowed school. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cambo, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., pa. of Hartburn (q.v.), S. Northumb., 11 S.E. of Otterburn; ac. 691. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Dec. style. There is a library and reading-room. Lancelot ("Capability") Brown, the landscape gardener, is said to have been born here.

Cambo Ness, promontory, pa. of Kingsbarns (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Crail. C. Brigs are reefs in the offing, and *C.* is a seat.

Cambois, eccl. pa. and vil. at the mouth of the Wansbeck, formed from the pa. of Bedlington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4 N.E. of Bedlington. The church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style, and there are Primitive and Free Methodist chapels, and a cottage hospital (on the north bank of the Wansbeck) for infectious cases. Coasting vessels occasionally bring cargoes, and carry away coals. The C. pit,

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Camblesforth	Carlton	181	301
Cambo, eccl. pa.	Scots Gap (1)	299	479
Cambo, tp.	Scots Gap (1)	299	70
Cambois	Blyth (3)	288	3836

the largest and one of the most perfect in the North, employs 600 men and boys, and can put out and ship 1,000 tons a day. Trams carry the coal to the Blyth Docks and the Blyth and Tyne Railway. Bricks also are made from the pit clay. There are fine sands on the coast.

Camborne, pa. and mkt. to. (s.), W. Cornw., 3 s.w. of Redruth; ac. 6,894, water and foreshore 87; soil loam and (in parts) slate, overlying clay. The church of St. Martin is Perp., and in the outside wall of the transept is an altar-slab with Latin inscription; there are several monuments of the Pendarves family, from the 16th cent. downwards; and near the porch is an old cross. There is a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan, Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels. The chief buildings are the Market Hall, Working Men's Institute, Mining and Art School, and a Literary Institute, with a museum of the minerals of the district. A tin mine employs many of the inhabitants. Richard Trevithick, engineer and inventor, was born here; and it was here that the first locomotive was made. C. is also the birthplace of Arthur Woolf, the inventor of double cylinders.

Camborne Beacon, vil., pa. of and 1 s. from the vil. of Camborne (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Camborne (or North-Western) Division, one of the six parl. divs. of Cornw. It returns one member.

Cambridge (1), parl. (returning one member) and mun. bor. and co. to. on the Cam, head of U., petty sess. div., and Co. Co. dis., S. Cambs.; ac. of parl. bor. 4,001, of mun. bor. 3,278. In the neighbourhood of Castle Hill there are traces of a Roman station, which was probably called *Camboritum*. Here the to. of Grantanbrycge was built by the English, and a castle was added after the Conquest, but the to. was afterwards transferred to its present position on the south side of the river. It received a charter in 1207. It is divided into 13 pas., and contains the following ancient churches:—St. Mary the Great (Perp.), which is also the University church; St. Benedict's or St. Benet's (partly E. Norm. and E. Eng.), with a tower exhibiting the "long and short work" and baluster shafts of the "Saxon" style; the church of the Holy Sepulchre (Norm.), built 1101, restored 1841, the oldest of the four circular churches in England; St. Peter's (Norm., E. Eng., and Dec.); St. Andrew the Less (E. Eng.); St. Edward's (partly E. Eng.); St. Mary the Less (Dec.); St. Michael's (Dec.); and St. Botolph's (originally Norm., now mostly Perp.). The chief public buildings are the Guildhall, on Market Hill, enlarged 1862, including the rooms of the Free Library (1885), which was established 1853, and the prison (1804) on Castle Hill. The county hospital, in Trumpington Street, opened 1766, enlarged 1865, was founded and endowed by Dr. Addenbrooke. The principal schools are the Perse Grammar School, Hills Road (1615), the buildings of which were erected 1890, and the Leys School (1874), a Wesleyan institution in Trumpington Road. The to. has iron and brass foundries, flour-mills, and breweries; and is an agricultural centre for the supply of the London market, but its importance is now mainly derived from the University. The authentic history of the University cannot be traced further back than the 12th cent. The students then lived in separate lodgings, but in the 13th cent. they were collected together in "hostels," under the supervision of a principal, and disciplinary enactments were established by royal writ in 1231. The place of the hostels was gradually taken by colleges, originally institutions with a monastic organisation, which were often attached to some religious house. The last vestiges of this system—the regulations forbidding Fellows to marry, and requiring them to be in holy orders—were almost completely removed by the statutes of 1881. The principal University officers are the Chancellor, the High Steward, the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator, and two Proctors, who enforce discipline among the undergraduates. The academic year is divided into three terms, and an undergraduate must "keep" nine terms before he can take the degree of Bachelor of Arts. There are two classes of examinations—those for ordinary students, the "Poll"; and the Mathematical, Classical, and other Triposes, for students who seek honours. There are forty professors, besides readers and demonstrators. The following are the principal University buildings. The Library, to which the adjoining Divinity School was added in 1856, contains nearly 500,000 volumes and MSS., including the Codex Bezæ, a 6th-cent. MS. with Greek and Latin versions of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles; the library receives a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. The new Divinity School was built 1879. The Senate House is in King's Parade. The Fitzwilliam Museum, in Trumpington Street, was established by Viscount Fitzwilliam in 1816, and contains the literary and art collections of the founder with many additions. Near it is the Fitzwilliam Museum of Archæology. The other buildings include a group termed collectively the Museums and Lecture Rooms (affording facilities for the study of natural science), an observatory, a geological museum, and

King's College Chapel, Cambridge.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Camborne	Camborne	307	14700
Camborne Division	.....	.....	54192

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cambridge, parl. bor.	Cambridge	56	44330
Cambridge, mun. bor.	Cambridge	56	36983

the Pitt Press, built 1831. The University contains 17 colleges. Since 1869 there have also been non-collegiate or "unattached" students, who are under the control of a censor. The oldest college is that of St. Peter, or Peterhouse, originally a hospital, and remodelled as an educational institution by Hugh de Balsham (1280–86). Clare College was founded 1326, and refounded 1359; the present buildings are a fine example of the Jacobean style. Pembroke College, founded 1348, has a chapel designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Gonville and Caius College, generally known as Caius (pronounced "keys"), was founded 1348, and refounded 1558. Trinity Hall was founded 1350. Corpus Christi, or Benet College, was erected about 1352 by the guilds of the Virgin and Corpus Christi. King's College was founded 1441 by Henry VI. in connection with Eton College; the magnificent Perp. chapel, with its fan tracery vaulting and stained glass, was completed 1536. Queens' College, founded 1448, refounded 1465, is an interesting example of contemporary architecture. St. Catherine's College was founded 1473. Jesus College, founded 1496, retains its fine old buildings, including a chapel restored by Pugin (1846–49). Christ's College was founded 1439, refounded 1505; here is the mulberry-tree said to have been planted by Milton. St. John's College, now mainly Tudor and Jacobean in style, was founded 1135 and refounded 1510; it ranks next to Trinity in size and importance. Magdalene College (pronounced "Maudlin") was founded 1542. Trinity College was founded 1546 by Henry VIII.; the oldest buildings extant belong to the close of the 16th cent. Emmanuel College, founded 1584, has a chapel designed by Wren. Sidney Sussex College was founded 1588. The following colleges have been added within the last cent.:—Downing (1800), Cavendish (1873), Selwyn (1882), and Ayerst Hall (1884). The most beautiful view in C. is that at the "Backs" of the colleges, where gardens and meadows slope down to the river, which is here crossed by nine bridges. The University returns two members to Parliament.

Cambridge (2), ha. on the Cam, pa. of Slimbridge (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 4 N.W. of Dursley.

Cambridge (3), ha., pa. of Legerwood (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc., 3½ E. of Lauder.

Cambridgeshire, an inland eastern co. of England, bounded on the north by Lincs., on the west by Northants, Hunts, and Beds., on the south by Herts and Essex, and on the east by Suff. and Norf. Its length is about 47 miles, its breadth from 16 to 30 miles; area 524,926 ac. Its physical features are simple, the northern portion of the co. forming part of the depressed plain of the Fenland, out of which, south of the Great Ouse, rises undulating ground forming the central portion of the co., while along its south-eastern margin a range of higher elevations occurs, running from Royston north-eastward through the Gog-magog Hills to Newmarket, reaching altitudes of between 300 ft. and 400 ft. Though its soil varies widely in character, the whole of the co. is very fertile, and there is practically no waste or common land; about 490,000 ac. are under cultivation, of which 381,000 ac. are arable, and the remainder grass or other permanent pasture. The chief crops are (in the order of importance) wheat, barley, and oats; with beans, potatoes, mangolds, turnips, and peas as rotation crops. The holdings are not usually of large size, ranging up to 500 ac., but rarely above this. There are nearly 6,000 ac. of woods and plantations in the co. The Fenland area, with its richly productive silty, peaty, or gravelly soil, was once useless swamp, out of which arose here and there small islands of firm land. Much of it lies below the level of the highest tides, but by the labours of successive generations it is now intersected in all directions by a complicated system of drains and watercourses—some large enough to be navigable for small craft—out of which the water is raised by powerful pumps. The work of reclamation seems to have been begun by the Romans, but its systematic prosecution dates from the 17th cent. The chief rivers of the co. are the Great Ouse and the Nene (navigable up to Wisbech). The chief railway system is the Great Eastern, but the G. N. Railway and the L. & N. W. Railway have also important branches within the co. The solid beds strike south-west and north-east, and have a gentle average dip towards south-east. The higher hilly ground in the south-east of the co. is composed wholly of chalk, with an irregular patchy capping of the Glacial deposits, separable into Upper, Middle, and Lower Chalk, each division marked by peculiarities of composition and fossil contents. It is extensively burnt for lime, and some of the harder beds of the Lower division, locally known as "clunch," have also been frequently used for building purposes. At the base of the Lower Chalk ("Chalk Marl") a valuable deposit of phosphatic nodules or "coprolites" occurs, which has in the past been very extensively worked for the manufacture of artificial manure. Below this deposit the bluish-gray clays of the Gault emerge, and form a broad undulating tract at the foot of the hills. These clays vary from 100 ft. to 200 ft. in thickness. They underlie Cambridge, and in that neighbourhood and elsewhere are extensively burnt for brick- and tile-making. Further west appear sandy and pebbly beds, classed as Neocomian or Lower Greensand, which frequently yield an excellent and abundant water-supply when reached by well-borings. Considerable quantities of coprolites have also been obtained from them. These beds form the base of the Cretaceous series in C., and rest unconformably upon Jurassic clays. The latter extend over the whole of the north-western half of the co., though deeply covered by "superficial" deposits in the Fenland area. The upper portion of this great clay deposit, which contains a few irregular stony bands, represents in its upper portion the Kimmeridge Clay, and in its lower the Oxford Clay. Near Upware an isolated mass of Corallian Limestone occurs between these clays, but elsewhere in the co. the division is not well marked. The patches of rising ground which stand out above the great Fenland plain, as at Ely, Whittlesea, Thorney, etc., have generally a base of Kimmeridge or Oxford Clay. These clays are largely dug in many localities for brick- and tile-making, and for tamping the Fenland dykes. The Woodwardian Museum at Cambridge contains a magnificent collection of the fossils of the co., which are abundant in nearly all the deposits. Peat, silt, gravels, and other superficial deposits overspread wide areas in the low grounds. The gravels and later beds have yielded remains of the mammoth, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, bear, elk, and many other mammals; and in Burwell Fen the fractured skull of an ancient ox (*Bos primigenius*) with a broken flint weapon still

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Cambridgeshire	.....	 188961

remaining in the fracture, was discovered in 1863, and is now preserved in the Woodwardian Museum. Cambridge is the co. town. Other places of importance are Wisbech (the one port of the co.), Ely, March, and Newmarket. The industries of the co., other than agriculture, are unimportant, comprising malting, brewing, milling, paper-making, and basket-working. The co. is divided into three parliamentary divisions, each returning one member. Tumuli and ancient earthworks of pre-Roman date are plentiful on the Chalk hills, and traces of the Roman occupation also abound.

Cambus, vil. with small harbour and good pier, on the Devon and the Forth, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Alloa (q.v.), S. Clacks., Sc. There are breweries, and whisky is extensively distilled.

Cambusbarron, vil., pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Stirling. There is a public school, and woollen spinning and manufacturing are carried on.

Cambus, Burn of. [BURN OF CAMBUS.]

Cambuscurry, hill (600 ft.) and bay on the Dornoch Firth, pa. of Edderton (q.v.), N.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 7 N.W. of Tain. The bay is shallow, the land here gaining upon the sea.

Cambusdoon, estate on the Doon, pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Ayr (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc.

Cambuskenneth, ruined abbey on the Forth, pa. of and 3 E. from Stirling (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc. It was founded by David I. in 1147. Only the tower remains entire. The endowments provided were rich, and it was occupied by an abbot, a prior, and seventeen monks. In 1326 it was the meeting-place of the first Scots Parliament to which representatives from burghs were summoned; several other Parliaments met here in succeeding years. Pillaged during the wars of the succession, it was sacked and destroyed by the mob at the time of the Reformation, and afterwards its lands were gifted by James VI. to the Earl of Mar, who transferred them

CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY, AND TOMB OF JAMES III.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

to his brother. They were purchased in 1709 by the town council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowan's Hospital. James III. and his queen, the Princess Margaret of Denmark, were buried here, the bodies being re-interred under an altar-tomb provided by Queen Victoria in 1865. (The name, meaning "the field, or river bend, of Kenneth," is derived from a victory said to have been obtained here by Kenneth II. over the Picts.)

Cambusketh an, pl., pa. of Kilmarnock (q.v.), N. Ayrs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Stewarton. Extensive grain-mills are in the neighbourhood.

Cambuslang, pa. and to. on the Clyde, N. Lanarks., Sc., 3¾ S.E. of Glasgow; ac. 5,160; soil light, overlying carboniferous rocks. Coal, iron, limestone, and trap are worked, and quartz occurs. The to. consists of a cluster of villages. The pa. church was built 1841, and there are Episcopal, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and Independent, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels, with public, industrial, and Roman Catholic schools. The collieries, weaving, and agriculture occupy most of the inhabitants. A religious revival movement of an extraordinary nature took place in 1742; and at the services held at its centenary in 1842, 10,000 people assembled. There are traces of a hospital, and the ruins of Drumsargaw Castle. *Caldergrove, Hallside, Millhaugh, Morriston, Wellshot,* and *Westburn* are seats.

Cambusmore, estate on the Keltie, pa. of Kilmadock (q.v.), S. Perths., Sc., 2 E.S.E. of Callander. In the mansion-house Sir Walter Scott resided for several summers.

Cambusnethan, pa. and vil., N. Lanarks., Sc., 1¼ N.E. of Wishaw; ac. 16,608; soil moderately fertile, overlying carboniferous rocks. Coal, iron, and sandstone are worked. The vil. now forms part of Wishaw, and contains the pa. church (a Gothic edifice), Free church, public school, and Masonic Hall. A large railway export trade in coal and iron is carried on, and there are large ironworks. There are ruins of several ancient churches. *Allanton, C. House, Coltness, Muirhouse,* and *Wishaw House* are seats.

Cambustane, or **Camustane,** hill (500 ft.), pa. of Monikie (q.v.), S.E. Forfs., Sc., 5 N.W. of Buddon Ness. It is crowned by an ancient sculptured cross.

Cambusvrachan, pl. with school, adjoining Innerwick, pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc.

Cambus-Wallace, pl., pa. of Kilmadock (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc., 1 N.W. of Doune. Several Caledonian tombs were discovered here early in the 19th cent., and it is the legendary scene of a battle fought in the Middle Ages.

Camddwr, stream, S.E. Cardigs., rises under Tregaron Mountain, has a course of seven miles, and falls into the Towy, three miles above Capelystrad-fin.

Camden Place. [CHISLEHURST.]

Camden Town, dis. in North London, in the pa. of St. Pancras, 3 N.W. of St. Paul's. There are stations on the North London and L. & N. W. railways. Its name was taken, towards the close of the 18th cent., from the Marquis Camden, who owned the manor of Cantelows, situated within the dis. The Royal Veterinary College, Great College Street, has a museum, which is shown to visitors.

Camel. [ALAN.]

Cameley, pa., E. Somerset, 7 S.W. of Saltford; ac. 1,633; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The church

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cambusbarron	Stirling (2)	417	1121
Cambuslang, pa.	Cambuslang	397	15364
Cambuslang, to.	Cambuslang	397	8323

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cambusnethan, pa.	Wishaw (1)	385	22709
Cambusnethan, vil.	Wishaw (1)	385	2082
Cameley	Hallatrow (1½)	119	465

of St. James is of various periods. The Cam brook flows through the pa. Good stone for building purposes is found here.

Camelford, mkt. to. (F.) on the Camel, pa. of Lanteglos (q.v.), N. Cornw., 12 N. of Bodmin. There are Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Free Methodist chapels. The to. was once a corporate borough, having received its first charter from Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, in 1259, and its last in 1669. The corporation was abolished in 1883 under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act. The mace and seal are preserved, the latter having for device a camel crossing a river. The to. gave its title to a barony now extinct, the second and last baron having been killed in a duel in 1804.

Camelon, *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the Forth and Clyde Canal, pa. of and 1¼ N.W. from Falkirk (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc. The vil. has manufactures of iron and nails, and forms part of Falkirk. It occupies part of the site of a Roman town which stood on the banks of the Carron. C. was formerly defended by walls and was a seaport, the river being then navigable, and the Firth of Forth covering a much wider area than it does at present. Roman remains, including carved stones, a built drain, glass, pottery, have been found.

Camel Queen. [QUEEN CAMEL.]

Camel, West, pa. and vil. on the Camel, Mid Somerset, 4 N.E. of Ilchester; ac. 1,951; soil stiff loam, overlying limestone, and in places gravel and blue clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1866, is Dec. There are some small limestone quarries and a flourmill.

Camend, ha., pa. of and within 1 mile of Carnwath (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc.

Cameron, pa. on the Cameron Water, E. Fifes., Sc., 3½ S.W. of St. Andrews; ac. 9,375; soil various, overlying trap, limestone, and sandstone. Coal is worked. The pa. church (1808) is a plain building, and there are several public schools. *Mount Melville* was long the residence of Major Whyte Melville the novelist (1821–78).

Cameron Bridge (1), vil. on the Leven, pa. of Markinch (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc., 3½ N.E. of Thornton. There is a large distillery here.

Cameron Bridge (2), ha. on the Braid, pa. of Liberton (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., 2 S.S.E. of Edinburgh. *Cameron House* is a seat.

Cameron's Stone, monument on Airds Moss, pa. of and in the vicinity of Auchinleck (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc. A skirmish took place here in 1680 between a party of dragoons and a small body of Covenanters, in which the celebrated Richard Cameron was slain. A rude stone long marked the spot where he fell, but it was removed and replaced by the present erection.

Camerton (1), pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 6½ S.W. of Bath; ac. 1,736; soil clayey, overlying various. The church of St. Peter, enlarged and restored 1848, is Norm. and E. Eng., and contains several handsome monuments. There is an altar-tomb, with a semi-recumbent female figure, in the churchyard. There are two coal mines; and the Somersetshire Coal Canal passes through the vil. Along the south-west edge of the pa. runs a Roman fossway. *C. Court* and *Woodborough House* are seats.

Camerton (2), pa. and tp. on the Derwent, W. Cumb., 3 N.E. of Workington; ac. of pa. 3,411 (water 46, tidal water and foreshore 638), of tp. 785; soil clay. The church (dedication unknown) is a substantial building. Coal is extensively mined, and tinplates, iron, and bricks largely manufactured. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Camerton (3), ha., pa. of Burstwick (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 S.E. of Hedon. *C. Hall,* once a fine old seat, is now a farmhouse.

Cam Fell, mountain peak (1,925 ft.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.S.W. of Hawes.

Camghouran, vil. on Loch Rannoch, pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), N.W. Perths., Sc., 8 W.S.W. of Kinloch Rannoch.

Cam Houses, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 E. of Hawes.

Camiestane, pl., pa. of Kintore (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 3¼ S.W. of Kinmuick.

Camieston, estate, pa. of St. Boswells (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Newton St. Boswells.

Camilla, small loch, pa. of and ½ N.E. from Auchtertool (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc. It is quarter of a mile long by one-eighth of a mile broad, with a depth of over 2½ fathoms. It contains pike, perch, and eels.

Camisendun, bay opening off Loch Erriboll, pa. of and 6½ S.W. from Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. It is much frequented by vessels awaiting a change of wind to weather Cape Wrath or to pass through the Pentland Firth.

Camis Eskan, estate, pa. of Cardross (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 1½ E.S.E. of Helensburgh. The mansion is an ancient edifice in wooded grounds.

Camisinivaig, ha. and harbour, pa. of and 2½ S. from Portree (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc.

Camismore, vil. and sea loch, pa. of Kilmuir (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., 7 W. of Staffin island.

Camlachie, sub. and one of the seven parl. divs. of Glasgow, pa. of Barony (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1¼ E. of Glasgow Cross. The main street connects the city with Parkhead. The Eastern Necropolis is here. C. burn rises near Gartcraig, and falls into the Clyde, being covered over in its course among the houses.

Camlan, ha. on the Dovey or Dyfi, pa. of Malwydd (q.v.), S. Merions., 2 S. of Dynas-Mowddwy.

Camlarg, ha., pa. of and within 1 mile from Dalmellington (q.v.), E. Ayrs., Sc. There is a coal mine here, the haulage machinery being worked by hydraulic arrangement.

Camlas, stream, Mid Brecons. It is a tributary of the Usk, which it joins near Aberbran.

Camlet, stream falling into the Severn, Salop.

Camlin (1), pa. on a stream of the same name,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Camelon, *q.s.* pa.	Camelon	408	3332
Camelon, vil.	Camelon	408	2457
Camel, West	Marston (2)	128	231
Cameron	St. Andrews (1)	443	886
Camerton (1)	Camerton	123	1877
Camerton (2), pa.	Camerton	313	3474
Camerton (2), tp.	Camerton	313	245
Camlachie, parl. div.	Glasgow	400	71157
Camlin (1)	Antrim (5)	126	1053

Upper Massereene bar., S. co. Antr., Ir., 5 S. of Antrim ; ac. 5,802. This is a fertile, well-cultivated area, the soil, mostly clay, resting upon limestone. Some small manufactures of cotton and linen have been carried on, but most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. An ancient church is in ruins. *Cherry Valley* and *Glendaragh* are seats. The stream falls into Lough Neagh, and has several mills upon its banks.

Camlin (2), river, W. co. Longf., Ir., rises by two headstreams (one originating near Granard, the other among the Clonhugh Mountains), has a westward course, and falls into the Shannon at Richmond Harbour.

Camlough, mkt. vil. (W.) on a stream of the same name, pa. of Killevy (q.v.), S.E. co. Arm., Ir., 3 W. of Newry. There is a curious cairn. *Divernagh House* is a seat. The rivulet rises in Lough C., and falls into the Newry Canal.

Cam, Lower, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Cam (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 1 N. of Dursley. The church of St. Bartholomew is in E. Eng. style. There is an Institute with reading-room, etc. In the pa. are three flour-mills and a cloth factory employing nearly 500 people.

Camlyn, bay on the north coast of Anglesey, 9 W. of Amlwch.

Cammeringham, pa., Mid Lincs., 7 N.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,806; soil and subsoil stiff clay. The church of St. Michael is in E. Eng. style, and contains an ancient monument to members of the Tyrwhitt family. In the churchyard are several graves cut in the rock. A monastery of Præmonstratensian canons was founded in this pa., 1155.

Cammon, ha., pa. of and near Llanfyllin (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms.

Camoge, river, cos. Tip. and Lim., Ir., rises on Slievereagh, and falls into the Maigue, near Croom, after a north-westerly course of about 24 miles.

Camolin, vil. on the Bann, pa. of Toome (q.v.), N. co. Wex., Ir., 8 S.W. of Gorey. Five annual fairs are held here.

Camomile Hill, a hill in the pa. of and a little west from the to. of Egham (q.v.), W. Surrey. (It derives its name from the fact that camomile grows abundantly on it, and was at one time cultivated for the market.)

Camp (1), ha., pa. of Miserden (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 5½ N.E. of Stroud.

Camp (2), ha., pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Bannockburn.

Camp (3), hill (1,153 ft.) on the English border, pa. of Yetholm (q.v.), N.E. Roxbs., Sc. It is crowned by an ancient Caledonian fort 250 yards in diameter, and consisting of fosses and ramparts.

Camp (4), name given to ancient defensive structures widely distributed throughout the United Kingdom, and of Roman, British, Caledonian, or Scandinavian origin. Of these the class belonging to the Romans is perhaps the most interesting. They were elaborately laid off, and arranged and fortified on scientific lines, while the other examples are ruder. These camps were not merely resting-places for troops ; they were utilised as fortified bases from which military operations could be carried on with some degree of safety and expedition.

Campan Point, prom., W. Cornw., forming the south boundary of Bude Haven. On it there is an octagonal tower, 20 ft. in height, erected for the use of the coastguard by Sir T. D. Acland.

Campbell's Cairn, pl. near the Spey, pa. of Knockando (q.v.), S.E. Elgs., Sc. It is said to have been the scene of a defeat of the clan Campbell at some remote period.

Campbelltown, vil. on the Moray Firth, pas. of Ardersier and Petty (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Fort George. Its fisheries are of local importance, and it is becoming a favourite sea-bathing resort. A strong mineral well is in the neighbourhood. An annual fair is held.

Campbeltown, pa., parl. and royal burgh, seaport, and mkt. to. (F.), on the coast, Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 11 N.E. of the Mull of Kintyre ; ac. 44,220 ; soil and subsoil various. Calc-spar, amethysts, and iron ore occur; and coal is mined. The public buildings include county and town halls, prison, custom house, Good Templars' hall, and Athenæum. There are some handsome villas, giving the place an attractive appearance. A granite cross, richly sculptured with foliage designs, is attributed to the 12th cent. Four annual horse fairs are held. The fisheries are important, and there is some shipbuilding. A large number of distilleries turn out

Main Street, Campbeltown.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

nearly 2,000,000 gallons of whisky annually, which forms the staple product, and is exported. Other manufactures are those of woollens, nets, and ropes. The harbour is safe and commodious, with three substantial piers. A brisk home, colonial, and foreign shipping-trade is carried on. The ruins of two old churches and of several chapels remain. It was originally the seat of the Dalriad monarchy, and became a considerable centre of population, but was deserted on the Court being removed to Lorn. St. Ciaran, an early Irish missionary, dwelt in a cave in the neighbourhood, and founded several churches. The to. unites with Ayr, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban to return one member to Parliament.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Camlough	Newry (3)	76	183
Cam, Lower	Cam	196	1078
Cammeringham	Lincoln (7)	130	125
Camolin	Camolin	67	359

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Campbelltown	Fort George (3)	580	748
Campbeltown, pa.	Glasgow (83)	400	10260
C'town, parl. burgh	Glasgow (83)	400	8235
C'town, royal burgh	Glasgow (83)	400	5479

Campden Broad, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Campden, Chipping (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Campden, Chipping, pa. and mkt. to. (W.), E. Gloucs., 9½ S.E. of Evesham; ac. 4,660; soil clay, loam, and sand, overlying clay and, in places, sand. The church of St. James is Dec. and Perp., and has a canopied brass with effigies, merchants' marks, and inscription to William Grevel (1401) and his wife, with other 15th-cent. brasses; and a marble monument with recumbent effigies of Viscount Campden and his wife (1628), beneath a canopy resting on 12 marble columns. There are also a chapel-of-ease, Catholic chapels (one at C. House), Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and an endowed grammar school with an exhibition to Pembroke College, Oxford. The corporation granted by James I. has been abolished, but the maces are preserved. The old court and market houses remain. There are the ruins of a large 16th-cent. house, burnt by the then Lord Campden to keep it from falling into the power of the Parliament in the Civil War. *C. House*, on a sheltered slope, with a pleasant drive through C. Wood, is a seat.

Camperdown, pl., pa. of Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 5¼ S.E. of Dundee. The seat of the Earl of C. is a handsome Grecian building in fine grounds.

Campfield (1). [STOKE, NORTH.]

Campfield (2), ha. with public school, pa. of Kincardine O'Neil (q.v.), S. Abers., Sc., 6 N.W. of Banchory. *C. House* is a seat.

Campfield (3), pl. on the Don, pa. of Monymusk (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 16 N.W. of Aberdeen. The army of Robert Bruce encamped here previous to the battle of Inverury.

Camp Hill, pl., tp. of Gunnerton (q.v.), S. Northumb., 3 N.W. of Chollerton. There are traces of three Roman encampments here.

Camphill, estate, pa. of Cathcart (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc., adjoining Crossmyloof. A small hill is crowned by an ancient fort. *C. House* is a seat.

Camphouse, pl., pa. of Gretna (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc., near Springfield.

Cample, stream, N. Dumfs., Sc., rises on Wedder Law, and, after a south-westerly course of 8 miles, falls into the Nith, 1½ miles below Thornhill. It abounds in trout.

Campmuir (1), ha., pa. of Kettins (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., 2 S. of Coupar Angus. Here are the remains of a Roman camp with a single gateway.

Campmuir (2), pl., pa. of Langton (q.v.), Mid Berws., Sc., 6 S.W. of Buncle. Here are traces of a camp occupied by the Royalist troops after the events of 1715.

Camps, stream, N. Lanarks., Sc., rises on the boundary of Peebles-shire, and flows 6 W.S.W. until it falls into the Clyde opposite Crawford.

Campsail, bay, pa. of Roseneath (q.v.), W. Dumbarts., Sc., 1 S.W. of Row. It opens off the Gare Loch, and the anchorage it affords is among the safest on the west coast. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. The Clyde yachts find shelter here.

Campsall, pa., tp., and vil., W.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Doncaster; ac. of pa. 10,539, of tp. 1,730; soil excellent, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, restored 1874, was originally Norm., and has an E. Eng. chancel and a Perp. nave; the Perp. rood-screen has a curious inscription in rhyme, and there are some monuments, and in a priest's room over the baptistery is a small library. There are Wesleyan chapels and endowed and national schools. Robin Hood is said to have frequented this part of the country, and to have here robbed the Bishop of Hereford. *C. Park* and *Campsmount* are seats in beautiful grounds.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Campden, Chipping	Campden	97	1736
Campsall, pa.	Askern (1½)	163	1908
Campsall, tp.	Askern (1½)	163	317
Campsey Ash	Wickham Market (1)	85	340

Campsbank, hill (400 ft.) with fine view, pa. of and ¼ S.E. from Carnock (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc.

Camps End, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Castle Camps (q.v.), E. Cambs.

Campsey (or **Campsea**) **Ash,** pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 7 S.W. of Saxmundham; ac. 1,813; soil mixed, overlying gravel. The church of St. John the Baptist is a flint building, and contains a piscina, a tombstone dated 1641, several marble monuments, and an old brass. In some farm premises, and in a house adjoining them, in the vil., are remains of a priory of the order of St. Clare. Six stone coffins were dug up near this house in 1843. *Ashe High House*, in well-timbered deer-park, is a seat.

Campsie, pa. and vil., S. Stirls., Sc., 3½ E. of Strathblane; ac. 17,872; soil various. Zeolite, prehnrite, calc-spar, greenstone, clay-slate, limestone, sandstone, gypsum, iron, and coal occur. There are the pa. church, Roman Catholic, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and several public schools. The manufacture of chemicals, bleaching, calico, linen, and cloth-printing are carried on. In the burial-ground connected with the old pa. church are buried William Boiak the Covenanter, executed in Glasgow, 1683; Rev. John Collins, pa. minister, murdered by the laird of Belglass, 1648; William Muir, a local poet; the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.; and James Bell, the geographer. C. Glen, which gives its name to the railway station, is one out of numerous ravines; and C. Moor, an elevated tract, stands at its head. *Auchinreock House* and *Craigburn House* are seats.

Campsie Fells, hills (1,894 ft.), pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., forming the highest part of the Lennox Range (q.v.).

Campsie Linn, waterfall on the Tay, adjoining Stanley, pa. of Cargill (q.v.), E. Perths., Sc.

Campton, pa., tp., and vil., on the Ivel, E. Beds., 6 S.W. of Biggleswade; ac. 1,120; soil clay, subsoil various. The church of All Saints is Dec. and Perp., and contains the mausoleum of the Osborn family, some monuments, and a brass dated 1489. Robert Bloomfield the poet is buried here. Frequent discoveries of Anglo-Saxon and Roman antiquities have been made. The *Manor House*, a seat, contains a panel riddled by musket-shot during the Civil War.

Camptown, ha., pa. of and 6 S.S.E. from Jedburgh (q.v.), Roxbs., Sc. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient fortress or camp.

Campwood, an ancient fortification, probably British, about 2½ miles from Usk, on the Raglan Road.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Campsie	Campsie Glen (½)	406	5338
Campton, pa.	Shefford (1)	59	1438
Campton, tp.	Shefford (1)	59	448

Camrose, or **Camrhos,** pa. and vil. on the Cleddy, W. Pembs., 3½ N.W. of Haverfordwest; ac. 8,129; soil fair quality. The pa. church of St. Ismael is a very plain building. *C. House* is a seat.

Camross, pl. on the Delour, pa. of Offerlane (q.v.), N.W. Q. Co., Ir., 6 N.W. of Mountrath railway station.

Camscott, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Ilfracombe (q.v.), N. Dev.

Camserney, stream, N.W. Perths., Sc., flows 4 S. to the Tay, which it enters 2½ W. of Aberfeldy. It presents a fine cascade.

Camshead, pl., pa. of Coxwold (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 N.E. of Thirsk.

Camster, estate, burn, and loch, pas. of Latheron, Watten, and Wick (q.v.), E. Caith., Sc., 4 N. of Lybster. Two annual fairs are held here. *C. Lodge* is a seat. The burn rises on the borders of the pas. of Latheron and Wick, and falls into the Strath at Rowans.

Camstradden, bay on the west of Loch Lomond, pa. of and ½ S. from Luss (q.v.), Mid Dumbarts., Sc. Slates are quarried and exported. *C. House* is a seat, overlooking the bay.

Camus, pa. on the Mourne, Lower Strabane bar., N.W. co. Tyr., Ir., 16 N. of Omagh; ac. 7,505. This is mostly a hilly and mountainous tract, the more fertile areas being well wooded. The pa. church dates from 1620, and there are Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels, with several public schools. *Milltown* is a seat.

Camusnagaul, bay off Loch Eil, near the south entrance to the Caledonian Canal, pa. of Kilmalie (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc. It affords capital shelter.

Cam Velin, vil., pa. of Llangan (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 5½ N.E. of Narberth.

Can, affl. of the Chelmer, which it joins near Chelmsford, Mid Essex.

Canalidgey, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.E. from vil. of St. Issey (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Cananbridge, pl. on the Wye, pa. of Eaton Bishop (q.v.), Mid Herefords., 5 W. of Hereford.

Canda, stream, E. Cumb., flows 9 S.E., and falls into the Eden near Carlisle.

Candacraig, estate on the Don, pa. of Towie (q.v.), W. Abers., Sc., 9 S.W. of Rhynie. *C. House* is a seat.

Cander, stream, W. Lanarks., Sc., flows 5 N.W., falling into the Avon, 1 N.E. of Stonehouse.

Candida Casa. [WHITHORN.]

Candlesby, pa. and vil., E. Lincs., 3½ N.E. of Spilsby; ac. 850; soil light loam and limestone. The old church of St. Benedict was pulled down in 1838, and the present structure erected on the site. Lime is burnt in the pa. *C. Hall,* a fine house on a well-wooded eminence, is a seat.

Candlestick, cave on the coast, pa. of Duirinish (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It is 100 ft. long, 50 ft. high, and is quite dark.

Candover. [BROWN CANDOVER, CHILTON CANDOVER, PRESTON CANDOVER.]

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Camrose	Haverfordwest (4)	264	833
Camus	Omagh (16)	143	4442
Candlesby	Burgh (1½)	124	236
Canewdon	Southend (8)	36	597
Canfield, Great	Takeley (2)	36	313

Candren, saline spring, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 2½ E. of Paisley.

Candy, or **Spittal,** burn, Lanarks. and Peebs., Sc., flows 5 S., and falls into the Biggar Water, 2 E. of Biggar.

Cane End, ha., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Caversham (q.v.), S.E. Oxon.

Canewdon, pa. and vil. near the Crouch, S.E. Essex, 8 N. of Southend; ac. 5,239, tidal water and foreshore 568; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. Nicholas is Perp., and has sedilia; a squint, and a good carved oak pulpit; during some repairs in the 18th cent. a figure of St. Christopher was found on the right side of the door; the tower has the arms of France and England quartered, and the arms of Bohun, Mowbray, and Warren. There are remains of a camp, and Roman antiquities have been found. Here, too, Canute and Edmund Ironside are said to have fought the battle of Ashingdon in 1016. Sweyn possessed the place when Domesday was compiled.

Canfield, Great, pa. near the Roding, W. Essex, 3 S.W. of Dunmow; ac. 2,490; soil clay in most places, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and later, and in a niche over the communion table is a fresco of Our Lady and Child. The church has some 16th-cent. brasses. There are remains of a castle said to have belonged to the De Veres.

Canfield, Little, pa., W. Essex, 2 W. of Dunmow; ac. 1,492; soil heavy, overlying clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm. and Dec., with a Perp. porch, in front of which is a sundial and some panelling; and inside the priest's door is a crocketed canopy with carved angels; there are some 16th-cent. brasses.

Canford, Little, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Hampreston (q.v.). Near this place is Stape Hill, where there is a Roman Catholic convent.

Canford Magna, pa., tp., and vil. on the Stour, S.E. Dors., 6 N.E. of Poole; ac. of pa. 16,633, of tp. 8,053; soil light loam, overlying gravel. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm., and was restored 1876–78; it has several monuments and some brasses. *Canford Manor* (at one time used as a convent, but now the mansion of Lord Wimborne) and *Merly Hall* are seats.

Canisbay, pa. on the Pentland Firth, N.E. Caith., Sc., 19¾ N.N.W. of Wick; ac. 26,243; soil moss, black loam, and clay. The rocks are sandstone, and some shale has been worked. John o' Groat's House stood here; the site is now occupied by an hotel, and there are the remains of an old tower. *Barrogill Castle* is a seat.

Canisp, mountain (2,779 ft.) on Loch Assynt, pa. of Assynt (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., 9 E.S.E. of Loch Inver. It is a wild, bare-looking mass, and difficult to climb.

Canklow, ha., pa. of Whiston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S.E. of Rotherham.

Canley, small ha., pa. of Stoneleigh (q.v.), S. Warws., 2 S.W. of Coventry.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Canfield, Little	Takeley (1)	36	286
Canford Magna, pa.	Wimborne (1½)	109	15586
Canford Magna, tp.	Wimborne (1½)	109	1416
Canisbay	Thurso (20)	744	2392

Cann, pa., N.E. Dors., 1¼ S.E. of Shaftesbury; ac. 907; soil sand and light loam, overlying green sandstone. The church of St. Rumbold (built, 1840, on the site of an older structure) is in E. Eng. style, and contains some 18th-cent. monuments. There are quarries of green sandstone in the pa., and two flour-mills. But the principal occupation of the villagers is market-gardening.

Canna, island, pa. of Small Isles (q.v.), W. Invs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Rum island. It is 4½ miles long by a mile broad, with an area of 2,223 ac., of which over 400 ac. are arable. The land under crop is principally cultivated for the production of barley and potatoes, with some oats. The pasture is so rich as to afford feeding for a larger breed of cattle than can commonly be supported on the western islands. Peat occurs rather sparingly, and is used as fuel. Basalt, greenstone, lias, and amygdaloid are the prevailing rocks, the basalt assuming a columnar formation in some places, but the pillars never attain a height of much above 20 ft. Compass Hill, an elevation in the north-west, is composed of highly magnetic rocks. Fisheries are actively carried on, cod and ling being chiefly taken. The ruins of an ancient castle and an old and broken cross are the principal antiquities. The harbour, although small, is an excellent one, affording security from south-westerly gales, and is much frequented by vessels.

Cannachy Bridge, ha. on the North Esk, pa. of Edzell (q.v.), N.E. Forfs., Sc., 7 N. of Brechin.

Canna Mill, ha., pa. of Kirknewton (q.v.), N. Northumb., 6½ N.W. of Wooler.

Cannar, stream, W. Lanarks., Sc. Its course is generally to the north-west, and it falls into the Avon, within a mile of Stonehouse.

Cannard's Grave, ha., partly in pa. of and 2 E. from Pilton (q.v.), and partly in Shepton Mallet (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Cannaway, pa. on the Lee (here crossed by two bridges), East Muskerry bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 4 S.E. of Macroom; ac. 5,225; soil of fair quality, resting on Devonian strata. The pa. church was built 1814. *Nettleville Hall* is a seat.

Cannerton, ha., pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., 2 S.E. of Lennoxstown.

Cannich (1), stream, N.W. Invs., Sc., flows out of Loch Mullardach 14 N.E. and E., passing through Glen Cannich, and falling into the Glass in Glen Affrick, 20 S.W. of Beauly. It affords excellent trout-fishing.

Cannich (2), or **Cannich Bridge,** pl. with public school, pa. of Kilmorack (q.v.), N.W. Invs., Sc., about 14 W. of Loch Ness.

Canniesburn, ha., pa. of New Kilpatrick (q.v.), E. Dumbarts., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Milngavie.

Cannings. [ALL CANNINGS.]

Cannington, pa., tp., and vil., W. Somerset, 3⅓ N.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 5,015, water 380; soil red clay, overlying sandstone and limestone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1885, is Gothic. Among the charities of about £353 a year are the Rogers almshouses for 12 poor women, founded 1672. In this pa. is the West of England and South Wales Industrial School for Roman Catholic boys; it has accommodation for 100 boys, and was formerly the mansion of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, who presented it to the institution. *Brymore,* a seat, stands in a park of 250 ac., and was the birthplace of John Pyne, M.P. for Tavistock from 1625 to 1640, one of the five members whom Charles I. charged with being traitors.

Canning Town, dis. in Metropolitan Police District, forming part of the parl. bor. of West Ham, on the Lea, W. Essex, and containing the eccl. pas. of Holy Trinity, St. Luke, and St. Gabriel. The churches of all three are in E. Eng. style. There is a Roman Catholic church, and Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian chapels. Besides chemical and creosote works, and iron shipbuilding yards, C. Town contains the Victoria and Royal Albert Docks. There is here a branch of the Greenwich Seamen's Hospital.

Cannock, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (S.), on branches of the Birmingham and the Staffs. and Worcs. Canal, W. Staffs., 7½ N.W. of Walsall; ac. 10,775; soil light, and rich in minerals. The church of St. Luke is Perp., and has a 17th-cent. monument. Dr. Sacheverel was a curate here. There are chapels-of-ease, a Roman Catholic church, and Congregational, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. Part of the water-supply is derived from a spring bestowed upon the inhabitants in the 18th cent. In the pa. are edge-tool factories and boiler-works; blue-brick and tile and pavement making is carried on; and in the neighbourhood are extensive collieries. There are two endowed schools. In the centre of the to. is a bowling green surrounded by lime-trees.

Cannock Chase, a rich coal district, W. Staffs. Though now a heath, it was once a wooded tract with castle and hunting-seat.

Cannock Wood, ha., pa. of and about 2 N.E. from Cannock (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Cann Office, vil., pa. of Llangadfan (q.v.), Mid Montgoms., 6½ N.W. of Llanfair. There is a good inn, much frequented by anglers. Some traces of a Roman encampment remain.

Cannon Fee, ti., pa. of and forming part of the to. of Crediton (q.v.), N. Dev.

Cannon Heath, vil., pa. of and ½ N.W. from Wateringbury (q.v.), Mid Kent.

Cannonhold, ti., pa. of and near the to. of Melksham (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Cannon's Green, ti., pa. of and ½ S. from Fyfield (q.v.), W. Essex.

Cannor, or **Kinord,** loch, pa. of Glenmuick (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 5½ E.N.E. of Ballater. Malcolm Canmore is said to have had a hunting-lodge on one of the islands. A canoe, flint implements, arms, and other relics have been found.

Canny, stream, Abers. and Kincs., Sc., rises on Hill of Fare, flows 8½ S., and falls into the Dee at Invercanny.

Canole, vil., pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N.W. Cardigs., near Aberystwith.

Canon, island in the Fergus, Clonderalaw bar., S. co. Clare, Ir., about 13 S.W. of Ennis. It measures

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cann	Semley (3)	101	501
Canna	Oban (60)	504	40
Cannaway	Macroom (4)	200	728
Cannington, pa.	Bridgwater (3)	152	1147
Cannington, tp.	Bridgwater (3)	152	1147
Cannock, pa.	Cannock	128	21959
Cannock, tp.	Cannock	128	20613
Canon	Ennis (13)	151	24

a mile in length, and has an area of 270 ac. There are ruins of a priory founded in the 12th cent. by Donald O'Brien, King of Leinster.

Canonbie, pa. and vil. on the Esk, S.E. Dumfs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Langholm; ac. 24,360, water 218; soil various, overlying Silurian, igneous, and carboniferous rocks. Clay-slate, abounding in fossils, occurs; and coal, limestone, and sandstone are worked. Mineral springs are not uncommon, and there is one petrifying well. The pa. church dates from 1822, and there are several public schools. The antiquities include the remains of a Roman station, the ruins of several old castles, and the fragments of an abbey founded by the English in 1542. Silver brooches and a number of ancient coins have been found. *Crookholm*, *Forge*, *Marsh House*, *Woodhouselee*, and *Woodlees* are mansions.

Canonbury, dis. of North London, pa. of Islington (q.v.), with a station on the North London Railway. The ancient manor derived its name from a mansion (C. House) belonging to the prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, rebuilt by Prior Bolton (1509–32). The only part which remains in its original condition is the lofty square brick building called C. Tower. The tower and adjoining houses in C. Place, which include portions of the ancient structure, retain fine wainscots and chimney-pieces of carved oak. During the 18th cent. C. House was occupied by several literary men, including Oliver Goldsmith (1762).

Canonby Cross. [Cross Canonby.]

Canon Frome, pa. on the Frome, E. Herefords., 6 N.W. of Ledbury; ac. 1,023; soil clayey, overlying clay. The church of St. James is in E. Eng. style. Hops are grown here. *C. F. Court*, in a park by the riverside, is a seat.

Canongate (1), tp., pa. of and near the to. of Alnwick (q.v.), N. Northumb.

Canongate (2), pa. in the Old Town and east end of Edinburgh, N. Edins., Sc., ¾ E. of Edinburgh Castle; ac. 678. Until 1856 it was a burgh of regality, and at one time was the fashionable and Court quarter of the city. The pa. church is a plain building; the churchyard contains the grave of Ferguson the poet. C. is the name of a street which contains the tolbooth, and a number of the ancient town-houses of noblemen and others.

Canonmills, vil., now included in the northern portion of the city of Edinburgh, N. Edins., Sc.

Canon Pyon, pa. and vil., Mid Herefords., 4½ N.W. of Moreton; ac. 3,706; soil clayey and loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence is Norm. and later. Hops and apples are grown. *The Great House* is a seat; and from the top of Pyon Hill the view extends into several counties.

Canons. [Stanmore, Little.]

Canons Ashby, pa., tp., and vil., S. Northants, 6 W. of Towcester; ac. 1,410; soil red land and clay. The priory church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Dec., and has 16th- and 17th-cent. brasses and other memorials of the Dryden family. The priory of Black Canons was founded in the 12th cent. The Dryden family have a 16th-cent. house, with good library, in a deer-park of 37 ac., which contains two fish-ponds.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Canonbie	Canonbie	314	2476
Canon Frome	Ledbury (7)	133	114
Canongate (2)	Edinburgh (½)	395	9972
Canon Pyon	Credenhill (3)	150	611

Canpile, vil. on the road between Whitechurch and Taghmon, pa. of Kilmokea (q.v.), S.W. co. Wex., Ir., 8 S. of New Ross.

Canter, or **Ceannmor,** loch, pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 2 S. of the head of Loch Callater. It is 1¼ miles long by ¾ mile broad.

Canterbury (Cantwarabyrig = the "Borough of the Men of Kent"), city; parl., mun., and co. bor.; head of U. and Co. Co. dis., and mkt. to. (W. & S.), on the Stour, E. Kent; ac. 3,826. The city returns one member, and, though not the assize town of Kent, is looked on as the capital of East Kent, and quarter sessions are held by the Recorder. Moreover, for its historical associations, and as being the See of the Archbishop of Canterbury, it ranks as the most notable place in Kent. The to. is divided into two wards, and has 23 pas. There is a good water-supply from a well in the neighbourhood. The Stour is crossed by several bridges, and upon the stream are some ancient flour-mills. C. was an important British and Roman station, and under the Saxons the headquarters of the Kentish men, receiving, however, its crowning mark of importance as being the place where Ethelbert and his kingdom first received Christianity at the hands of St. Augustine. It was sacked by the Danes, and was the scene of a martyrdom before the murder of Archbishop Becket and his canonisation made the city famous throughout Christendom. The cathedral of Christ Church is in the form of a double cross, and is thought to occupy the site of Ethelbert's palace. It was burnt down during the primacy of Stigand (1067), and the rebuilding was commenced by his successor Lanfranc (1070), and completed by Prior Conrad (1130). Trinity Chapel, which contained St. Thomas's shrine, was dedicated in 1220. Norm., E. Eng., and Perp. are the chief periods of the building, the choir being particularly fine. The choir-stalls are the work of Grinling Gibbons. St. Thomas's or Trinity Chapel contains the tombs of kings and princes, among them the Black Prince, who is represented by a brass effigy, and above hang his gauntlet and helmet, his surcoat and shield. In the windows of the north aisle, along which the pilgrims passed on their way to the Shrine of St. Thomas, is some excellent 13th-cent. stained glass, and some fragments discovered in different parts of the city have been put back in the cathedral. The noble central tower was formerly called the Angel Tower, on account of the gilt figure of an angel which stood on the top, and first caught the eye of the pilgrim as he came in sight of the cathedral from the top of Harbledown Hill. The crypt beneath the cathedral is interesting as having contained the tomb of St. Thomas, and as having a part fitted up for Huguenot worship for the French and Walloon refugees, who came here as weavers in 1568; and a service in the French language is still held there. In 1888 a stone coffin containing remains, said to be those of Becket, was discovered in the crypt, where it was again buried, after the bones had been carefully examined.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Canons Ashby, pa.	Morton Pinkney (1)	74	176
Canons Ashby, tp.	Morton Pinkney (1)	74	38
Canterbury, parl. bor.	Canterbury	62	22710
C'nterbury, mun. bor.	Canterbury	62	23062

C. is full of churches, the most interesting of which is St. Martin's, which the Venerable Bede mentions as being Roman, and the scene of Ethelbert's baptism—tradition saying that the present font was used; there is a Norm. piscina and a squint. The church of St. Dunstan contains the head of Sir Thomas More, and a monument of the Roper family. There were many monasteries and religious houses in C. In the precincts are the remains of an old priory, and St. Augustine's Missionary College was a Benedictine abbey of St. Augustine, founded 605. The Roman Catholic church of St. Thomas contains his relics, in a shrine imitating that which was in the cathedral; and there are a synagogue, Friends' meeting-house, Presbyterian church, Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels. The King's School

Canterbury Cathedral.

was founded 1534, and has 50 King's scholars, and seven exhibitions to a University. The Simon Langton Middle Schools for boys and girls were erected in 1878, and endowed with the funds of the old Blue Coat foundation, which was an Elizabethan modification of Simon de Langton's provision for poor priests in the 13th cent. There is also a Clergy Orphan School, and a Kent Wesleyan College. Among the public buildings are the Guildhall, with a collection of old pikes and other weapons; a Museum and Free Library, the former containing many Roman antiquities; the old castle (now water and gas works); the Agricultural Hall; the Cavalry and Infantry Barracks (C. being the depôt of all cavalry regiments, and of the 3rd Regimental District); the Military Hospital; Kent and Canterbury Hospital; the Corn and Hop Exchange; and the Art Gallery, presented by Mr. Sidney Cooper, R.A., in 1882. The Dane John is an artificial mound which forms an agreeable promenade. In its neighbourhood Roman remains have been found. The first week of August is a great cricket festival, and is well known as the C. Week. The chief industries are brewing, malting, tanning, brick- and lime-making, linen-weaving, and rope-making.

Canterland, glen, pa. of St. Cyrus (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc., about 5 s. of Laurencekirk. It is traversed by a small burn and tributary of the North Esk.

Canterton, ti., pa. of and 2 N.N.W. from Minstead (q.v.), W. Hants. The Rufus Stone marks the spot where William II. was killed (A.D. 1100).

Cantick Head, promontory, pa. of Walls and Flotta, South Walls island, Orkney, Sc., 3 s. of Flotta. The lighthouse shows a revolving light, visible 15 miles.

Cantley (1), pa. on the Yare, N.E. Norf., 10 S.E. of Norwich; ac. 1,850; soil light and mixed, overlying sand and clay. The church of St. Margaret is Norm. and Perp. A passenger ferry here crosses the Yare. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Cantley (2), pa. and vil. on the Idle, W.R. Yorks., 3½ S.E. of Doncaster; ac. 5,590; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Wilfrid, restored 1884, is E. Eng., and contains monuments of the Childers family. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cantlop, tp., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Berrington (q.v.), S. Salop.

Canton, eccl. dis. and vil., pa. of Llandaff (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 1 N.W. of Cardiff. The church is dedicated to St. John the Divine.

Cantray, estate on the Nairn, pa. of Croy and Dalcross (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 9 N.E. of Inverness.

Cantreff, pa. on the Usk, Mid Brecons., 2½ S.E. of Brecknock; ac. 20,000. The soil is poor. The

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cantley (1)	Cantley	121	257
Cantley (2)	Doncaster (3½)	156	547
Canton	Cardiff (1½)	162	32775
Cantreff	Brecon (2½)	184	411

church of St. Mary is a substantial building. The learned Thomas Powell was rector at one time.

Cantry Gwaelod, or **Cantrêv Gwaelod** (= "lowland hundred"), submerged tract off Cardigs. There are traces of an embankment, extending south-west from the mouth of the Dovey, beyond which the sea recedes during spring-tides. The remains of a submarine forest still exist. The inundation is said to have taken place in the 6th cent.

Cantsdam, vil., pa. of Beath (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 4½ W.N.W. of Auchtertool.

Cantsfield, tp. on the Greta, pa. of Tunstall (q.v.), N. Lancs., 4½ S.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale; ac. 1,222. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Canty Bay, vil. and small bay, pa. of North Berwick (q.v.), N. Haddings., Sc., 4 N.E. of Dirleton railway station. Fisheries are carried on, the boats being also used for the conveyance of visitors to and from the Bass Rock.

Cantyre. [KINTYRE.]

Canvey Island, pa. on the Thames, S.E. Essex, 2 N. of South Benfleet; ac. 4,383 (water 156), tidal water and foreshore 4,867; soil alluvial. The church of St. Katherine is of wood. The island marsh is protected by embankments, and communicates at low water with South Benfleet by a causeway, and forms a good grazing ground, besides being partly under cultivation. There is a coast-guard station here.

Canwell, pa. (on the border of Warws.), E. Staffs., 5 S.W. of Tamworth; ac. 290; soil rich loam, overlying gravel. There are still to be seen some remains of a Benedictine monastery of SS. Mary, Giles, and All Saints, founded 1142. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Canwick, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 1½ S.E. of Lincoln; ac. 1,999; soil brash, overlying limestone. The church of All Saints, restored 1846, is Norm., Trans., and Late Dec., and contains monuments to the Sibthorp family. There is a sewage farm of 66 ac. Fruit-growing on a large scale was introduced in 1888 as a new industry, several thousand fruit-trees having been planted in that year. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Canworthy, ha., pa. of Jacobstow (q.v.), E. Cornw., 10 N.E. of Camelford.

Caol, sea loch, pa. of Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 13 W. of Loch Buy.

Caolas-Uist, sound between the islands of North Uist and Bernera or Berneray, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 22 S.W. of Scalpa island.

Caolisport, or **Killisport,** coast dis. and sea loch, pas. of North and South Knapdale (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 27 W. of Dunoon. The dis. includes the peninsula of Knap. The loch is studded with islands, and affords safe anchorage.

Capas Height, ha., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N.W. of Wakefield.

Cape Clear, promontory, Clear island, West Carbery bar., S. co. Cork, Ir. This is the extreme southern point of Ir. The coast-line in the neighbourhood is much indented, and the cliffs are generally high.

Cape Cornwall, headland (230 ft.), W. Cornw., 4 N. of Land's End.

Capehope, stream, E. Roxbs., Sc., rises among the Cheviots, has a north-westerly course of 4 miles, and falls into the Kale, a little way above Hounam.

Capel, for words not found under CAPEL, *see* CHAPEL.

Capel (1), pa. and vil., W. Surrey, 6 S. of Dorking; ac. 5,663; soil stiff clay, overlying blue stone and clay. The church of St. John Baptist is E. Eng. There are several almshouses and a village hospital. In the vil. is a fine old half-timbered house. *Arnolds, Broome Hall, Henfold, Kitlands,* and *Lyne* are seats.

Capel (2), pa., Mid Kent, 3¼ S.E. of Tonbridge; ac. 1,579; soil light loam and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas of Canterbury is Norm. and Perp., and has an ancient font; in the chancel is a canopied altar-tomb to the Fane family. There are some mineral springs and a hospital.

Capel (3), vil., pa. of Llanfihangel-Ystrad (q.v.), Mid Cardigs., 6½ N.W. of Lampeter.

Capel (4), ha., pa. of Llanwinio (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 8 N.W. of Carmarthen.

Capel Arthog, ha. on the Mawddach or Maw, pa. of Llangelylin (q.v.), S.W. Merions., 5¼ S.W. of Dolgelly. It contains a chapel-of-ease.

Capel Bangor, eccl. pa. on the Rheidol, pa. of Llanbadarnfawr (q.v.), N.W. Cardigs., 4½ E. of Aberystwith. The church of St. David is a substantial building.

Capel Coelbren, ha. on the Llech, pa. of Ystradgunlais (q.v.), S.W. Brecons., 15½ S.W. of Brecknock.

Capel Curig, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Llandegai and Llanrhychwyn (q.v.), E. Carnarvs., 5½ W.S.W. of Llanrwst. The church is dedicated to St. Curig. The ha. is a favourite resort of anglers and tourists. The scenery is romantic, and includes a fine view of Snowdon, one of the easiest routes to the summit of which is from this place.

Capel Cynon, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Llandisiliogogo (q.v.), S.W. Cardigs., 5 N. of Newcastle Emlyn. The church is dedicated to St. Cynon.

Capel Ddewi, ha., pa. of Llandyssil (q.v.), S.W. Cardigs., 6½ E. of Newcastle Emlyn.

Capel Evan, vil., pa. of Kilrhedin (q.v.), N.W. Carmarths., 3½ S. of Newcastle Emlyn.

Capel Fell, mountain (2,223 ft.), pas. of Ettrick and Moffat (q.v.), on the borders of Selks. and Dumfs., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Ettrick Pen.

Capel Garmon, eccl. pa. on the Conway, pa. of and 4 S.E. from Llanrwst (q.v.), W. Denbighs. The church is dedicated to St. German.

Capellante, mountain summit (2,394 ft.), S. Brecons., 7 S.W. of the Brecknock Beacons.

Capel-le-Ferne, pa. on the coast, E. Kent, 3 N.E. of Folkestone; ac. 1,582, foreshore 50; soil loam

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cantsdam	Cowdenheath	428	333
Cantsfield	Kirkby Lonsdale (4½)	272	138
Canvey Island	Benfleet (2)	30	342
Canwell	Blake Street (2)	120	78
Canwick	Lincoln (2)	130	269
Capel (1)	Ockley and Capel (1)	32	1482
Capel (2)	Tunbridge Junc. (3½)	28	1128
Capel Bangor	Aberystwith (5)	243	1525
Capel Curig	Bettws-y-Coed (3)	239	447
Capel Cynon	Lampeter (16)	260	395
Capel Garmon	Bettws-y-Coed (1)	239	793
Capel-le-Ferne	Folkestone (3)	70	232

and clay, overlying chalk and limestone. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has a triple arch between chancel and nave, and there are two niches with trefoil heads.

Capel Llandurry, ha., pa. of Pembrey (q.v.), S.W. Carmarths., 2 S.E. of Kidwelly.

Capelnantddu, ha. on a tributary of the Taff, pa. of Cantreff (q.v.), S. Brecons., 6 N.N.W. of Merthyr Tydvil.

Capelrig, estate, pa. of Mearns (q.v.), E. Renfs., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Pollockshaws. A house belonging to the Templars once stood here. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Capel St. Andrew, pa. and vil. on Butley Water, S.E. Suff., 7 E. of Woodbridge; ac. 2,330; soil sandy, overlying sand.

Capel St. Mary, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 5 S.E. of Hadleigh; ac. 1,910; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1869, is E. Dec.

Capenhurst, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Shotwick (q.v.), W. Chesh., 5½ N.W. of Chester; ac. 1,204, water 14. The church is dedicated to Holy Trinity. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Capenoch, estate on the Shinnel, pa. of Keir (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Thornhill.

Capernwray, ha., pa. of Bolton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 3¼ S. of Burton-in-Kendal. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Capesthorne, tp., forming with **Siddington** an eccl. pa., pa. of Prestbury (q.v.), E. Chesh., 5 S.W. of Macclesfield; ac. 744, water 28. The church of the Holy Trinity, built 1722, is a red-brick structure. *C. Hall,* with a large and well-timbered park, is a seat.

Cape Wrath, promontory (300 ft.), pa. of Durness (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc., 30 N.W. of Tongue. It forms the north-western extremity of the mainland of Scotland, and is composed of granitic gneiss. The lighthouse, erected 1828, shows a revolving white and red light, visible 15 nautical miles. Dangerous reefs run out from its base, and, before the erection of the beacon, the locality was the scene of numerous shipwrecks.

Capheaton, tp. and vil., pa. of Kirkwhelpington (q.v.), S. Northumb., 11 S.W. of Morpeth; ac. 2,318, water 45. *C. Hall,* built in the 13th cent., is a seat.

Capland, ha. and ti., pa. of and 3 N.W. from Broadway (q.v.), S. Somerset. Here are some almshouses for old people, and a chalybeate spring known as C. Spa.

Caple Cross, ha., pa. of Horsemonden (q.v.), Mid Kent, 7½ S.E. of Tunbridge Wells.

Cappaclogh, ha., pa. of Kilgobban (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 10 W. of Tralee, on the road to Dingle.

Cappagh (1), pa. and vil., Lower Connello bar., W. co. Lim., Ir., 4 W. of Adare; ac. 1,267. The surface is flat and the soil poor. A castle, the ruins of which remain, was built in the reign of King John. *C. House* is a seat.

Cappagh (2), pa., Strabane and Omagh bars., Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 1 N.E. of Omagh; ac. 37,850; much of the soil is bog, but there is some good land. Excellent building-stone is quarried. Spinning and weaving are followed in a small way.

Cappagh (3), vil., pa. of Kilrush (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir., about 26 S.W. of Erris.

Cappagh White, vil., pa. of Toem (q.v.), W. co. Tip., Ir., 5 W. of Dundrum. Five annual fairs are held.

Cappamore (1), vil. on the Mulkern (here spanned by a bridge), pa. of Tuogh (q.v.), E. co. Lim., Ir., 4 N.E. of Pallas Green. Four annual cattle fairs are held.

Cappamore (2), ha., pa. of Knockane (q.v.), S. co. Kerry, Ir., 3 N. of Kenmare.

Cappanacush, island in the Kenmare, South Dunkerron bar., S. co. Kerry, Ir., 3 W. of Kenmare. Grey marble occurs. There are the ruins of an old castle.

Cappataggle, ha., pa. of Killallaghtan (q.v.), E. co. Galway, Ir., within 5 miles of Aughrim.

Cappeen, vil., pa. of Kinneigh (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir., 12 N.W. of Bandon.

Cappers, ha., pa. of Bathgate (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 1 N. of Whitburn.

Cappoge, pa. and ha., Ardee bar., Mid co. Louth, Ir., 1 N.W. of Dunleer; ac. 1,283; soil excellent. *Moore Mount* is a seat.

Cappoquin, to. and head of a petty sess. dis., on the Blackwater, pa. of Lismore and Mocollop (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 8¾ N.W. of Dungarvan. The to. is picturesquely situated in the midst of wooded country, close to a curve in the river, where it turns towards the south. It has a Protestant church (dedicated to St. Ann) and a Roman Catholic chapel. At Mount Melleray, on the south slope of the Knockmealdown Mountains, there is a Trappist monastery, built 1830 by some exiled French Cistercians, but now inhabited chiefly by monks of Irish origin. The barren mountain-side has been brought into a state of high cultivation. The river scenery between Youghal and C., where the Blackwater ceases to be navigable, is celebrated for its beauty. There is a waggon and wheel factory in the town. *C. House* is a seat.

Caprington, estate on the Irvine, pa. of Riccarton (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 2½ S.W. of Kilmarnock.

Capton (1), ha., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Dittisham (q.v.), S. Dev.

Capton (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Stogumber (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Caputh, pa. and vil. on the Tay, E. Perths., Sc., 1½ N.W. of Murthly; ac. 20,359. The soils consist of alluvium, loam, light dry earth, and cold wet clay, all fertile. Clay-slate and limestone are quarried. The pa. church dates from 1798. There are several schools. Among the antiquities are numerous cairns, Roman and Caledonian forts, and standing stones; many ancient remains have been cleared away. Skene places the scene of Agricola's

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population
Capel St. Andrew	Melton (6)	80	183
Capel St. Mary	Capel	65	605
Capenhurst	Capenhurst	184	158
Capesthorne, tp.	Prestbury (1)	168	114
C'thorne-w-S., ec. pa.	Prestbury (1)	168	520
Capheaton	Hexham (4)	289	202
Cappagh (1)	Adare (4)	140	199
Cappagh (2)	Omagh (1)	143	7543
Cappagh White	Dundrum (5)	100	532
Cappamore (1)	Dromkeen (5)	118	766
Cappanacush	Killarney (24)	186	11
Cappataggle	Ballinasloe (8)	94	101
Cappoge	Dunleer (1)	42	219
Cappoquin	Cappoquin	151	1366
Caputh	Murthly (1)	456	1179

Grampian victory in the neighbourhood. There are several seats.

Car, rivulet, S.W. Dors., flows into the English Channel near Lyme Regis, after a course of 5 S.W.

Cara, island, pa. of Gigha and Cara (q.v.), S. Args., Sc., 1 S. of Gigha. It measures 1 mile in length by ½ mile broad. A monastery is said to have been founded here at an early period, and there are the remains of a chapel.

Caradon, vil., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Linkinhorne (q.v.), E. Cornw. Here is a copper mine. C. Down (1,208 ft.) is about ½ mile from the vil.

Carah, ha. on Lough Cara, pa. of Killorglin (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 17 W. of Killarney.

Cararn, a small affl. falling into the Avon, near Tewkesbury, E. Gloucs.

Carbeck, ha., pa. of Romald Kirk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 10 N.W. of Barnard Castle.

Carberry Hill (500 ft.), pa. of Inveresk (q.v.), N.E. Edins., Sc., 2¾ N.E. of Musselburgh. Part of the English army took up a position here at the battle of Pinkie (1547), where the Earl of Somerset completely defeated the Scots. At a spot called Queen Mary's Mount, Mary Queen of Scots surrendered to the Confederate Lords, and finally parted with Bothwell (1567). *C. Tower*, modernised 1819, standing amid extensive grounds, dates from 1579, and is a seat of Lord Elphinstone.

Carbery (1), territory, W.R. of co. Cork, Ir., originally one barony, but now comprising the two baronies of East and West Carbery, each of which includes an eastern and western division; total ac. 362,854. The ancient district of Cairbre or Carbry —more extensive than the later barony—is said to have taken its name from the chieftain Carbry Riada.

Carbery (2), island in Dunmanus Bay, S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 6 N.W. of Skull.

Carbery, East, bar., S. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 172,492. It is divided into two parts, east and west, containing respectively 67,351 ac. and 105,141 ac. It includes 9 whole pas. and portions of 21 others, and is intersected by the railway between Bandon and Bantry. The coast-line presents several fine bays.

Carbery, West, bar., S. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 188,441. Like East Carbery, it is divided into two portions, east and west, containing 97,263 ac. and 188,441 ac. respectively. It comprises 12 whole pas. and portions of 6 others, and is intersected by the railway between Bandon and Bantry. There are a number of large bays along the coast-line.

Carbeth, estate on the Endrick, pa. of Killearn (q.v.), W. Stirls., Sc., 2 S.W. of Balfron. The mansion house (1840) is a castellated building.

Carbeth Guthrie, estate, pa. of and 2¼ W. from Strathblane (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc.

Carbis Bay, ha., pa. of Roche (q.v.), W. Cornw., 1¼ S.E. of St. Ives.

Carbost, vil. on Loch Harport, pa. of Bracadale (q.v.), Isle of Skye, W. Invs., Sc., 10 S.W. of Portree. There is a public school, and a distillery stands near the shore.

Carbrook (1), eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Bartholomew is in E. Eng. style. The inhabitants are principally employed in mines and in iron and steel works. *C. Hall*, formerly a mansion, is now an hotel, and contains a carved-oak chimney-piece, and some old wainscotting.

Carbrook (2), estate, pa. of Dunipace (q.v.), E. Stirls., Sc., 3 N.N.W. of Larbert. *C. House*, amid fine grounds, is a seat.

Carbrooke (in Domesday "Kerebooke"), pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 8 S.W. of Dereham; ac. 3,033; soil light clay and heavy clay, overlying gravel and clay. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Perp., and contains sedilia and the tomb of the founder of the church; a carved oak screen separates the chancel from the nave, and the door to the rood-loft still remains; there is a fine example of the hammer-beam roof in carved oak, and over the north porch is a parvise containing several pieces of armour. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Carburton, tp. on the river Poulter and the Flood Dyke, pa. of Edwinstone (q.v.), N. Notts., 4 S.E. of Worksop; ac. 2,233; soil light, overlying rock and clay. The chapel is probably Saxon, and in any case is very ancient. There is much wood in the pa.

Carbury (1), bar., N.W. co. Kildare, Ir.; ac. 48,264. It comprises 11 pas. and a portion of the Bog of Allen, and is intersected by railway lines, numerous roads, and the Royal Canal.

Carbury (2), bar., N. co. Sligo, Ir.; ac. 76,592. It contains 6 whole pas. and part of another, and is intersected by the railway between Sligo and Collooney. The shores are indented by a number of bays.

Carbury (3), pa. and vil on the Boyne, Carbury bar., N.W. co. Kildare, Ir., 4½ N.E. of Edenderry; ac. 4,796; soil generally fertile, much of the surface being under pasturage. The Royal Canal passes through the pa. There are some ruins of a castle. *Ballina House* and *Moyvally House* are seats.

Carclaze, range of downs (665 ft.), W. Cornw., 2 N. of St. Austell. Here are some ancient tin mines.

Car Colston, pa. near the Fossway, S.E. Notts., 12 N.E. of Nottingham; ac. 1,200; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has piscina, pinnacled sedilia, and an E. Eng. font; a brass (1613) commemorates Thomas Blagg. A farmhouse occupies the site of the old Hall, where dwelt Captain Hacker, who commanded the guard at the execution of Charles I. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Carcroft, ha., pa. of Owston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Doncaster. It consists of a few farms and scattered cottages.

Carden, tp., pa. of Tilston (q.v.), W. Chesh., 4½ N. of Malpas; ac. 830. *C. Hall* is a fine old seat of the 16th cent.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cara	Glasgow (70)	400	3
Carbery, East	.....	.....	34889
Carbery, West	.....	.....	40579
Carbrook (1)	Broughton Lane (½)	162	9288
Carbrooke	Watton (3)	103	534
Carburton	Worksop (5)	147	157

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carbury (1)	.....	.....	4019
Carbury (2)	.....	.....	26707
Carbury (3)	Carbury	36	340
Car Colston	Bingham (2)	119	215
Carden	Broxton (1½)	179	156

Cardenden, vil. and glen, pa. of Auchterderran (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc., 5½ s.w. of Thornton. The vil. is a small place, depending on the neighbouring collieries. The glen is a mile long; produces coal; and is a bare-looking, although fertile, tract.

Cardeston, pa. near the Severn, S. Salop, 6½ w. of Shrewsbury; ac. 2,400; soil sandy, overlying clay and rock. The church of St. Michael is in E. Eng. style. There is an old moated house in the pa., which was used as a manor house till the beginning of the 18th cent., but is now a farmhouse.

Cardiff, mun. and parl. and co. bor., seaport, and co. and mkt. to. (w. & s.), on the Taff and the estuary of the Severn, S.E. Glamorgs., 29 w. of Bristol. It is a busy and rapidly-rising to., its progress within

CARDIFF CASTLE, EAST FRONT.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

the second half of the 19th cent. having been remarkable. The to. contains two pas., C. St. John and C. St. Mary. The church of St. John, restored 1850, is Perp., and has a noble tower, forming a conspicuous object in the scenery. The church of St. Mary, built 1842, is in the Romanesque style. There are several other churches, and among public buildings are the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, town hall, free library, museum, infirmary, county buildings, baths, theatre, and a number of public and other halls. There is also a public park. Educational institutions of various kinds are numerous. The shipping facilities attract almost the entire mineral and manufactured productions of the southern portion of the Principality, as well as from more distant quarters. There are regular steamboat lines giving direct communication with London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, Cork, Burnham, Whitehaven, New York, and smaller ports. The imports are chiefly those of live stock, copper, farm produce, and provisions. The Bute Docks, the principal shipping and business centre, cost nearly £4,000,000, the funds being derived from the Bute estates. Here vessels are loaded with coal, one of the chief articles of commerce, by means of staiths, worked by machinery, capable of transferring 12,000 tons of coal per hour from the wharves into vessels. The Penarth Docks are much smaller, but they also attract a considerable share of the trade of the place; and the Barry Docks, constructed in 1888, have an area of 80 ac. There is also a tidal harbour and a low-water pier extending for a length of 466 yards. A number of railways converge on C., pouring into it an immense quantity of merchandise for distribution throughout the world by the mercantile fleets frequenting the port. The outward trade in coal alone amounts to over 10,000,000 tons per annum. The streets have undergone a great change for the better within late years. The corporation possesses waterworks, collieries, and railways, which produce a considerable revenue. Three daily newspapers are published. *C. Castle* is partly ruinous, the habitable portion being the seat of the Marquis of Bute. The building dates from the 11th cent., and in it Robert, Duke of Normandy, brother of Henry I., died after a confinement of 28 years. After three days' bombardment it was treacherously delivered to Cromwell, who immediately hanged the traitor. C. was a place of importance in the time of the Roman occupation, as it stood on the Julian Way, and the Normans looked upon it as a place of note. It is now a seat of assizes and quarter sessions, and the militia headquarters for the county.

Cardiff St. John. [CARDIFF.]

Cardiff St. Mary. [CARDIFF.]

Cardigan, pa., mun. bor. (extending into the pa. of St. Dogmell's, Pembs.), and co. and mkt. to. (s.), on the Teifi, S.W. Cardigs., 10 W.N.W. of Newcastle Emlyn; ac. 2,517; soil fairly good. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp., and contains a curious font and a piscina with a beautiful canopy. There are a number of other churches, and the Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Baptists have chapels. Among the public buildings are the county hall, gaol, market-house, and poor-house; and there are several educational institutions, including a free grammar school. Four annual fairs are held. The manufactures are those of tiles, bricks, and agricultural implements; and the fisheries—especially those of salmon and herring—are

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CARDIGAN.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

important. Grain, tiles, bricks, and slates are exported. The to. is ancient, and probably existed before the Norman Conquest. The castle, some ruins of which remain, dates from the 11th cent.; Edward I. employed it as a temporary royal

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cardenden	Cardenden	423	448
Cardeston	Yockleton (1)	170	272
Cardiff, bor.	Cardiff	162	128915
Cardiff St. John	Cardiff	162	27158
Cardiff St. Mary	Cardiff	162	29295
Cardigan, pa.	Cardigan	275	2612
Cardigan, bor.	Cardigan	275	3449

residence, and it formed part of the dowry of Catherine of Arragon. The antiquities include the site of a Dominican priory and an ancient camp. *The Priory* is a seat.

Cardigan Bay, wide opening in the west coast of Wales, on the coasts of Cardigs., Merions., Carnarvs., and Pembs., extending from St. David's Head to Braich-y-Pwll. It is 54 miles wide from north to south, and 35 miles deep, with a sweep of coast of 130 miles. It contains a large tract of submerged land and several reefs, and has a light vessel, with revolving light visible 10 miles.

Cardigan Head, promontory forming the north extremity of Pembs., 2½ N.W. of Cardigan. It is frequently known as Kenmaes Head.

Cardigan Isle, in the mouth of the Teifi, S.W. Cardigs., 3½ N.W. of Cardigan. It has an area of 40 ac., and affords pasturage for some sheep.

Cardiganshire, maritime co., S. Wales; ac. 443,387. It is bounded on the north by the estuary of the Dovey and by Montgoms., on the west by Cardigan Bay, on the south by Pembs. and Carmarths., and on the east by Montgoms., Radnors., and Brecons. The coast-line is low, and presents a tame appearance; but inland the surface is mostly mountainous, and the scenery is amongst the wildest in the Principality. The soil in the valleys is mostly vegetable mould, stiff clay, light loam, or peat; on the plateaux and moderately high ground, a sandy loam; and on the uplands, a shallow detritus, coarse, cold, and barren. About half the area is waste land. The rocks are all Lower Silurian, consisting of the Caradoc, or Bala, formation, and present no variety whatever. Lead, zinc, and silver are mined, slate is worked, and copper occurs. The mines of this dis. were at one time very rich, and were largely worked down to the 16th cent., when, as they appeared exhausted, they were mostly abandoned, until in the 19th cent. improvements in the methods of mining and in the treatment of ores led to work being resumed. Farming on modern lines is followed in some of the valleys, but elsewhere the holdings are small and the systems employed antiquated. Wheat, potatoes, turnips, rye, pease, and beans are raised, but barley and oats are the chief crops. The breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses are being slowly improved, the native strains being under-sized, though hardy. Pork and butter are the staples of the farm produce sent to market. The ancient forests which at one time covered much of the ground have disappeared, but plantations, principally of larch, have partly taken their place. Woollens and gloves are manufactured to supply local needs. The principal towns are Cardigan, New Quay, Aberayron, and Aberystwith on the coast, and Lampeter and Tregarvon inland. The railway between Carmarthen and Dinas Mawddwy intersects the co. The rivers include the Dovey, Teifi, Rheidol, Ystwith, Mynoch, Ayron, Dothie, Pyscottwr, Caerwen, Elan, Berwyn, Gwyrai, and Lery; and there are numerous small lakes. The antiquities include a number of so-called Druidical monuments, Roman remains, and traces of numerous British camps or forts. From the 10th to the 11th cent. the co. suffered severely from inroads and invasions by the Scandinavian rovers. In the reign of Henry I. it became a possession of the Strongbows, and Henry II. granted it to Prince Rhys, the native heir. In 1284 it was annexed to England by Edward I. The co. returns one member.

Cardington (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Beds., 2½ S.E. of Bedford; ac. 5,170; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has a piscina in the chancel, and in the north aisle a tablet to the memory of John Howard, the philanthropist; beneath the chancel arcades is a canopied altar-tomb and brass, and a similar monument to Sir Jarrate Harvye. Among the numerous charities are two cottages for widows (founded by John Howard), the almshouses for four widows, and the Children's Hospital. C. has an important brewery and a large flour-mill, whilst most of the women are occupied in straw-plaiting and the manufacture of pillow-lace. The house occupied by John Howard still remains.

Cardington (2), pa. and vil., N. Salop, 4 N.E. of Church Stretton; ac. 6,713; soil clay and sand, overlying clay. The ancient church of St. James has been much restored, and has a monument with kneeling figures (1607) and some 18th-cent. brasses. *Plaish Hall*, now restored, is an old Tudor house, and has some good oak carving.

Cardinham (Celtic **Caer-dinas** = "rocky fortress"), pa. and vil., E. Cornw., 4 N.E. of Bodmin; ac. 9,534; soil various, overlying granite and slate. The church of St. Mewbred is Perp., and has sedilia in the chancel; a brass in the north aisle has the figure of a priest girt with a sword, and a curious Latin inscription; into the chancel wall are built the heads of two crosses. Near the church are the remains of a holy well, with a ruined chamber—most probably an oratory or chapel—close by, through the door of which the water flows; and there are two ancient round earthworks in the pa. *Glynn*, in wooded grounds, is a seat.

Cardonald, estate on the White Cart, pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 3 E. of Paisley.

Cardonald Mills, vil., pa. of Abbey (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc., 3½ E. of Paisley. It contains corn-mills and a public school.

Cardoness, estate on Fleet Bay, pa. of Anworth (q.v.), S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3¼ S.W. of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. *C. House* stands amid fine grounds.

Cardow, pl., pa. of Knockando (q.v.), S.E. Elgs., Sc., 2 N.W. of Carron. There is a distillery here.

Cardowan, ha., pa. of Shettleston (q.v.), N.E. Lanarks., Sc., 5 N.E. of Glasgow.

Cardrona, estate on the Tweed, pa. of Traquair (q.v.), E. Peebs., Sc., 3¼ E.S.E. of Peebles. A ruined peel, a stronghold of the Govan family, crowns a neighbouring hill. *C. House* (1840) is a fine mansion.

Cardross (1), pa. and vil. on the Firth of Clyde, S. Dumbarts., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Dumbarton; ac. 8,264; soil various, overlying sandstone and limestone, both of which are occasionally worked. The church (1824) has a square tower, and there is a Free church. In C. Castle, which stood on an eminence still known as the Castle Hill, Robert the Bruce died, 1329. At *Dalquharn House* Tobias Smollett (1721–71) the novelist was born; and a Tuscan

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cardiganshire	.....	.....	62630
Cardington (1), pa.	Cardington	53	1268
Cardington (1), tp.	Cardington	53	438
Cardington (2)	Leebotwood (3)	172	565

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cardinham	Bodmin Road (4)	268	590
Cardross (1), pa.	Cardross	421	10550
Cardross (1), vil.	Cardross	421	451

pillar, 60 ft. high, and bearing a Latin inscription, commemorates the fact.

Cardross (2), estate on the Forth, pa. of and 2 s. from Port of Menteith (q.v.), S.W. Perths., Sc. The mansion house is a fine old building.

Cardy Rocks, islet off the north coast of Balrothery East bar., N. co. Dub., Ir., 2 N. of Balbriggan. It lies off the mouth of the Nanny, and is separated from Braymore Point by a narrow channel.

Careby, pa., tp., and vil., S. Lincs., 5½ S.W. of Bourn; ac. of pa. 7,760, of tp. 1,454; soil loam, overlying clay and sandstone rock. The church of St. Stephen, restored 1855–56, is E. Eng., with a Norm. tower; in the chancel are two old monuments, one a knight in chain armour, and the other a knight (in similar armour) and a lady draped from the waist. There are remains of an ancient mansion.

Carenza Wartha, pl., pa. of St. Wenn (q.v.), E. Cornw., 4 E. of St. Columb. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and a holy well.

Careston, pa. and ha., Mid Forfs., Sc., 4 E. of Brechin; ac. 2,085; soil mostly loam, overlying Old Red Sandstone. The church is an ancient building, and there is a public school. *C. Castle* is of various dates, but principally of the 15th cent.

Carew, pa. and vil. on a creek opening off Milford Haven, S. Pembs., 4 E. of Pembroke; ac. 5,405, tidal waters 479; soil moderately productive, overlying limestone, which was at one time largely quarried. The church is E. Eng. with Perp. tower, and contains some monuments. An ancient cross, supposed to be Saxon or Scandinavian, 14 ft. high, and covered with Runic carvings, stands in the vil. The Earl of Richmond halted here on his march to Bosworth Field, and C. was the scene of the first tournament held in Wales. The old castle is one of the finest ruins in the Principality. *Freestone Hall, Milton House,* and *Wilsdon* are seats, the grounds of the latter now occupying the position taken up by Cromwell when besieging Pembroke Castle.

Carey, pl., pa. of and about 1 S.W. from Ballingham (q.v.), S. Herefords.

Carey, river, rises near Cary Castle, Mid Somerset, and is connected with the Parret by the Sedgemoor Cut.

Carfan. [PRISK AND CARFAN.]

Carfin, vil., pa. of Bothwell (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2 N.E. of Motherwell. Most of the inhabitants find employment in the neighbouring collieries. It contains two public schools (one for boys, the other for girls) and a reading-room. *C. House* is a seat.

Carfrae Mill, ha., pa. of Channelkirk (q.v.), W. Berws., Sc., 5½ N.W. of Lauder. It is a favourite resort of anglers, attracted by the sport afforded along the upper reaches of the Leader. Here are a number of Caledonian forts and other ancient remains.

Carfury, ha., pa. of Gulval (q.v.), W. Cornw., 1 N. of Penzance.

Cargelly, pl., pa. of Altarnon (q.v.), E. Cornw., 5 S.W. of Launceston.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Careby, pa.	Little Bytham (3)	92	266
Careby, tp.	Little Bytham (3)	92	149
Careston	Glamis (2½)	472	198
Carew	Manorbier (1)	267	720
Carfin	Holytown	389	1567

Cargen, stream, S. Kirkcuds., Sc., drains out of Loch Rutton, and, after an irregular course of about 10 miles, falls into the Nith, 2½ S. of Dumfries.

Cargen Bridge, ha. on Cargen Pow, pa. of Troqueer (q.v.), E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Dumfries.

Carghadoun, Carghidoun, ancient fortification on the coast of the parish of Whithorn (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc. It is said to have been erected as a defence against the incursions of Norsemen from the Isle of Man.

Cargill, pa. and vil. on the Tay, Strathmore, E. Perths., Sc., 4 S.W. of Coupar Angus; ac. 9,626, water 131; soil various, overlying sandstone (which is largely quarried), limestone, and marl. The church (1831) is a plain building. The pa. contains burial mounds and other Caledonian remains, traces of a Roman camp, military road, and aqueduct, and the ruins of a monastery. *Strobhall House* is a seat.

Cargin, pa. on Lough Corrib, Clare bar., N. co. Galway, Ir., 2 S.W. of Headford; ac. 2,866. Most of the soil is bog, with some shallow earth affording pasturage, and light arable ground.

Cargo, tp. on the Eden, pa. of Stanwix (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3 N.W. of Carlisle.

Cargo Fleet, or **Cleveland Port,** ha., pa. of Ormesby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 7 N.W. of Guisbrough.

Cargreen, vil. on the Tamar, pa. of and 1½ N. from the vil. of Landulph (q.v.), E. Cornw.

Carham, pa. and vil. on the Tweed, close to the Scottish border, N. Northumb., 6 S.W. of Cornhill; ac. 10,712, water 104; soil loamy and rich, overlying clay. The 18th-cent. church of St. Cuthbert is close to the river, and near by are the ruins of a convent of Black Canons, founded *temp.* Edward I. as a cell of Kirkham Priory, Yorks. Here (1018) Malcolm II., King of Scotland, encountered and utterly defeated an English army. The March Burn, which flows into the Tweed near the vil., forms for part of its course the boundary between England and Scotland. *C. Hall,* in a park, is a seat.

Carhampton, pa. and vil., W. Somerset; ac. 5,724; soil loamy, clayey, light, close, and heavy, overlying various. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1862–63, is Perp.; the chancel is divided from the nave by a handsome screen. There are some curious figures over the entrance to an ancient structure called Marshwood, now a farmhouse.

Carhan, ruined mansion near Cahirsiveen, Iveragh bar., W. co. Kerry, Ir. Daniel O'Connell (1775–1847) was born here.

Carharrack, large vil., pa. of Gwennap (q.v.), W. Cornw., 2 S.E. of Redruth. It possesses a mission church in Perp. style, chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians, and a mechanics' institute.

Carhayes St. Michael. [ST. MICHAEL CARHAYES.]

Carhouses, ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Belton-by-Gainsborough (q.v.), N.W. Lincs.

Carhurlie, ha. on the coast, pa. of and 2 N. from Largo (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc.

Carie, ha. on Loch Tay, pa. of Kenmore (q.v.), W. Perths., Sc., 6¼ N.E. of Killin.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cargill	Cargill	456	1318
Cargin	Tuam (12)	131	584
Carham	Carham	350	1043
Carhampton	Blue Anchor (1)	180	405

Carincot. [CARLINGCOTT.]

Carington. [CARRINGTON.]

Carinish, vil. on the coast, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), South Uist island, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 13 S.W. of Lochmaddy.

Carisbrooke, pa. and vil., I. of W., 1 S.W. of Newport; ac. 8,613; soil loam, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Mary was originally attached to the Benedictine priory founded in the reign of William I., of which nothing remains, excepting a few stones; it has a fine Perp. tower, and between the nave and the south aisle there is a Trans. Norm. arcade. C. Castle is said to occupy the site of a stronghold which existed before the Roman Conquest. It is known that there was a fortress here during the reign of the Emperor Claudius. The oldest part of the existing structure is the keep, supposed to date from the 11th cent. Charles I. was confined here for fourteen months (1647–48). The rooms assigned him, and the window from which he attempted to escape, are pointed out. His daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, died here in 1650. A Roman villa was discovered at C. in 1859.

Carity, burn, Mid Forfs., Sc., rises in the pa. of Lintrathan, flows 9 S.E., and falls into the South Esk at Inverquharity. It abounds in trout, which afford excellent sport.

Cark (1), vil. on Morecambe Bay, pa. of Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs., 5½ S.E. of Ulverstone.

Cark (2), mountain (1,205 ft.), Raphoe bar., Mid co. Don., Ir., 13 W. of Raphoe.

Carkeel, vil., pa. of St. Stephen's-by-Saltash (q.v.), E. Cornw., 2 N.W. of Saltash.

Carkin and Forcett, tp., pa. of Gilling (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 18 N.E. of Richmond; ac. 2,270, water 18.

Carlanstown, vil. on the Boroña, a small tributary of the Blackwater, pa. of Kilbeg (q.v.), N. co. Meath, Ir., 2½ N.E. of Kells. Four annual fairs are held.

Carlatton, pa., E. Cumb., 10 S.E. of Carlisle; ac. 1,462.

Carlaverock, pa. on the coast and the Lochar, S. Dumfs., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Dumfries; ac. 5,664. The soil is mostly a light loam, with some poor alluvium, peat, and bog. The sandy coasts rise to a height of about 300 ft. The mixed sand and earth found along part of the seashore was at one time used as a manure. Sandstone is the prevailing rock, and is quarried extensively. On the glebe is a small quarry, supplying a stone from which grindstones are manufactured. The pa. church dates from 1781, and in the churchyard is the grave of Richard Paterson, the original of Scott's "Old Mortality"; a tombstone has been erected to his memory. There are also a Free church and several schools. C. Castle, Scott's "Ellangowan," stands amid marshy ground; it was a building of great strength, but of unknown origin. Part of the present ruin was built about 1220, and once sheltered Wallace. It was taken by Edward I. after a siege of two days, and a few months afterwards was the scene of an important meeting between the English sovereign and the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the time of Bruce it frequently changed masters, being held by the English and Scots alternately. It was often destroyed, and as often rebuilt, and continued to be an object of strife and a prominent point of attack

CARLAVEROCK CASTLE.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

in all wars to 1640, when it was besieged for the last time by the Covenanters. Roman remains have been found, and there are traces of Caledonian camps.

Carlbury, ha. on the Tees, pa. of Coniscliffe (q.v.), S. Dur., 5½ N.W. of Darlington. Limestone is quarried in the neighbourhood.

Carlby, pa. and vil. on the Glen, S. Lincs., 5 N.E. of Stamford; ac. 1,020; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Stephen is E. Eng.

Carlcoates, ha. on rising ground, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Don, pa. of Penistone (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 W. of Thurlstone. The church of St. Anne, chapel-of-ease to Penistone, is in Dec. style. *C. Hall* is an ancient seat.

Carleen, or **Carleon,** vil., pa. of and 1½ N. from vil. of Breage (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Carles Work. [HATHERSAGE.]

Carleton (1), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 3 S.W. from Pontefract (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 589. The church of St. Michael is in Perp. style.

Carleton (2), tp. consisting of scattered farms, pa. of Poulton-le-Fylde (q.v.), N. Lancs., 1 S.W. of Poulton; ac. 2,012.

Carleton (3), ha. on the Mite, pa. of Drigg (q.v.), W. Cumb., 2 N.E. of Ravenglass. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Carleton (4), ha., pa. of Carlisle St. Cuthbert (q.v.), E. Cumb., 2 S.E. of Carlisle.

Carleton (5), ha. on the Eamont, pa. of and 1 S.E. from Penrith (q.v.), E. Cumb. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Carleton (6), bay and hill (520 ft.), pa. of Colmonell (q.v.), S.W. Ayrs., Sc., 6½ S.W. of Girgan. The bay contains a small harbour, and the hill is crowned by a ruined fortalice.

Carleton Forehoe, pa. and vil. on the Yare, S. Norf., 3½ N.W. of Wymondham; ac. 772; soil various, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, repaired 1876, is Perp.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Carisbrooke	Newport (1)	88	9115
Carkin and Forcett	Richmond (7)	237	181
Carlanstown	Kells (2)	41	331
Carlatton	How Mill (3)	321	75
Carlaverock	Ruthwell (5)	324	921
Carlby	Essendine (1¼)	89	149
Carleton (1)	Pontefract (2)	173	317
Carleton (2)	Poulton (1)	224	417
Carleton Forehoe	Wymondham (3)	110	130

Carleton (or **Carlton**) **Rode**, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 2 N.E. of New Buckenham; ac. 2,631; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1877–83, is Perp., and contains a double piscina and eight consecration crosses in the chancel, and a piscina in each aisle. A collection of early British implements was found in this pa. in 1844.

Carleton St. Peter, pa. and vil. on the Yare, S. Norf.; ac. 765; soil light and sandy, overlying sand beds. The church of St. Peter, restored 1849, is E. Eng. There is a ferry here across the Yare.

Carlingcott, ha., pas. of Camerton and Dunkerton (q.v.), E. Somerset, 4½ S.E. of Bath.

Carlingford, pa., seaport, and mkt. to. (s.) on Carlingford Lough, Lower Dundalk bar., N.E. co. Louth, Ir., 13 N.E. of Dundalk; ac. 19,924; soil fairly productive, crops of oats, barley, and potatoes

Carlisle Cathedral.

of good quality being raised. Limestone is the prevailing rock, and is quarried. The fine scenery and the pleasant climate make C. a favourite watering-place and pleasure resort. A coasting trade and oyster and other fisheries are carried on. The ruins of King John's Castle have walls 11 ft. thick, and there are the remains of a church and monastery, probably dating from the 14th cent. A mint appears to have been established here about 1450. In 1642 and 1689 C. was burnt. The to. received charters from Edward II., Henry IV., Henry VII., Elizabeth, James I., and James II. It was always considered a place of importance by the English, although it was never strongly fortified.

Carlingford Lough, arm of the sea between co. Down and co. Louth, Ir., 9 N.E. of Dundalk. It is ten miles long, two miles wide, and has depth sufficient to float the largest vessels. An artificial channel, 400 ft. wide, with a depth of 2½ fathoms at low water, has been cut through the rocks which block its mouth. The coast-line at the entrance is low, but inland the water is surrounded by mountains. These elevations make it subject to sudden and severe squalls. There are five lighthouses, and numerous buoys and beacons. Blockhouse and Haulbowline are the chief islands, and Helly Hunter is an extensive and dangerous shoal off the entrance. Fine-flavoured but unsightly oysters are taken and exported, mostly to Dublin. Several watering-places dot the shores, and the scenery is generally picturesque.

Carlingford Mountain (1,935 ft.), on the north-west of Carlingford town, N.E. co. Louth, Ir.

Carlinghow, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style.

Carlingwark, loch near Castle Douglas, pa. of Kelton (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc. It covers an area of about 100 ac., and contains six islets, one of them being a crannoge, and drains into the Dee. Canoes, bronze implements, etc., have been recovered.

Carlin How, ha., pa. of Brotton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Saltburn. Ironstone is extensively worked in the neighbourhood.

Carlins Cairn, mountain (2,650 ft.), pa. of Carsphairn (q.v.), N.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3¼ S.S.E. of the head of Loch Doon.

Carlin Skerry, or **Barrel of Butter**, small rock, Ork., Sc., 1¼ S.S.E. of Pomona. It is almost covered at high water, and is marked by a stone beacon.

Carlin Tooth, summit of the Cheviot Hills (1,801 ft.), S. Roxbs., Sc., 11½ S.W. of Jedburgh.

Carlisle, city, parl. (returning one member) and mun. bor., co. and mkt. to. (W. & S.), on the Eden, N.E. Cumb., 60 W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. C. contains two pas., C. St. Cuthbert and C. St. Mary, and is a see. The city is ancient, and the neighbourhood is

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carleton Rode	Tivetshall (4)	101	677
Carleton St. Peter	Buckenham (3)	122	77
Carlingford, pa.	Carlingford	69	6747
Carlingford, to.	Carlingford	69	554

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carlinghow	Carlinghow	214	3837
Carlisle, parl. bor.	Carlisle	299	38112
Carlisle, mun. bor.	Carlisle	299	39176

well wooded. The cathedral, founded by William Rufus and completed by Henry I., was originally an Augustinian church, and, having undergone various alterations and restorations, has the features of different periods, E. Eng. prevailing; the large east window is said to be the finest of the Dec. period in the kingdom, and the fabric contains a number of monuments. Edward I. held Parliaments in what is now the chapter-house. In the time of Cromwell part of the building was taken down to provide material for military buildings. The pa. church of St. Cuthbert (1778) is in a neo-classical style of a very debased kind. The pa. church of St. Mary (1868), which stands on the east side of the abbey precincts, close to the cathedral, is in Gothic style; prior to its erection the nave of the cathedral was used as the church of the pa. Christ Church, St. John's, and St. Stephen's are all modern buildings. Here are churches belonging to the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, Latter-Day Saints, and Friends. The city has a grammar school (founded by Henry VIII.), an endowed school for girls, an academy of art, literary institution, infirmary, dispensary, almshouses, and other charities. The court-house and gaol are modern erections. The to. cross dates from 1682. Statues of the Earl of Lonsdale and Mr. Steele (editor of the *Carlisle Journal*) adorn two of the public squares. A fine bridge of five arches spans the Eden, and is connected with the city by an arched causeway a quarter of a mile in length; and smaller bridges cross the Petterill and Caldew, which both fall into the former river in the to. The castle occupies the site of what was first a Roman station and afterwards a Saxon fort, and was, like the cathedral, erected by William Rufus. It now consists of the keep, used as an armoury, and barracks, including the ancient chapel, all surrounded by thick walls, entered by an embattled gateway. Eight railway lines converge on the station—a handsome building—and the passenger traffic is very large. A brisk shipping trade is carried on from Silloth, the old harbour at Port Carlisle being no longer used. There are manufactures of cottons, iron, woollens, linen, thread, ginghams, checks, leather, hats, hooks, whips, and other articles. Several newspapers are published, and there is an annual race-meeting in the neighbourhood. Four yearly fairs are held. The position of the city made it a place of military importance from the earliest times. The city proper is supposed to have been founded in the 7th cent., and was defended by strong walls, entered by three ports. It was taken and sacked by the Scandinavians in 875, but was rebuilt and again fortified by William Rufus, and was further strengthened by Stephen, who frequently resided here. Here Mary Queen of Scots was made prisoner, and it was occupied by Prince Charles Edward in 1745.

Carlisle, Old, locality, pa. of and a little S. from Wigton (q.v.), N.E. Cumb. There was a Roman station here, and Roman remains have been found.

Carlisle St. Cuthbert. [CARLISLE.]

Carlisle St. Mary. [CARLISLE.]

Carlisles Quarter. [BIGGES QUARTER.]

Carlonan Linn, fine waterfall on the Aray, pa. of and 1½ N. from Inveraray, Mid Args., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Carlisle St. Cuthbert	Carlisle	299	18208
Carlisle St. Mary	Carlisle	299	25021

Carlops, vil. on the North Esk, pa. of West Linton (q.v.), N.W. Peebs., Sc., 14 S.W. of Edinburgh. There are extensive coal mines and limestone quarries in the neighbourhood, which is a favourite resort of excursionists from Edinburgh. C. was founded in 1784 as a cotton-weaving centre, but that industry gradually decayed and is now extinct. C. Hill attains a height of 1,490 ft.

Carlow (1), an inland co. of Leinster, Ir.; bounded on the north by Kildare and Queen's Co., on the west by Kilkenny, on the south-east by Wexford, and on the north-east by Wicklow. Its greatest length is 32 miles, greatest breadth 19 miles; total area 221,295 ac., of which about 34 per cent. is arable and meadow land, 52½ per cent. grazing land, 1½ per cent. timber land, and 12 per cent. waste land, roads, and water. The co. is as a whole very fertile. Stock-raising is the chief branch of agriculture. The holdings, of which there are over 5,600, are mostly small. For some distance along the western margin of the co. the steep ridge of Old Leighlin, slightly over 1,000 ft. in height, rises sharply, and the co. marks the edge of the Castlecomer tableland. To the south-east and also to the north-east of the central depression the surface again rises into hilly ground, which attains its maximum elevations in Knockroe (1,746 ft.) and Mount Leinster (2,610 ft.). The Barrow flows along the western edge of the co., the Slaney has a nearly parallel course near its eastern boundary, and these, with their feeders, are the only streams of importance. A branch of the Gt. S. & W. Railway runs north and south through the co., and a branch line from the north also reaches Tullow. The mountainous ground on its eastern border consists entirely of granite, except in a few places where the Silurian grits and slates, into which this rock is intrusive, are seen. Granite covered with superficial gravels also underlies some of the lower ground nearly up to the centre of the co., giving place farther west to fossiliferous Carboniferous Limestone, and the different divisions of this formation occupy the ground up to the foot of the Old Leighlin ridge. The slopes of this ridge consist of alternations of shale and sandstone, which overlie the limestone, while on the summit true Coal Measures appear, and extend up to the western border of the co. The Carboniferous rocks have a general dip to the north-west, and therefore strike or extend from south-west to north-east. The granite is a useful building-stone, and the Carboniferous Limestone is also used for this purpose, as well as for burning; while the overlying sandstones yield excellent paving-flags. The Coal Measures contain some thin seams of coal, which have been worked at two or three points within the co., but the chief collieries lie farther west; clay-ironstone, as well as fireclay, also occurs in these beds. Superficial deposits of Glacial age, consisting chiefly of stony clay and gravels, overspread the lower ground. The gravels are sometimes heaped up in curious ridges known as "eskers," a good example of which may be seen near Bagenalstown. Carlow is the co. to.; Bagenalstown and Tullow are the only other towns. There are no manufactures, the only industries being such as depend on agriculture. The co. returns one member to Parliament. There are cromlechs, raths, and tumuli, especially near Carlow and

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Carlow (1)	.....	.....	40936

Hacketstown; and relics of mediæval ecclesiastic and military buildings in several places.

Carlow (2), bar., N.W. co. Carl., Ir.; ac. 31,364. It contains seven pas. and portions of five others, and part of the to. of Carlow. It is watered by the Burren, and is intersected by the railway between Athy and Bagenalstown.

Carlow (3), pa., Carlow bar., N.W. co. Carl., and tp. and mkt. to. (M. & TH.), extending into the pa. of Killeshin (q.v.), S.E. Q. Co., Ir., at the junction of the Barrow and Burren, 8 S.E. of Newtown; ac. 3,318; soil good, overlying carboniferous limestone; coal is worked. The Burren is crossed by an iron bridge at the to. The church has a fine spire, and there is a Roman Catholic cathedral in Perp. style, with lofty tower and lantern. The Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Friends have places of worship. St. Patrick's College, connected by Royal Charter with the University of London, was founded 1795, and afterwards enlarged and improved. There is also a convent and a number of schools. Other public buildings are the court-house, barracks, gaol, asylum, infirmary, and fever hospital. The staple trade is in corn, butter, flour, and malt. The ruined castle dates from 1180, and around it the to. gradually grew up, and was fortified during the 14th cent. *Oakpark House*, *Straw Hall*, and *The Barn* are seats.

Carloway, dis., vil., and sea loch, on Loch Roag, pa. of Uig (q.v.), Lewis island, Hebrides, W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 13 W. of Stornoway. The dis. is the most mountainous part of the island. The arable land is entirely situated along the coast, and lies low, with a sandy soil; the higher areas being mostly barren and boggy, or peat-covered. The father of Rory the Harper, the translator of the Psalms into Gaelic, was a native. There are several freshwater lochs inland.

Carlow's Linn, waterfall on the Tweed, near Tweedsmuir Church, pa. of Tweedsmuir (q.v.), S.W. Peebs., Sc.

Carlton (1), pa. and vil., N.W. Beds., 4½ N.E. of Olney; ac. 1,530; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; there are mutilated remains of a Perp. chancel-screen, and a piscina; a small brass bears the date 1610.

Carlton (2), or **Carlton-with-Willingham,** pa. and vil, S.E. Cambs., 7½ S. of Newmarket; ac. 2,200; soil various, overlying clay, chalk, and gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng.

Carlton (3), pa. and vil. on the Aire, W.R. Yorks., 2 S.W. of Skipton; ac. 5,258. The land is mostly under pasturage, part of the soil being moorish. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1858–59, is in E. Eng. style. There is an endowed school, and a hospital for twelve poor persons. *C. Hall*, now in ruins, was built 1584. *C. Grange* and *Ravenshaw* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carlow (2)	.....	.....	9095
Carlow (3), pa.	Carlow	56	6194
Carlow (3), to.	Carlow	56	6619
Carloway, vil.	Strome Ferry (98)	661	321
Carlton (1)	Turvey (4)	56	379
Carlton (2)	Dullingham (5)	66	324
Carlton (3)	Skipton (1)	221	1644
Carlton (4)	Sexhow (1)	233	231
Carlton (5), eccles. pa.	Carlton and Gedling	127	3973

Carlton (4), pa. and vil., N.R. Yorks., 3½ S.W. of Stokesley; ac. 1,358; soil loam, overlying clay. The church was burnt down in 1881, and is still (1893) in ruins. Alum rock occurs, and has been worked. Here are a number of ancient tumuli.

Carlton (5), eccl. pa., tp., and to., near the Trent, pa. of Gedling (q.v.), S. Nottingham. The church of St. Paul is in the style of a basilica. There are Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Congregational chapels, a workmen's club, and a library. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of hosiery and lace, and there is some brick-making.

Carlton (6), eccl. pa. and tp., near the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal, pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Market Bosworth (q.v.), S. Leics.; ac. 725. The church of St. Andrew is Gothic. There is a small charity for apprenticing boys and aiding poor.

Carlton (7), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Snaith (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ S. of Selby; ac. 4,220. The church of St. Mary (1861) replaces an older building, and is in Dec. style. The Roman Catholic chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1876 a small convent was established here. *C. Towers* stands amid beautiful grounds.

Carlton (8), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Barnsley Canal, pa. of Royston (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Barnsley; ac. 1,978. The church of St. John (1879) is in Dec. style. Coal is extensively worked.

Carlton (9), tp., pa. of Guiseley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 S. of Otley; ac. 1,289. *C. Manor* is a seat.

Carlton (10), tp. and vil., pa. of Redmarshall (q.v.), S. Dur., 4 S.W. of Stockton-upon-Tees; ac. 1,501.

Carlton (11), tp. and vil., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Middleham; ac. 2,742.

Carlton (12), ha., pa. of and 2 N. from Helmsley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks. The small chapel-of-ease of St. Aidan is in E. Eng. style; the chancel and nave are separated by a painted screen, and over the south porch is a stone figure of St. Aidan.

Carlton (13), vil., forming a tp. with **Lofthouse** (q.v.), pa. of Rothwell (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Wakefield. There are some band- and twine-spinners in the vil.

Carlton (14), formerly a pa., about 1 N. from Saxmundham, E. Suff., now amalgamated with Kelsale (q.v.).

Carlton Castle, pa., N. Lincs., 5 S.E. of Louth; ac. 500; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of the Holy Cross is Perp., and is erected on the site of a more ancient structure. In the churchyard is the base of an ancient cross. In former times a weekly market was held here, and the parishioners, amongst other privileges, were free of toll at Louth.

Carlton Colville, pa. and vil., E. Suff., 2 S.W. of Lowestoft; ac. 2,803; soil good mixed, overlying strong loam. The church of St. Peter, restored 1883, is E. Dec. St. Mark's, built 1884, is a chapel-of-ease. *Colville House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carlton (5), tp.	Carlton and Gedling	127	6914
Carlton (6)	Market Bosworth (1)	105	267
Carlton (7)	Carlton (¼)	181	779
Carlton (8)	Staincross (1½)	174	1401
Carlton (9)	Guiseley (2)	205	104
Carlton (10)	Carlton	239	217
Carlton (11)	Leyburn (6)	236	199
Carlton Castle	Legbourne Road (2½)	138	27
Carlton Colville	Carlton Colville	116	1826

Carlton Curliew, pa., tp., and vil., S. Leics., 8 N.W. of Market Harborough; ac. 2,970; soil loamy clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and later periods, having a Norm. tower with walls 4 ft. thick, and a Norm. zigzag moulded arch on the west side; an alabaster 17th-cent. monument has the figure of a knight in full armour, and one of a lady in the dress of the time. *C. C. Hall*, an old building, partly of the time of Charles II., and partly earlier, is a seat.

Carlton, East (1), pa. and vil., N. Northants, 7 E. of Market Harborough; ac. 1,598; soil red loam, overlying limestone. The church of St. Peter is in Dec. style; in a chapel attached are monuments of the Palmer family. There is a hospital for five poor women, founded 1688, re-endowed 1868. *E. C. Hall*, in a well-wooded deer-park, is a seat.

Carlton, East (2), pa. and vil., S. Norf., 4½ E. of Wymondham; ac. 1,213; soil loam and clay, overlying clay and (in places) gravel. The church of St. Mary, restored 1881, is built of flint and rubble, and contains a piscina and sedilia. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Carlton Fell, hill (475 ft.), pa. of Glasserton, S.E. Wigs., Sc., 3½ S.W. of Whithorn.

Carlton, Great, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 6 S.E. of Louth; ac. 2,190; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist (rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, 1860) is in E. Eng. style, with Perp. tower. *Carlton Lodge*, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, is a seat.

Carlton Highdale, tp., pa. of Coverham (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 9 S.W. of Middleham; ac. 10,133. Here are some slate quarries.

Carlton Husthwaite, tp., chap., and vil., pa. of Husthwaite (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 761. The chapel-of-ease was erected in the 16th cent. A sum of £300 was bequeathed in 1856 for the purpose of educating the children of C.

Carlton-in-Lindrick, pa., N. Notts., 3½ N. of Worksop; ac. 3,980; soil sand, overlying limestone. The church of St. John the Evangelist is Norm., Trans., and later periods, the west door being Norm. with chevron ornaments; the Perp. east window has some old stained glass, and the 15th-cent. timber roof has arms of the Fitz-Hughs and the Dacres. *C. Hall*, a large Classic house in good grounds, is a seat.

Carlton-le-Moorland, pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 7 N.E. of Newark; ac. 2,610; soil various, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is an Elizabethan structure. This church was formerly connected with Thornton Abbey, Barton-on-Humber, and contains two small old brass tablets to the memory of the Disney family.

Carlton Lees, pl., pa. of Edensor (q.v.), N. Derbys., 1½ N. of Rowsley.

Carlton, Little (1), pa. and vil. on the Eau stream, N. Lincs., 4½ S.E. of Louth; ac. 1,006; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Edith, rebuilt 1837, is in E. Eng. style; the font is very ancient.

Carlton, Little (2), or **South,** ha., pa. of and ½ W. from vil. of South Muskham (q.v.), E. Notts.

Carlton Miniott, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 1 W. from Thirsk (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.; ac. 1,552. The church of St. Lawrence is an ancient building.

Carlton, North (1), pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 5 N.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,819; soil various, overlying lime, ironstone, and clay. The church, rebuilt 1770, is in E. Eng. style.

Carlton, North (2), tp., pa. of Carlton-in-Lindrick (q.v.), N. Notts., about 3½ N. of Worksop.

Carlton Scroop, pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 6 N.E. of Grantham; ac. 1,542; soil strong loam, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Nicholas is principally E. Eng., with traces of Norm. and Dec. periods; in the chancel are a sedile recess and a double piscina; only a remnant of the Perp. rood-screen remains, but the entrance to the rood-loft still exists; at the east end of each aisle there was formerly a chantry chapel, the statue brackets of which are still to be seen; the large font is panelled in tracery, and there is a Jacobean pulpit of carved oak, with canopy; among the old stained-glass figures in the east window of the chancel are those of an armoured knight and his lady supporting separate shields of arms; by some curious mistake, however, the head of the lady has been replaced by that of a cleric imported from a distant church; in the floor are two inscribed slabs dated 1649 and 1653. *C. S. Hall* is a seat.

Carlton, South (1), pa. and vil., Mid Lincs., 4 N.W. of Lincoln; ac. 1,910; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist is E. Eng., and has a small chapel on the north side of the chancel; the church contains a fine alabaster monument with recumbent figures bearing the dates 1593 and 1625.

Carlton, South (2), tp., pa. of Carlton-in-Lindrick (q.v.), N. Notts., about 3 N. of Worksop.

Carlton-upon-Trent, eccl. pa. and tp. on the Trent, pa. of Norwell (q.v.), E. Notts., 7 N. of Newark. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is in E. Eng. style, and occupies the site of a chapel destroyed 1849. The school has a small endowment. *C. House* is a seat.

Carlton-with-Fosham, ha., pa. of Aldborough (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 6 S. of Hornsea.

Carlton-with-Willingham. [CARLTON (2).]

Carluke, pa. and to., Mid Lanarks., Sc., 19¼ S.E. of Glasgow; ac. 15,345; soil various, overlying carboniferous and Devonian rocks. Coal, limestone, trap, iron, and sandstone are worked, and agate, spars, pyrites, galena, and bitumen occur. Minerals wells are common, and there is a petrifying spring. The church dates from 1799. There are several public schools, and a museum and library have been established. The prosperity of the to. dates from the early part of the 19th cent. Two annual cattle fairs and a cattle show are held.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Carlton Curliew, pa.	Kibworth (3)	89	344
Carlton Curliew, tp.	Kibworth (3)	89	90
Carlton, East (1)	Rockingham (3½)	94	87
Carlton, East (2)	Swainsthorpe (2)	110	281
Carlton, Great	Legbourne Road (3)	138	245
Carlton Highdale	Leyburn (6)	236	204
Carlton Husthwaite	Husthwaite Gate (½)	206	149
Carlton-in-Lindrick	Worksop (3)	147	995
Carlton-le-Moorland	Swinderby (4)	148	277
Carlton, Little (1)	Legbourne Road	138	135
Carlton Miniott	Thirsk (1)	210	419
Carlton, North (1)	Lincoln (5)	130	162
Carlton Scroop	Honington (1)	112	231
Carlton, South (1)	Lincoln (4)	130	137
Carlton-upon-Trent	Carlton-on-Trent	126	185
Carluke, pa.	Carluke	381	8058
Carluke, to.	Carluke	381	4116

Traces of a Roman road are to be seen. Haugh Hill is an artificial mound, and Hallbar or Braidwood Tower is an old keep. *Braidwood*, *Hall Craig*, *Kirkton*, *Mauldslie Castle*, *Milton Lockhart*, *Orchard House*, and *Waygateshaw*, are seats.

Carlyon, pl., pa. of Kea (q.v.), S. Cornw., 2 s. of Truro. Here there was formerly a mansion, said to occupy the site of the original home of the C. family.

Carmacoup, estate, pa. of and 3½ s.w. from Douglas (q.v.), S. Lanarks., Sc. *C. House* is a seat.

Carmarthen, or **Caermarthen,** pa., port, mun. and parl. bor., co. of itself, and co. and mkt. to. (w. & s.), on the Towy, Mid Carmarthens., 28 N.W. of Swansea; ac. 4,969. The E. Eng. church of St. Peter contains several monuments, including those of Sir Rhys ap Thomas (created a Knight of the Garter on Bosworth Field by Henry VII.), his wife, Sir Richard Steele, and Lady Vaughan. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, and Unitarians have chapels. There is a Presbyterian College and a grammar school,

TRAINING COLLEGE, CARMARTHEN.
(From a Photograph by Hudson.)

founded by the Bishop of Llandaff about the middle of the 17th cent. The Training College for South Wales and Monmouthshire, opened in 1848, educates young men for elementary teachers. It is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill overlooking the Towy. Other public buildings are the guildhall (partly occupied as a market-house), gaol, asylum, custom-house, almshouses, and hospital. On a hill overlooking the to. is a monument in memory of General Picton, a native, who fell at Waterloo, and a bronze statue of General Nott, the hero of Ghuznee, stands in Nott Square. The river is navigable for vessels of about 200 tons burden up to the bridge of seven arches by which it is spanned; and from the quay a brisk export trade is carried on in timber, slates, marble, lead, tinplates, oats, and provisions. The salmon-fishery is important, and the ancient coracle is still employed. Shipbuilding is also carried on. Five annual fairs are held. C. gives the title of marquis to the Duke of Leeds. The to. is very ancient, and was at one time the capital of the native princes. The castle, erected by the Normans, was for centuries a point of contention between them and the Welsh, and among the Welsh themselves. During the Civil War it was held for the king, but on being taken by the Parliamentary forces was dismantled. There are traces of Roman camps in the neighbourhood, and many Roman remains have been found. C. unites with Llanelly, under the name of the Carmarthen District, to return one member to Parliament.

Carmarthen Bay, Pembs., Carmarths., and Glamorgs., 10 s. of Carmarthen. It lies between Worms Head and Tenby, is 10 miles wide, and has a coastline of 35 miles. It receives the Taf, the Towy, the Gwendraeth, and some smaller streams. Tenby and Kidwelly are towns on its shores.

Carmarthen District. [CARMARTHEN.]

Carmarthenshire, maritime co., S. Wales; ac. 594,405. This is the largest co. in the Principality, and is bounded on the north by Cardiganshire, on the east by Brecknockshire, on the south by Glamorganshire and Carmarthen Bay, and on the west by Pembrokeshire. The surface is, as a rule, high or mountainous, but some land reclaimed from the sea and the valley of the Towy are low. Much of the land is waste, and the soil is not, in general, very rich, with the exception of some fertile areas near the streams. The northern portion of the co. is entirely occupied by the Lower Silurian system of rocks, consisting of the Caradoc, or Bala, formation, passing, towards the south, into Lingula flagstones. The coast to the north of Carnarvon Bay presents Permian rocks, consisting of limestone and sandstone with some marly beds, divided from the Lower Silurian area by a narrow band of Ludlow beds, and prolonged eastward to the Brecons. border. The rocks presented to the east of Carmarthen Bay are limestones, Llandovery rocks of the Silurian system, and the coal-bearing strata of a part of the South Wales Coal Basin. Coal, lead, copper, iron, slate, building-stone, marble, and firestone are worked. Agriculture, long followed in a primitive manner, has begun to make some progress, although much still remains to be done before the best is made out of the arable land. There is plenty of good pasturage. Oats form the principal crop, and some wheat and barley are raised; butter and bacon are the staples of the agricultural market, and cheese is made for local consumption. The native breeds of cattle, horses, and sheep are small; they are now giving place to heavier and better strains bred from animals imported from England. Woods were once numerous and luxuriant, but many of them have disappeared. Coal, iron, building-stone, and some slate are exported; and there are small manufactures of leather, woollens, flannels, and lime. The climate, except on the uplands, is mild and pleasant, but damp, the annual rain-fall being from 40 to 60 inches, the drier area being along the seacoast. C. contains 72 pas. and portions of four others. The chief towns are Carmarthen, Llandilofawr, Llanelly, Llandovery, Kidwelly, Newcastle Emlyn, Llangadock, Llandybie, and St. Clears. The Towy, Taff, Gwili, Tothi, Bran, Sawddy, Cennan, Tave, Gwinin, Cowyn, Morlais, and Loughair are the chief rivers; there are a number of small lakes, which, from the sport they offer and their fine scenery, attract anglers and tourists. Mineral springs are not uncommon. The Black Mountains are the highest hill range. Carmarthen Bay and Barry Inlet occupy almost the entire coast-line. Several lines of railway intersect C., and the main roads, if not numerous, are kept in a very efficient state. A short canal terminates near Kidwelly.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	234	10300

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Carmarthenshire	.....	130756

The co. was formerly a territory of the Demetæ, and was conquered by the Romans, who included it in Britannia Secunda. They are believed to have mined gold here. It suffered most severely from Scandinavian incursions and pillage, but the people offered a stout and determined opposition to the advance of the Normans. Afterwards a series of local wars took place, but the territory was finally conquered by Edward I. A number of so-called Druidical remains exist, and there are traces of at least one Roman military way, three of which are known to have been constructed by the legionaries. Ruins of many old castles remain, and there are fragments of four ecclesiastical buildings.

Carmel, stream, N. Ayrs., Sc., rises in the neighbourhood of Kingsmills, and flows about 11 S.W., falling in the Irvine, 1 S.E. of Dreghorn.

Carmel Head, promontory, N.W. Anglesey, 6½ N.E. of Holyhead.

Carmen, ha., pa. of Timolin (q.v.), S. co. Kildare, Ir., 7 E. of Athy.

Carmichael, pa. and ha., E. Lanarks., Sc., 5¼ S.E. of Lanark; ac. 11,374; soil clay, sand, and loam. The prevailing rocks are Devonian, igneous, and carboniferous, and coal, limestone, and sandstone are worked; bituminous shale and iron occur. The church dates from 1740, and there is a public school. A curious amulet, now preserved in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, was discovered here in 1865. *C. House,* amid fine grounds, is a seat.

Carmunnock, pa. and vil., N.W. Lanarks., Sc., 5 S.E. of Glasgow; ac. 3,479; soil clay and fine mould, overlying trap and limestone. Iron ore is found. The church, a plain building, dates from 1767, and there is a public school. *Castlemilk House,* a fine old mansion, is said to have been occupied by Mary, Queen of Scots, the night before the battle of Langside.

Carmyle, vil. on the Clyde, pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 4½ S.E. of Glasgow. There is a large muslin factory, and a couple of meal-mills, one very old, the other modern. *C. House,* a modern mansion, stands in a well-wooded park.

Carmylie, pa. and vil., S.E. Forfs., Sc., 6½ N.W. of Arbroath; ac. 7,553; soil various, overlying clay or gravel. Limestone and sandstone prevail, and abound in fossils; there are extensive quarries of freestone. The church dates from 1609. A short branch railway connects C. with the main Caledonian system. Paving-stones, copestones, pillars, balustrades, cisterns, baths, etc., are manufactured from the "Arbroath pavement," here worked, and exported both to home and foreign markets. The antiquities consist of a tumulus and an ancient camp, and stone coffins and urns have been found. The Rev. Mr. Bell, inventor of the mowing machine, was minister from 1843. *Carnegie Castle* is a seat.

Carn-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CAIRN-.

Carn (1), coast pa., Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 10 S.E. of Wexford; ac. 1,963; soil moderately fertile. The pa. church is an old edifice. Fisheries are carried on. The remains of an old castle, founded in the 12th cent., stand on Carnsore Point. *Castle Palliser* and *Castleton House* are seats.

Carn (2), pa., East Offaly bar., Mid co. Kildare, Ir., 3 S. of Kildare; ac. 1,454; soil mostly wet and boggy.

Carn (3), vil., pa. of and 4 S.E. from Dungiven (q.v.), Mid co. Londy., Ir. (The name is derived from a huge cairn erected here in prehistoric times.)

Carna (1), island in Loch Sunart, pa. of Morven (q.v.), N.W. Args., Sc. It presents a high and broken outline, but there is some good pasturage.

Carna (2), ha., pa. of Moyrus (q.v.), W. co. Galway, Ir., about 2 S.E. from Clifden.

Carnabattan, loch, pa. of Kiltarlity (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 12 S.W. of Kirkhill. It is small, but full of trout, affording excellent sport.

Carnaby, pa., tp., and vil., E.R. Yorks., 2¼ S.W. of Bridlington; ac. of pa. 3,980 (foreshore 136), of tp. 1,994; soil and subsoil clay and loam. The church of St. John is principally Perp., and contains an old and curious font and a 17th-cent. monument.

Carnagh, pa. on the Barrow, Bantry bar., W. co. Wex., Ir., 4 S.E. of New Ross; ac. 2,106. This is a fertile tract, the pastures being rich. Good building-stone is quarried. The pa. church is decayed. There are remains of an ancient fort.

Carnagh, East, ha. on Lough Ree, pa. of St. John's (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., 7 N.W. of Athlone.

Carnagh, West, vil., pa. of St. John's (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., adjoining East Carnagh.

Carnalbanagh, pl., pa. of Tickmacrevan (q.v.), E co. Antr., Ir., 6½ S.W. of Glenarm.

Carnalea, pl. on Belfast Lough, pa. of Bangor (q.v.), N.E. co. Down, Ir., 10½ N.E. of Belfast.

Carnalway, pa. on the Liffey, South Naas bar., E. co. Kildare, Ir., 5 S. of Naas; ac. 3,840. Although a large area of the ground is boggy, there is much fertile land.

Carnamoney, pl., pa. of Ballynascreen, S. co. Londy., Ir., 4 N.E. of Draperstown.

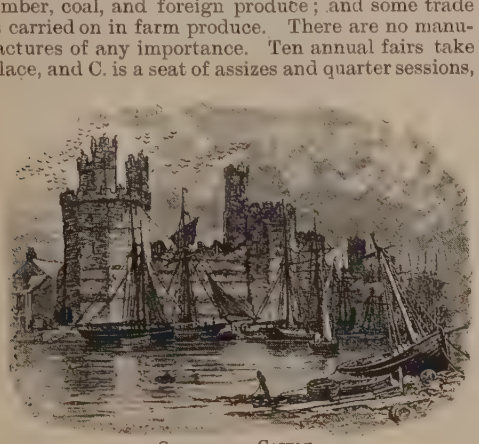
Carnanes, hill (900 ft.), I. of M., 2 N. of Port Erin.

Carnaross, ha., pa. of Loughan (q.v.), N.W. co. Meath, Ir., 4 N.W. of Kells.

Carnarvon, or **Caernarvon,** parl. and mun. bor., seaport, and co. and mkt. to. (M.), at the mouth of the Seiont, N.W. Carnarvs., 6½ S.W. of Bangor. It occupies a pleasant situation on the Menai Strait, and is much frequented as a bathing resort and watering-place. The suburbs are handsome, and contain a number of good villas. The pa. church is a plain building, and there is a chapel-of-ease and a number of Dissenting chapels. Other prominent buildings are the county hall, the guildhall, baths, gaol (forming part of the castle), market-house, museum, custom house, the North Wales Training College for Schoolmasters, several schools, Mechanics' Institution, newsroom, and a couple of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carmichael	Thankerton (3)	368	593
Carmunnock, pa.	Busby (1)	403	703
Carmunnock, vil.	Busby (1)	403	302
Carmyle	Carmyle	398	540
Carmylie	Elliot Junction (6)	473	1083
Carn (1)	Wexford (10)	93	496
Carn (2)	Kildare (3)	31	485
Carna (1)	Glasgow (125)	400	10
Carnaby, pa.	Carnaby	222	308
Carnaby, tp.	Carnaby	222	200
Carnagh	New Ross (4)	102	233
Carnalway	Naas (5)	20	673
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	248	9804
Carnarvon District	.....	.....	29572

libraries. The harbour is a good one, and is provided with a pier and landing-slip. A steam ferry connects C. with Anglesey, and there is regular steamboat communication with the Menai bridge. Slates and copper ore are largely exported, the former to an average amount of over 90,000 tons per annum, and the principal imports are those of timber, coal, and foreign produce; and some trade is carried on in farm produce. There are no manufactures of any importance. Ten annual fairs take place, and C. is a seat of assizes and quarter sessions,



Carnarvon Castle.

and the headquarters of the co. militia. The castle, founded 1284 by Edward I., is still in a good state of preservation, as are also the to. walls. It contains a mutilated statue of the founder. During the Civil War it was taken and retaken by the Royalists and Puritans. The Eagle Tower of this castle was long said to have been the birthplace of Edward II., the first Prince of Wales, but the tower was not then built; it is probable, however, that he was born in the town. There are remains of a Roman fort, and coins and relics, including the fragments of a villa and baths, have been found. A circular mound is also attributed to this era. It unites with Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, under the name of the Carnarvon District, to return a member to Parliament.

Carnarvon District. [Carnarvon.]

Carnarvon Bay, opening off the Irish Sea, Anglesey and Carnarvs. It extends from Holyhead island in the north to Braich-y-Pwll in the south, is 36 miles wide, and penetrates 18½ miles into the land. The Menai Strait opens off it, as do several little bays. It receives a number of small rivers and streams. There is a lighthouse on Llanddwyn island with a fixed light seen five miles, and a lightship with flashing light visible ten miles.

Carnarvonshire, maritime co., N.W. Wales; ac. 369,477. It is bounded on the north by the Irish Sea and the Menai Strait, on the west by the Menai Strait and Carnarvon Bay, on the south by Cardigan Bay and Merionethshire, and on the east by Denbighshire. The surface is mountainous, Snowdon, the highest point of South Britain, rising to a height of 3,571 ft., but the Lleyn peninsula and a large part of the seaboard consist of low ground. The scenery is, as a rule, very fine. The soil in the valleys and along the north and east coasts is good, but most of the remainder is either poor or barren and waste. Although the geological structure of the whole co. is exceedingly complex, and the succession of rocks much mixed, yet the following may be taken as correctly showing the outstanding facts. The extreme south-west point of C. is occupied by crystalline schists, eastward of which are large masses of the Lower Silurian system, intermixed with considerable patches of igneous rocks, both stratified and eruptive. Near Carnarvon an area of Cambrian strata is presented, showing Longmynd rocks surrounding an igneous intrusion of some extent. Copper, lead, zinc, slates, and hard sandstone (manufactured into millstones) are worked, and ochre occurs. Between 8,000 and 9,000 ac. are under the plough, and over 185,000 ac. are under enclosed pasturage. Oats and barley are the chief crops, but potatoes, turnips, and beans are raised. The native breeds of cattle and sheep are small, and the swine ungainly. Agriculture is, generally, in a backward state, and although some improvement has lately been made, scientific farming is almost unknown. Butter, wool, and lambs are the chief items of rural trade. Nearly 11,000 ac. are under woods and plantations. The manufactures are those of coarse woollens, cloth, flannel, and stockings, but are not of much importance. The co. contains 68 pas. and portions of 5 others. Main roads are comparatively few. The chief rivers are the Conway, Glas-llyn, Seiont, and Gwrfai. Numerous lakes occur among the mountains, but are mostly small. The principal towns are Carnarvon, Bangor, Pwllheli, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, Portmadoc, and Tremadoc. The antiquities include many cromlechs and other remains of the early inhabitants, although a large number have disappeared. British forts are seen in various directions, and many relics of the Roman occupation have been found. The castles of Carnarvon and Conway are the finest of their class in the kingdom, and those at Dolbardarn and Criccieth present several interesting features. A large and very ancient church, now in ruins, is at Clynnog, and remains of five other and smaller ecclesiastical edifices are scattered throughout the co. C. was originally the territory of the Cangi and Ordovices, and became the scene of the most severe fighting in the whole Principality between the inhabitants and the Romans, Normans, and English. The natural advantages for defence were many, and fully utilised, especially in the neighbourhood of Snowdon, where a series of forts and other works were constructed. The Romans included the co. in Britannia Secunda and Venedotia, establishing a couple of military stations and constructing roads, one of them known as Sarn-Helen, and the other giving direct communication with Watling Street.

Place	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Carnarvonshire	.....	118204

Carnbee, pa. and ha., E. Fifes, Sc., 3 N.W. of Pittenweem; ac. 1,027; soil poor and cold. Traps and carboniferous rocks prevail, and coal, sandstone, and limestone are worked. The pa. church dates from 1793, and there are two public schools. Archibald Constable (1775–1824), the publisher of Scott's works, was a native. *Balcaskie*, *Kelly Castle*, and *Pitcorthie* are seats.

Carnbo, vil. on the South Queich, pa. of Fossoway and Tulliebole (q.v.), W. Kinrs., Sc., 4½ W. of Kinross. It contains a public school, and there are extensive coal mines and valuable quarries of sandstone and limestone in the neighbourhood.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	Population.
Carnbee	Pittenweem (4)	436 952

Carn Boduan, hill, pa. of Nevin (q.v.), S.W. Carnarvs. It shows traces of ancient buildings.

Carnbrea, ha., pa. of Illogan (q.v.), W. Cornw., 1 S.W. of Redruth. A large hill (740 ft.), which gives its name to the ha., is supposed to have been the seat of Druidical worship in the co. The Cornwall Railway has a large repairing shop here, and there is a fuse factory, but the chief industry is mining.

Carnbroe and Brewsterford, vil., pa. of Bothwell (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1¼ N.N.E. of Bellshill. Coal is mined, and iron is manufactured. *Carnbroe House* is a seat.

Carncastle, coast pa. and ha., Upper Glenarm bar., E. co. Antr., Ir., 4 N.N.W. of Larne; ac. 9,723; soil fertile, overlying limestone and some basalt; coal occurs. The scenery is very fine, and attracts numerous visitors. The pa. church dates from 1815; there are Presbyterian chapels, several schools, and a coastguard station. *C. Lodge* stands amid extensive wooded grounds.

Carnchaivichen, sepulchral tumulus, pa. of Monzievaird and Strowan (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., about 14 N.W. of Forteviot. It is said to have been erected to commemorate the fall of Kenneth, Prince of Alban, who was slain in battle in 1005.

Carncoed, vil., pa. of Llangurig (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 3¼ S. of Llanidloes.

Carndonagh, mkt. vil. (M.) on Strabega Bay, pa. of Donagh (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 20 N. of Londonderry. This is a well-built little place, situated in a productive agricultural country. Four annual fairs are held. There is an ancient stone cross.

Carnearney, ha. on the Bawn, pa. of Ahoghill (q.v.), Mid co. Antr., Ir., near Ballymena.

Carned, tp., pa. of Llandinam (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 5½ N.E. of Llanidloes.

Carnedd Dafydd, mountain peak (3,430 ft.) of the Snowdon system, E. Carnarvs., 5 N.W. of Capel Curig. It is connected with Carnedd Llewelyn by a narrow ridge two miles in length.

Carneddi, ha., pa. of Llanllechid (q.v.), N.W. Carnarvs., near Bangor.

Carneddi Hengwn, defile, W. Merions., 5½ N. of Barmouth. Here are a number of ancient remains, including a huge cairn.

Carned Llewelyn, mountain (3,482 ft.) of the Snowdon system, E. Carnarvs., 5 N.N.W. of Capel Curig. It commands fine and extensive views, and has traces of an ancient camp. A ridge, two miles long, connects it with Carnedd Dafydd.

Carneil, hill (400 ft.), pa. of and 5 furlongs W.S.W. from Carnock (q.v.), S.W. Fifes., Sc. It commands a fine panoramic view of the Firth of Forth, from Stirling to Edinburgh. It is said to have been occupied by the Romans and Caledonians in the time of Agricola. Roman urns and other relics have been found.

Carnethy, mountain (1,890 ft.) forming part of the Pentland Range, S. Edins., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Penicuik. It rises above the Loganlee reservoir of the Edinburgh Waterworks, and is crowned by a cairn.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carnbroe & B'ford	Whifflet (1)	393	739
Carncastle	Larne (4)	137	1211
Carndonagh	Londonderry (20)	127	765
Carnew, pa.	Shillelagh (4)	62	3332

Carnew, pa. and small mkt. to. (T.), Shillelagh, Gorey, and Scarawalsh bars., cos. Wex. and Wick., Ir., 9 W. of Gorey; ac. 23,465. This is a hilly but fertile and well-cultivated tract, the soil resting on granite, slate, and building-stone, all of which are worked. The church contains a number of monuments. In the to., which is in co. Wick., manufactures of snuff and tobacco are carried on. It is a seat of petty sessions, and eight annual fairs are held, four being for traffic in horses and cattle. C. was attacked by the rebels and partially burnt in 1798, the tombstones in the churchyard still bearing marks of the cannon-balls fired at the church on that occasion. *Ballyellis, Bullingate, C. Castle, Coolattin Park, Donnis Hall,* and *Trombeau* are seats.

Carney, vil. on Sligo Bay, pa. of Drumcliff (q.v.), N. co. Sligo, Ir., 6½ N. of Sligo. *John's Park* and *Lissadill House,* in extensive grounds, are seats.

Carney Beg, vil., pa. of Cloughprior (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 7 N. of Nenagh. *Carney Castle* is a seat.

Carn Fadryn, mountain (1,221 ft.), S.W. Carnarvs., 5¾ W. of Pwllheli.

Carnforth, eccl. pa. and tp. on Morecambe Bay, pa. of Warton (q.v.), N. Lancs., 6 N.E. of Lancaster; ac. 1,459, foreshores 632. Christ Church (1861) is in Dec. style. A weekly market is held. Here are extensive ironworks, and gravel is largely worked.

Carn Galva, Carn Galven (= the "two-headed cairn"), hill (623 ft.) with rocking-stone, pa. of Zennor (q.v.), W. Cornw., 5½ N.W. of Penzance.

Carngaver, hill (720 ft.) adjoining Newtown Ards, N. co. Down, Ir. It is surmounted by a tower, erected in memory of Charles William, Marquis of Londonderry.

Carngiwch, pa. on the Erch, S.W. Carnarvs., 4 N.E. of Nevin; ac. 1,344. The soil is not very fertile, and rests on Lower Silurian rocks. The pa. church is a plain building.

Carnhell Green, ha., pa. of Gwinear (q.v.), W. Cornw., 2 W. of Hayle.

Carnkie, vil., pa. of Illogan (q.v.), S.W. Cornw., 1½ W. of Redruth. The Wheal Bassett, West Bassett, and South Wheal Frances mines are near here.

Carn Liath, summit (3,193 ft.) of Ben-y-Gloe, pa. of and 8 N.E. from Blair Athole (q.v.), N. Perths., Sc.

Carn Liechart, stone circle, pa. of Llangyfelach (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., adjoining Swansea. It is situated near the top of Mynydd-Maën-Coch, and has been well preserved.

Carnlough, mkt. vil. (TH.) on the coast and the road between Glenarm and Cushendall, pa. of Ardclinis (q.v.), E. co. Antr., Ir., 6 S.S.E. of Cushendall. Fisheries are carried on. The fine scenery of the neighbourhood makes the vil. a favourite holiday resort and watering-place.

Carn Madryn, mountain (1,200 ft.), S.W. Carnarvs., 7 S.W. of Pwllheli. Some ancient ruins are here.

Carn Mairg, mountain (3,419 ft.), pa. of Fortingall (q.v.), Glen Lyon, N.W. Perths., Sc., 5 S.E. of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carnew, to.	Shillelagh (4)	62	689
Carnforth	Carnforth	236	2680
Carngiwch	Pwllheli (4)	270	103
Carnlough	Parkmore (6)	155	592

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Kinloch Rannoch. The surrounding scenery is very fine and of a characteristic Highland description.

Carn Marth, hill (757 ft.), W. Cornw., near Redruth.

Carnmenellis, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Wendron (q.v.), W. Cornw., 6 N.W. of Penryn. The church of the Holy Trinity is in Gothic style, and contains a Norm. font found in another church. An ancient granite cross found in a river is now in the churchyard, and on Carn Menelez Hill (822 ft.) (from which the pa. derives its name) are three cairns, and the ruins of what seems to have been an oratory. There are many granite boulders, and one, which was 30 ft. by 25 ft., but has been broken up, was called the Giant's Quoit. There are remains of early British dwellings in the pa. A tin mine here is no longer worked.

Carnminnis, hill (805 ft.), W. Cornw., 3 S.W of St. Ives.

Carnmoney, pa. and vil., Lower Belfast bar., S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 5 N. of Belfast; ac. 8,977. This is a fertile and cultivated tract, the soil resting on limestone, which is largely quarried. There are several large schools. Flax-spinning gives employment to some of the inhabitants, but the greater number are employed in agriculture. Remains of an ancient monastery, known as the White Abbey, are here; and *Glengormly House* is a seat.

Carnmore, hill (1,034 ft.), S.E. co. Ferm., Ir., 4 N.W. of Rosslea.

Carn-na-Caillich (=the "cairn of the old wife"), tumulus, pa. of Morven (q.v.), N.W. Args., Sc., about 35 S.W. of Fort William. A local legend says the mound was bodily transported here by a giantess, in order to form part of a bridge intended to span the Sound of Mull.

Carno (1), pa. and vil. on the Carno, Mid Montgoms., 11 N.W. of Newtown; ac. 10,982. Most of the surface is mountainous, the soil poor in quality, and resting on Lower Silurian rocks. The church of St. John Baptist, built 1807, occupies the site of a church of the Knights of St. John. There are remains of a Roman fortress and of two ancient castles. Near the vil. two bloody battles were fought in 946 and 1077.

Carno (2), stream, Mid Montgoms., rises near the watershed of the Dyfi, flows 9 S.E., and falls into the Severn, 2¼ N. of Llandinam.

Carno (3), ha., pa. of and near Crickhowell (q.v.), S.E. Brecons. Here Ethelbald, King of Mercia, was defeated by the Britons in 728.

Carnoch, *q.s.* pa., pas. of Contin, Foddarty, and Urray (q.v.), S. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 20 N.W. of Beauly. The church dates from 1830. The chief natural feature is a curious glen, 14 miles in length and never more than ½ mile wide.

Carnock (1), pa. and vil., S.W. Fifes., Sc., 3½ N.W. of Dunfermline; ac. 3,492; soil various, overlying igneous and carboniferous rocks. Coal, iron, and sandstone are worked; limestone occurs, and was formerly quarried. The church (1840) is a cruciform building, and there are Free and United Presbyterian churches and public schools. The manufacture of iron, once a thriving industry, has been discontinued. The Rev. John Row, ecclesiastical historian, was minister (1592–1646), and his tombstone is in the old churchyard. The Rev. John Gillespie, founder of the Relief Synod, was another minister (1741–1752). A Roman camp is supposed to have stood here, and Roman urns have been found. *Blair, C.,* and *Luscar* are seats, and *Newbigging,* now a farmhouse, was long the residence of Professor Erskine (1695–1768).

Carnock (2), stream, Stirls. and Dumbarts., Sc., rises among the Kilpatrick Hills, and flows 6 N., falling into the Blane near the mouth of the Endrick.

Carnock (3), estate, pa. of St. Ninians (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 1 N.N.W. of Airth. An old round tower is called Bruce's Castle. Here, says the legend, St. Kentigern laid the body of Fergus on a new waggon drawn by two wild bulls, which carried it to Glasgow, there halting, and so pointing out the site of a future church. *C. House* is a seat.

Carnon (1), ha., pa. of Kea (q.v.), S. Cornw., 2 S. of Penryn. There are arsenic works here.

Carnon (2), burn, N. Args., Sc. It flows 3½ S.E., and falls into the Etive at Invercharnan.

Carnousie, estate on the Deveron, pa. of Forglen (q.v.), N.E. Banffs., Sc., 4 W. of Turriff. *C. House* is a fine old mansion.

Carnoustie, *q.s.* pa. and coast to., pas. of Barry and Panbride (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 10½ E.N.E. of Dundee. The church, originally a chapel-of-ease, was built 1838, and there are Episcopal, Free, United Presbyterian, and United Original Secession churches, Christian Association Hall, public school, and golf-house. The to. has a number of substantial villas, and its bathing and golfing facilities make it a popular and rising watering-place. There are manufactures of linens, chemicals, manures, and shoes.

Carnowen, vil., pa. of Donaghmore (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 3 S. of Raphoe.

Carnowry Gap, ravine near Downhill, Coleraine bar., N. co. Londy., Ir. It is traversed by a small stream which forms a fine waterfall.

Carnrosemary, vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from the church of St. Austell (q.v.), E. Cornw. It is locally called Bugle.

Carnsalloch, estate on the Nith, pa. of Kirkmahoe (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc., 3 N. of Dumfries. *C. House* is a seat.

Carnsore Point, promontory (54 ft.), Forth bar., S.E. co. Wex., Ir., 7 S.E. of Silverspring. This, the extreme south-east point of Ireland, juts out between the Atlantic and the Irish Channel.

Carnteel, pa. and vil. on the Blackwater, Lower Dungannon bar., S. co. Tyr., Ir., 8 S.W. of Dungannon; ac. 13,431; soil various. Limestone and a fine quality of building-stone are quarried. The church was erected 1737 to replace the former building destroyed during the Civil War. *Millview, Storm Hill,* and *The Bawn* are seats.

Carntogher, hill (1,521 ft.) on the borders of Loughinsholin and Keenaght bars., Mid co. Londy.,

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carnmenellis	Helston (2)	319	1676
Carnmoney	Whiteabbey (2)	118	7624
Carno (1)	Carno	207	772
Carnoch	Strathpeffer (1)	613	249
Carnock (1)	Oakley (1)	428	987
Carnoustie, *q.s.* pa.	Carnoustie	468	2468
Carnoustie, to.	Carnoustie	468	4134
Carnteel	Dungannon (8)	103	3585

Ir., 4 W.S.W. of Swatragh. It forms part of the watershed between the Bann and the Roe.

Carntremayne, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from vil. of Crowan (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Carnwath, pa. and vil. on a burn of the same name, E. Lanarks., Sc., 27 S.E. of Glasgow; ac. 30,565, water 119; soil various. The rocks are mostly carboniferous, and the locality is exceedingly rich in coal and iron. The church (1798) is in Gothic style. The vil., which has an old-world look, contains a hall and an old tolbooth. Cowthally Castle is in ruins, as is an ancient church of the Dec. period. An artificial mound is said to have formed part of a fort built during the time of Robert the Bruce. C. gives the title of earl to the Dalziel family.

Caroge. [BRONLLIS CAROGE.]

Caroline Park, old mansion on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Cramond (q.v.), N. Edins., Sc., ¾ W. of Granton. It is now occupied as offices, but was at one time a very fine mansion, and dates from 1685. Here is the Scottish marine station founded by Dr. John Murray, of the *Challenger*, in 1884. It consists of a basin formed by the old Granton quarry, into which the sea has access, and a building containing the necessary instruments and fittings for marine research. A steam yacht is employed in dredging, taking water temperatures, and trawling.

Caron, pa. on the Teifi, E. Cardigs., 15 S.S.W. of Aberystwith; ac. 39,138; soil sandy and peaty, overlying gravel. The church of St. Caron, partly restored 1882, was built in the 14th cent. *Argoed* and *Sunny Hill* are seats. There is good salmon- and trout-fishing.

Caron-uwch-Clawdd, tp., pa. of Caron (q.v.), E. Cardigs., 15 S.W. of Aberystwith. Strata Florida Abbey, a Cistercian foundation, is said to have been established by Rhys ap Tewdwr, Prince of Wales, about 1080, and to have been removed to its present site by his grandson, Rhys ap Gryffydd, in 1164. The monks exercised much influence on the policy of the Welsh princes, several of whom were buried here. Many public records of the ancient Principality, including the Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan, were preserved in the abbey, and are still extant. The buildings were partly burnt in the war against Edward I., and are said to have been destroyed by Henry IV. in his contest with Owen Glyndwr. The monastery was, however, in a flourishing condition at the time of the Dissolution. The ruins, which are Norm. in character, consist of a part of the west front with a remarkably fine doorway, one corner of the transept, and a portion of the cloister wall.

Caron-ys-Clawdd, or **Tregaron,** tp., pa. of Caron (q.v.), E. Cardigs., 10 N.E. of Lampeter.

Carperby-cum-Thoresby, tp. on the Yore, pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 3½ E. of Askrigg; ac. 4,915, water 36. Lead and building-stone are worked.

Carphin, estate, pa. of Creich (q.v.), N. Fifes., Sc., 6½ N.W. of Cupar. *C. House* is a seat.

Carpow, estate, pa. of Abernethy (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 3 S.W. of Newburgh. *C. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carnwath, pa.	Carnwath	374	5324
Carnwath, vil.	Carnwath	374	701
Caron	Tregaron	262	2134
Caron-uwch-Clawdd	Strata Florida (4½)	257	559
Caron-ys-Clawdd	Tregaron	262	1575

Carr (1), ha., pa. of Laughten-en-le-Morthen (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ S.W. of Tickhill.

Carr (2), stream, S.W. Abers., Sc., joins the Dee two miles above Castleton of Braemar, and has a pretty little waterfall.

Carra (1), bar., S. co. Mayo, Ir.; ac. 134,206. It contains 10 pas. and parts of 3 others, and is intersected by the railway lines between Westport and Balla and between Manulla and Bellavary.

Carra (2), lough, Carra and Kilmaine bars., S. co. Mayo, Ir., 12 W. of Ballinadine. It is 72 ft. above sea-level, and measures 7 miles long and 3 miles broad. It drains by a short stream into Lough Mask, and contains the Gillaroo trout. The surrounding scenery is very fine.

Carrabeg, stream, S. co. Mayo, Ir. It drains Lough Acoose, and falls into Lough Carra.

Carraburgh, Carraborough. [SIMONBURN.]

Carradale, vil., bay, and promontory, pa. of Saddell and Skipness (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc., 13 N.E. of Campbeltown. The vil. has an iron pier, at which steamers call. The bay affords excellent fishing and good shelter, and is much frequented by boats engaged in the herring fishery. Remains of an old defensive work crown the headland (the Aird of Carradale, 133 ft.), and a vitrified fort, of oval shape and 450 ft. in circumference is on a low peninsula. *C. House* stands at the head of the bay, and *Torrisdale Castle* is among thick woods.

Carradale Water, a salmon stream, flows about 7 S.E., and falls into the bay at Carradale (q.v.).

Carradoan, vil., pa. of Killygarvan (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 2 N. of Rathmullen.

Carradon, vil., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from vil. of Linkinhorne (q.v.), E. Cornw. Tin and copper are extensively worked in the neighbourhood.

Carragh, pa. on the Liffey and near the Royal Canal, Clane bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 3 N.W. of Naas; ac. 3,730. It is a fertile and well-cultivated tract. *Donore* and *Yeomanstown* are seats.

Carraghadoo, ha., pa. of Kilcolgan (q.v.), S. co. Galway, Ir., 4 N.E. of Kinvarra.

Carraig Fadda Point, promontory at the entrance to Port Ellen, pa. of Kildalton (q.v.), Islay island, W. Args., Sc. This is a low rocky spur, on which is a lighthouse 45 ft. high, with a fixed red light visible 12 miles.

Carran (1), pa., Burren bar., N. co. Clare, Ir., 6 N. of Corrofin; ac. 14,460; soil of average quality, overlying limestone, which has been worked; copper occurs.

Carran (2), lough, Magheraboy bar., Mid co. Ferm., Ir., 6 S.W. of Enniskillen.

Carran Roe, vil., pa. of The Rower (q.v.), E. co. Kilk., 5 S.E. of Inistioge.

Carrantuohill, or **Carrantuel,** mountain (3,414 ft.), North Dunkerron bar., Mid co. Kerry, Ir., 14 S.W. of Killarney. This is the highest summit of the Macgillicuddy Reeks and in Ireland.

Carraroe, mountain range (1,024 ft.), West Omagh bar., W. co. Tyr., Ir., 9 E.N.E. of Donegal.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carperby-c.-Th'esby	Askrigg (3)	248	244
Carra (1)	.....	.....	25884
Carragh	Naas (3)	20	532
Carran (1)	Corrofin (6)	163	447

Carraun, ha., pa. of Castleconner (q.v.), W. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 N. of Ballina.

Carr Bank, shoal in Milford Haven, off Milford, W. Pembs. It is marked by a floating light.

Carrbridge, vil. on the Dulnan, pa. of Duthil (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 7½ N. of Aviemore.

Carr Dyke. [THURLBY-BY-BOURN.]

Carredfynydd, tp., pa. of Llannefydd (q.v.), N. Denbighs., 5½ N.W. of Denbigh.

Carregcennin Castle, ruined keep, S.W. Carmarths., 2½ S.E. of Llandilofawr. It crowns a precipitous and isolated limestone rock, 300 ft. high, and accessible at one point only.

Carreg-gwastad Point, headland, pa. of Llanwada (q.v.), N. Pembs., 2½ N.W. of Fishguard.

Carreghofa, tp. on the Vyrnwy, pa. of Llanymynech (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 10 N. of Welshpool; ac. 1,223. Limestone is extensively worked. Offa's Dyke and the Montgomery Canal are in the neighbourhood.

Carreg Lwydd, peak (2,028 ft.) of the Black Mountains (q.v.), E. Carmarths., 8 S.E. of Llandilo.

Carr End, ha., pa. of Aysgarth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 1 S.W. of Askrigg.

Carrgate, ha., pa. of and near Wakefield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Carr Green, ha., pa. of Darton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3 N.W. of Barnsley.

Carr House, ha., pa. of Belton (q.v.), N. Lincs., 2 N. of Epworth.

Carr House and Elmfield, pa., W.R. Yorks.; ac. 236. *C. H.*, formerly a seat, is now a fever hospital. A horse fair is held here. *Beechfield* and *Elmfield* are seats.

Carrick (1), ancient div. of Ayrs., Sc., comprising the whole of the co. south of the Doon. It is still popularly recognised as a dis., and contains 9 pas. It became a Royal Earldom in the time of Robert the Bruce, and the title of Earl of C. is now borne by the Prince of Wales as steward of Scotland.

Carrick (2), estate, pa. of Stronsay and Eday (q.v.), Eday island, Orkney, Sc., about 10 E. of Skea Point. In *C. House* Malcolm Laing composed the greater part of his "History of Scotland."

Carrick (3), pl. on Loch Goil, pa. of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich (q.v.), Args., Sc., 10 N.W. of Helensburgh. The ruined castle dates from the 15th cent., and occupies a rocky peninsula.

Carrick (4), pa. on the Boyne, Carbury bar., N. co. Kildare, Ir., 3 N. of Edenderry; ac. 5,337; soil mostly fertile, overlying limestone, which is quarried. There are several schools. Carrig Castle is in ruins. *Ballindolan* and *Rohan* are seats.

Carrick (5), pa. on the Roe, Keenaght bar., N. co. Londy., Ir., 3 S. of Newtown Limavady; ac. 5,337; soil moderately good.

Carrick (6), pa. on the Suir and Lennan, Iffa and Offa East bar., S. co. Tip., Ir., 13 E. of Clonmel; ac. 2,426; soil rich, and the whole tract is in a high state of cultivation. The scenery is very fine. A castle was founded here by the Butlers in 1300, and a priory in 1200, its site being afterwards occupied by a fortress. *Deer Park, Glen Lodge, The Cottage,* and *Tinvane* are seats. [CARRICK-ON-SUIR.]

Carrick (7), pa. on Lough Ennel, Fartullagh bar., S. co. Wstm., Ir., 6 S. of Mullingar; ac. 2,105; soil good, and generally under crop and pasturage. Here are traces of several ancient forts, the ruins of a castle, and fragments of an old church. *C. House* and *Rochfort House* are seats in large grounds.

Carrick (8), pa. on the Slaney, Shelmaliere East bar., E. co. Wex., Ir., 2 N. of Wexford; ac. 3,009. The surface is partly mountainous, and a good quality of building-stone is quarried. A monument, built in imitation of one of the old round towers, commemorates natives of the county who fell in the Crimean War. The antiquities include the ruins of a church, an old churchyard, and the remains of three castles. *Alma, Belmont, Cullentra, Mount Henry,* and *Somerton* are seats.

Carrick (9), coast vil., pa. of Bannow (q.v.), S. co. Wex., Ir., 14 S.W. of Wexford.

Carrick (10), vil., pa. of Glencolumbkille (q.v.), W. co. Don., Ir., 11 W. of Killybegs. It is a favourite resort of tourists.

Carrick (11), hill (1,252 ft.), Newcastle bar., E. co. Wick, Ir., 4 N.E. of Rathdrum.

Carrickabraby, ruined castle on Trabreaga Bay, East Innishowen bar., N.E. co. Don., Ir., within 4 miles of Malin.

Carrickahock, mountain (1,859 ft.), Iffa and Offa East bar., S.E. co. Tip., Ir., 6 S.E. of Fethard.

Carrickaneane, ha., pa. of Collon (q.v.), N.E. co. Meath, Ir., 5 N.E. of Slane.

Carrick-a-rede, rocky islet, Cary bar., N. co. Antr., Ir., 4 N.W. of Ballycastle. The cliffs attains a height of 460 ft., and present white limestone underlying basalt, generally rudely prismatic. The islet is joined to the mainland by a rope bridge, 60 ft. long and 80 ft. above the water, yearly erected for the benefit of the salmon fishers, and taken down at the end of each season. Previous to spawning-time salmon frequent the narrow strait in immense numbers, the fishery employing a large number of hands.

Carrickart, ha. on Mulroy Bay, pa. of Mevagh (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 16 N. of Letterkenny. The locality suffers much from sand-drift, *Rosapenna House,* a seat of Lord Boyne, inhabited down to 1784, being completely covered.

Carrickbaggot, pa., Ferrard bar., S. co. Louth, Ir., 2 S.E. of Donegal; ac. 827; soil good, and, with the exception of some bog, under cultivation. *Rokeby Hall* is a seat.

Carrickbeg, vil. on the Suir, pa. of Kilmoleran (q.v.), N. co. Waterf., Ir. It forms a sub. of Carrick-on-Suir, with which it is connected by a bridge. The Roman Catholic chapel has a fine doorway, once an arch of a monastery founded here in the 14th cent. There is a court-house, a friary, and a chapel in the Perp. style. The curious tower of the chapel belonging to the old monastery still remains, gradually increasing in size from the base upwards until it assumes the form of an inverted truncated pyramid.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Carrbridge	Boat of Garten (4½)	535	335
Carreghofa	Oswestry (4)	183	465
Carr H. & Elmfield	Doncaster (2½)	156	29
Carrick (4)	Edenderry (3)	39	280
Carrick (5)	Limavady	189	1201

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Carrick (6)	Carrick-on-Suir	149	4683
Carrick (7)	Mullingar (6)	52	168
Carrick (8)	Wexford (2)	93	1199
Carrickbaggot	Donegal (2)	189	104

Carrickboy, ha., pa. of Kilglass (q.v.), S. co. Longf., Ir., 6 S.W. of Edgeworthstown. *Richmont* is a seat.

Carrickbyrne, hill (767 ft.), Shelmaliere West bar., S. co. Wex., Ir., 5 N.W. of Taghmon. At its base was enacted one of the most atrocious outrages which accompanied the rebellion of 1798. *C. Lodge* is a seat.

Carrickduff, vil., pa. of Barragh (q.v.), E. co. Carl., Ir., 10 N.W. of Ferns. *Nursery Cottage* and *Ravenswood House* are seats.

Carrickedmond, ha., pa. of Faughart (q.v.), N. co. Louth, Ir., 4 N. of Dundalk.

Carrickfergus, pa. (also called St. Nicholas), bor. by prescription, seaport, mkt. to. (S.), and co. of itself, on Belfast Lough, S.E. co. Antr., Ir., 10 N.E. of Belfast; ac. 16,702; soil good, resting on carboniferous limestone. The to. is an ancient place, and has a length of about a mile. The old walls are still nearly entire, but only one of the gateways remain. The pa. church of St. Nicholas is a fine old cruciform building, occupying a commanding situation, and containing monuments of the Chichester family. There are Presbyterian, Covenanting, Independent, and Wesleyan chapels; and the public buildings include the town hall, court-house, market-house, custom-house, two free schools (one endowed), almshouses and other charitable institutions, and barracks. The manufactures are those of cotton, flax, and leather; and the fisheries are important, the oysters taken here being held in great esteem. The harbour covers an area of over 14 ac., and is tolerably secure. The pier accommodates vessels of 100 tons burden, a coasting trade being carried on in coal, iron, grain, timber, and cattle. Two annual fairs are held, and C. is frequented as a watering-place. The castle, founded

CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.
(*From a Photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

1200, is in a fair state of preservation, and is used as an armoury and powder magazine. The castle and to. have been the scene of sieges and attacks in 1315, 1333, 1386, 1400, 1642, and 1689. William of Orange landed here in 1690, previous to the battle of the Boyne; and C. was taken and occupied for a few days by the French in 1760. C. Bank, an extensive shoal of gravel and stones, stretches off the shore. *Glyn Park*, *Oakfield*, and *Thornfield* are seats.

Carrickfergus Bay. [BELFAST LOUGH.]

Carrickmacross, tp. and mkt. to. (W., TH., & S.), pa. of Magheross (q.v.), S. co. Monaghan, Ir., 25 S.S.E. of Monaghan; ac. of tp. 118. The pa. church (1780) is a plain building, and there is a fine Roman Catholic chapel (1864). Other public buildings include the court-house, market-house, poor-house, fever hospital and infirmary, dispensary, and a number of schools, including an endowed grammar school founded 1711. There are manufactures of shoes and leather, and a considerable trade is done in grain and provisions. Quarter and petty sessions are held, and it is a site of 10 annual fairs.

Carrickmannon, vil., pa. of Killinchy (q.v.), Mid co. Down, Ir., 3 E. of Saintfield.

Carrickmaquigley, vil. on Lough Foyle, pa. of Upper Moville (q.v.), N.E. co. Don., Ir., 9 N.E. of Londonderry. It was made a mkt. to. by Charles I., but the markets have long been discontinued.

Carrickmines, vil., pa. of Tully (q.v.), S.E. co. Dub., Ir., 8 S.E. of Dublin. Four annual fairs are held. The antiquities include the ruins of a castle, the interesting remains of an old church, and a cromlech.

Carrickmore (1), vil., pa. of Termonmaguirk (q.v.), Mid co. Tyr., Ir., 11 N.W. of Dungannon.

Carrickmore (2), ha. on the Foyle, pa. of Taughboyne (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 5 E. of Raphoe.

Carrick-on-Shannon, mkt. to. (TH.) on the Shannon, pas. of Kiltoghert and Killukin (q.v.), cos. Leit. and Roscom., Ir., 37 S.E. of Sligo. It is the co. to. of Leitrim. The river is here spanned by a bridge of seven arches. The public buildings include the court-house, market-house, barracks, gaol, and infirmary. A brisk trade in corn, butter, and provisions is carried on, and a quay gives facilities for shipping. Assizes and quarter and petty sessions are held, and four annual fairs take place. *Mount Campbell House* is a seat.

Carrick-on-Suir, mkt. to. (S.) on the Suir, pa. of Carrick (q.v.), S.E. co. Tip., Ir., 12 E. of Clonmel. An ancient stone bridge connects it with Carrickbeg. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the Roman Catholic chapel is a fine building. There is also a monastery and a convent, with schools. The public buildings include the court-house, town hall, bridewell, fever hospital, barracks, and poor-house. Woollen manufactures were actively carried on at one time, but have now been given up, the prosperity of the place mainly depending on its trade in timber, coal, slate, and farm produce. Improvements in the channel of the river have had satisfactory results, and ships of about 200 tons burden can now approach the quays. Fifteen annual fairs are held. The family of Butler take the title of earl from C. The old walls which formerly defended it have disappeared, but part of the ancient castle, with modern additions, remains. *Deer Park Lodge*, *Glen Lodge*, *The Cottage*, and *Tinvane* are seats. [CARRICKBEG.]

Carriden, pa. on the Firth of Forth, N. Linliths., Sc., 1 E. of Borrowstounness; ac. 2,705; soil light

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Carrickduff	Ferns (10)	70	111
Carrickfergus, pa.	Carrickfergus	123	8923
Carrickfergus, to.	Carrickfergus	123	4278
Carrickmacross	Carrickmacross	68	1779

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Carrick-on-Shannon	Carrick-on-Shannon	100	1177
Carrick-on-Suir	Carrick-on-Suir	149	5608
Carriden	Linlithgow (1)	409	2453

and fertile. The rocks are chiefly carboniferous and igneous; coal is extensively mined, and sandstone and trap quarried. The church dates from 1766, and there are several schools. Tiles and bricks are made. C. is a very ancient place, and was the site of the eastern termination of the Wall of Antoninus. [BLACKNESS.] Colonel James Gardiner, who fell at the battle of Prestonpans (1745), was a native. *C. House* stands in large grounds, and was the residence of Admiral Sir George Johnstone-Hope, and of his son, Admiral Sir James Hope, two distinguished naval officers.

Carrig-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CARRICK-.

Carrig (1), island in the Shannon, Iraghticonnor bar., N. co. Kerry, Ir., 2 N. of Ballylongford. Here are a battery and tower.

Carrig (2), vil., pa. of Ardnageehy (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 5 E. of Mallow.

Carrig (3), vil., pa. of Ballingarry (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 3 S.W. of Parsonstown.

Carrig (4), mountain (1,845 ft.), Upper Talbotstown bar., W. co. Wick., Ir., 5 E. of Baltinglass.

Carrigacrump, ha., pa. of Inch (q.v.), S.E. co. Cork, Ir., near Cloyne. It is noted for its large caves, containing stalactites, and for its quarries of marble and limestone.

Carrigadrohid Castle, East Muskerry bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 3 S.W. of Coachford. It was founded as a stronghold by the McCarthy family, and was stormed and taken by Cromwell.

Carrigaholt, vil. on C. Bay, at the mouth of the Shannon, pa. of Moyarta (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir., 15 W. of Kilrush. The harbour has a small pier, and from it a fairly successful fishery is carried on; and there is a coasting trade, chiefly in corn and provisions. The castle, now in ruins, was founded by the MacMahons, and was taken by General Ludlow during the Civil War.

Carrigahorig, vil., pa. of Terryglass (q.v.), N. co. Tip., Ir., 4 S. of Portumna.

Carrigaline, pa. and vil. on the Annaboy, Kerrycurrihy and Kinalea bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S. of Cork; ac. 14,498; soil fertile, and most of the area under cultivation. Clay-slate and limestone are quarried. The church (1824) is in the Perp. style, and there are several schools. Fisheries are carried on, and there is a good local trade in corn and provisions. Four annual fairs are held. The castle was founded during the reign of King John.

Carrigallen (1), bar., S.E. co. Leit., Ir. It contains two whole pas. and parts of three others, and there are a large number of loughs. The canal connecting Lough Garradice with St. John's Lough partly intersects it.

Carrigallen (2), pa. and mkt. vil. (M.) on the road between Newtown Gore and Arvagh, Carrigallen bar., S.E. co. Leit., Ir., 10 W. of Crossdoney; ac. 17,740. A considerable area is boggy, but some of the soil is good. Excellent limestone occurs. There are numerous loughs. The church dates from 1812, and there are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels. Five annual fairs are held. *Clooncorick Castle*, *Drumsillagh House*, *Killygar House*, and *Woodford House* are seats.

Carrigaloe, ha., pa. of Clonmel (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N. of Queenstown.

Carrigan Head, promontory, Bannagh bar., S.W. co. Don., Ir., 15 S.W. of Ardara. It is crowned by a tower.

Carriganimmy, vil., pa. of Clondrohid (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir., 7 W. of Macroom.

Carrigans, vil. on the Foyle, pa. of Killea (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 4 S.W. of Londonderry.

Carrig-a-phooca, ruined stronghold, West Muskerry bar., W. co. Cork, Ir., 3 W. of Macroom. This was a castle of the McCarthy family, and stands on a high rock overlooking the Sullane. There are some prehistoric remains in the neighbourhood.

Carrigboy, ha., pa. of Kilmichael (q.v.), W. co. Cork, Ir., 8 S.W. of Macroom.

Carrigdownane, pa. on the Funcheon, Fermoy bar., N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 10 N.E. of Mallow; ac. 797; soil fertile and well cultivated. Limestone is the prevailing rock.

Carrigeen (1), ha., pa. of Killeely (q.v.), S. co. Galway, Ir., 6 S. of Athenry.

Carrigeen (2), ha., pa. of Brosna (q.v.), E. co. Kerry, Ir., 10 N.E. of Castleisland.

Carrigeen (3), vil., pa. of Kilbarrymeaden (q.v.), S. co. Waterf., Ir., 12 S.W. of Waterford.

Carrigeenamore, island in Lough Mask, S. co. Mayo, Ir., about 17 W.S.W. of Ballindine.

Carrighooley Castle, ruined stronghold on Clew Bay, adjoining Burrishoole bar., W. co. Mayo, Ir. It was an ancient seat of the O'Malley family.

Carrigillihy, ha., pa. of Myross (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 7 E. of Skibbereen.

Carriglea, pl., pa. of Whitechurch (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 2 W. of Dungarvan.

Carrigleamleary, pa. on the Blackwater, Fermoy bar., N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N.E. of Mallow; ac. 3,320; soil mostly fertile and cultivated, overlying limestone, which is quarried. The church is a small building in the Perp. style. The castle is a picturesque ruin. *Carrig Park* is a seat.

Carrignaguneen, mountain (1,792 ft.), Lower Talbotstown bar., 7 S.S.E. of Blessington. Several tributaries of the King's River rise around its base.

Carrignavar, vil., pa. of Dunbulloge (q.v.), Mid co. Cork, Ir., 6 N. of Cork. The ruined castle belonged at one time to the Lords Muskerry.

Carrigogunnel Castle, ruined stronghold between the Shannon and the Maigne, Pubblebrien bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 4 W. of Limerick. It is a picturesque feature in a fine landscape.

Carrigoon, ha., pa. of Rahan (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., near Mallow.

Carrigparson, pa., Clanwilliam bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 4 S.E. of Limerick; ac. 1,449; soil fertile.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Carrig (1)	Ballybunnion (10)	188¾	24
Carrigaholt	Ennis (42)	151	306
Carrigaline, pa.	Passage (5)	172	3778
Carrigaline, vil.	Passage (5)	172	454
Carrigallen (1)	.....	.....	14691
Carrigallen (2), pa.	Cavan (15)	88	3667
Carrigallen (2), vil.	Cavan (15)	88	258
Carrigans	Carrigans	171	187
Carrigdownane	Mallow (10)	145	47
Carrigleamleary	Mallow (10)	145	290
Carrigparson	Limerick (4)	129	252

Limestone and basalt are the prevailing rocks, and are quarried.

Carrigrohane, pa. on the Lee, Cork and East Muskerry bars., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 5 W. of Cork; ac. 2,658; soil fertile, mostly under pasturage, overlying limestone. The river is here spanned by a stone bridge. Gunpowder is manufactured. Two ancient castles are now in ruins.

Carrigrohanebeg, pa. on the Lee, East Muskerry bar., Mid co. Cork, Ir., 4 W. of Cork; ac. 2,061; soil gravel, overlying limestone. The pa. church is decayed, and is a picturesque ivy-clad building. *Woodside* is a seat.

Carrigshane, ha., pa. of and near the to. of Middleton (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir.

Carrigtohill, pa. and vil. on Cork Harbour, Barrymore bar., E. co. Cork, Ir., 3 W. of Middleton; ac. 10,318. The church stands near the site of an ancient abbey. Five annual fairs are held. An abbey and a castle were founded here before the 14th cent., and on the latter being threatened by Sir Walter (then Captain) Raleigh was destroyed by the owner to prevent its capture (1580). *Foaty House* is a seat.

Carrigvistail, vil., pa. of Templetenny (q.v.), S. co. Tip., Ir., about 11 S.W. of Caher.

Carrington (1), pa. in the Fens, Mid Lincs., 7 N. of Boston; ac. 3,825; soil alluvial, overlying clay. The church of St. Paul (1816) is in Late Perp. style.

Carrington (2), eccl. pa. and tp. on the Mersey, pa. of Bowden (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 3½ N.W. of Altrincham; ac. 2,337. The low-lying meadows are irrigated by means of a series of sluices from the river. The church of St. George is a small brick edifice, and there is an endowed school. C. Moss, once largely barren ground, has been mostly reclaimed. There are large market gardens and extensive sewage farms.

Carrington (3), eccl. pa., pa. of Basford (q.v.), forming part of the to. of Nottingham (q.v.). The church of St. John Baptist is in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels; and some memorial homes, which provide twelve dwellings, with a weekly allowance to the inmates.

Carrington (4), pa. and vil. on the South Esk, Mid Edins., Sc., 5¼ S.W. of Dalkeith; ac. 4,403. The low grounds are fertile, but the higher areas are bare and peaty. *Whitehill* is a seat.

Carr Lane, ha., pa. of and not far from the to. of Bradford (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Carroch, pl., pa. of and near Kirriemuir (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc. There is a public school.

Carrock Fell, mountain peak (2,174 ft.) of the Skiddaw system, W. Cumb., 4 S.E. of Caldbeck. It terminates in a couple of summits. Many rare minerals are found.

Carrog, tp., pa. of Corwen (q.v.), N.E. Merions., about 12 N.E. of Bala.

Carron (1), vil. on the Carron, pa. of Larbert, N. Stirls., Sc., 2 N.W. of Falkirk. The extensive ironworks were established in 1760, and were long, especially during the struggle with France, largely engaged in the manufacture of implements of war. Carronades were first made here, and immense quantities of shot used to be turned out. This branch was relinquished in 1852, and now stoves, grates, rain-pipes, cooking-ranges, and boilers are the principal articles produced. Two distinct ores are used, resulting in a superior quality of iron. The works have associations with James Watt.

Carron (2), pl. with railway station, on the Spey, pa. of Aberlour (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Craigellachie. C. Hill rises 967 ft., and *C. House* is a seat.

Carron (3), river, Mid and E. Stirls., Sc. It rises in C. Bog, among the Campsie Fells, and flows 20 E., falling into the Firth of Forth at Grangemouth, where it is joined by the Forth and Clyde Canal. It has one cascade, flows through varied scenery, and supplies a number of factories with water-power. Pike, perch, and, in its upper reaches, trout are taken, although the stream is much polluted.

Carron (4), stream, Nithsdale, W. Dumfs., Sc., rises at a height of 2,000 ft. among the Lowther Hills, flows 9 S., and falls into the Nith at Carronbridge. The scenery of its valley is very fine.

Carron (5), stream, E. Kincs., Sc., rises among the Grampians, flows 8½ E., and falls into the sea at Stonehaven.

Carron (6), stream, S.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., flows 14 N.W., passes through several small lochs, and falls into Loch Carron at its head. Salmon and sea-trout are taken.

Carron (7), sea loch between the pas. of Lochalsh and Lochcarron (q.v.), W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 14 S. of Upper Loch Torridon. It is 12 miles long, 3 miles broad, and from 45 to 60 fathoms in depth.

Carron (8), river, N. Ross. and Croms., Sc., flows through Glen Carron for 9 miles, and falls into the Kyle of Sutherland at Invercarron. Salmon are taken.

Carronbridge (1), vil. on the Carron, pa. of Morton (q.v.), W. Dumfs., Sc., 2 N.W. of Thornhill. *Drum* and *Drumlanrig Castle* are seats, the latter standing in fine and very extensive wooded grounds.

Carronbridge (2), pl. on the Carron, pa. of Larbert (q.v.), N.E. Stirls., Sc., 5 E. of Denny.

Carronhall, vil. on the Carron, pa. of and 2 E.N.E. from Larbert (q.v.), N.E. Stirls., Sc. *Carron Hall* is a seat.

Carronshore, vil. on the Carron, pas. of Larbert and Bothkennar (q.v.), N.E. Stirls., Sc., 2 N.W. of Grangemouth. There are dry docks here, and vessels of 150 tons burden can come in. It was at one time the port of the Carron Iron Works, but its place has almost entirely been taken by Grangemouth (q.v.). However, a small import trade in iron ore and lime is still carried on.

Carronvale, estate, pa. of and ¾ E.N.E. from Larbert (q.v.), N.E. Stirls., Sc. *C. House* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carrigrohane	Cork (5)	166	1897
Carrigrohanebeg	Cork (4)	166	205
Carrigtohill, pa.	Carrigtuohill	174	1914
Carrigtohill, vil.	Carrigtuohill	174	489
Carrington (1)	Langrick (6)	112	605
Carrington (2), ec.pa.	Sale (1)	187	568
Carrington (2), tp.	Sale (1)	187	568
Carrington (3)	Nottingham	124	5622
Carrington (4)	Bonnyrigg (2)	390	563
Carron (1)	Larbert (2)	409	1208
Carronshore	Larbert (2)	409	1076

Carron, West. [CARRON (1).]

Carrot, hill (851 ft.), pa. of Inverarity (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Broughty Ferry. It is richly wooded.

Carrow (1), ha., pa. of Trowse (q.v.), S. Norf., within the boundary of the city of Norwich. There are remains of a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded 1146, and it was to the last prioress that Skelton addressed his rhymes on the death of her bird "Philip Sparrow." Over the chimney-piece and the doorways the rebus of this lady still remains.

Carrow (2), ha., pa. of Warden (q.v.), S. Northumb., 4¾ N. of Haydon Bridge.

Carrowaneeragh, ha., pa. of Ballyovey (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir., 4 N.W. of Ballinrobe.

Carrowarren, ha., pa. of Drumcliff (q.v.), Mid co. Clare, Ir., near Ennis.

Carrowbaun, ha., pa. of Cong (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 8 N. of Oughterard.

Carrowdore, vil., pa. of Donaghadee (q.v.), N.E. co. Down, Ir., 7 S.E. of Newtownards. *C. Castle* is a seat.

Carrowhekeen, vil., pa. of Cong (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., about 8 N.W. of Oughterard.

Carrowkeel (1), ha., pa. of Moville, Upper (q.v.), N.E. co. Don., Ir., on the west coast of Lough Foyle, 10 N. of Londonderry.

Carrowkeel (2), ha., pa. of Dunamon (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 3 S. of Donamon railway station.

Carrowmore (1), ha., pa. of and 4 E. from Ballinrobe (q.v.), S. co. Mayo, Ir.

Carrowmore (2), lough, Erris bar., N.E. co. Mayo, Ir., 8 S.E. of Belmullet. It has a length of 4 miles, with a width of 2½ miles, and is enclosed by low hills. There are several small islets.

Carrown, ha. adjoining Carrigaholt, pa. of Moyarta (q.v.), S.W. co. Clare, Ir.

Carrownageera, ha. near Collooney, pa. of Ballysadare (q.v.), Mid co. Sligo, Ir.

Carrowniskey, stream, S.W. co. Mayo, Ir. It flows 10 N.W., and falls into the sea opposite Caher island.

Carrowreagh, ha., pa. of Athleague (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., 4 N. of Ballinasloe.

Carrowroe, ha., pa. of Quin (q.v.), E. co. Clare, Ir., 8 E. of Ennis.

Carrowtrasna, ha., pa. of and 4 N.E. from Moville (q.v.), N.E. co. Don., Ir.

Carrowwilkin, ha., pa. of Achrony (q.v.), S. co. Sligo, Ir., 3 S.W. of Tubbercurry.

Carroy, sea loch, branching off Loch Bracadale, pas. of Kilmuir and Bracadale (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., 12 W. of Portree. It penetrates 2½ miles into the land.

Carr Rocks, a reef on the north side of the entrance to the Firth of Forth, 1 N.N.E. of Fife Ness. Many vessels have been wrecked here, though a lighthouse on the Isle of May has its light directed to the danger.

Carrubber, estate on the Avon, pa. of and 3½ S.W. from Linlithgow (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc.

Carruchan, estate, pa. of Troqueer (q.v.), E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 2 S.W. of Dumfries. *C. House* is a seat.

Carruth, estate, pa. of Kilmalcolm (q.v.), N.W. Renfs., Sc., 2 N.W. of Bridge of Weir. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Carruthers, ancient pa., Annandale, now forming part of the pa. of Middlebie (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc.

Carrutherstown, ha., pa. of Middlebie (q.v.), Annandale, S.E. Dumfs., Sc., 8 S.E. of Lockerbie.

Carr Ville, vil., pa. of Belmont (q.v.), N. Dur., 1 N.E. of Durham. The Grange Iron Works give employment to a large number of hands.

Carryblair, ancient sculptured obelisk adjoining the public school, pa. of Edderton (q.v.), N.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It is 10 ft. in height, and is surrounded by a circle of low standing stones.

Carrycoats, tp., pa. of Thockrington (q.v.), S. Northumb.; ac. 1,722.

Carryduff, ha., pa. of Drumbo (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir., 6 S.S.E. of Belfast.

Carsaig, pl. on Loch Buy, pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., about 10 S.S.E. of Ben More. The cliffs, 983 ft. in height, present a series of basalt-capped natural arches, one forming a long tunnel.

Carse (1), bay in the estuary of the Nith, pa. of and 1 N.E. from Kirkbean (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc. The C. Sands form a foreshore of 6,000 ac., dry immediately before and after low water.

Carse (2), pl., pa. of and near Kirkcudbright (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc. Here are traces of a Caledonian fort measuring 50 yards in diameter.

Carsebridge, pl., pa. and suburbs of Alloa (q.v.), S. Clacks., Sc. There is a distillery here.

Carseburn, vil., pa. of and 1½ N.N.E. from Forfar (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc.

Carsecreugh, ruined castle, pa. of Old Luce (q.v.), Mid Wigs., Sc., 2½ N.E. of Glenluce. A tower and one side of the main building now alone remain. Scott made it the residence of "the Bride of Lammermoor."

Carsegowan, hill (593 ft.), pa. of and ¾ S.W. from New Abbey (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc. It is surmounted by a round granite tower, 60 ft. high, erected 1816, to commemorate the battle of Waterloo.

Carsegownie, farm, pa. of Aberlemno (q.v.), Mid Forfs., Sc., about 8 E. of Kirriemuir. An ancient cairn on being opened was found to contain cists and an urn. The mansion, in the baronial style, is very ancient, but has been modernised.

Carse of Clackmannan, section of the Carse of Forth (q.v.), on the Forth, Clacks., Sc. (The meaning of "carse" is a low-lying tract of fertile alluvial land on the banks of a river.)

Carse of Falkirk, section of the Carse of Forth (q.v.), on the Forth, Stirls. and Linliths., Sc. It lies between Airth and Borrowstounness.

Carse of Forth, low, fertile, alluvial tract on the Forth, Stirls., Perths., Linliths., and Clacks., Sc., extending from the Grampians to Borrowstounness. It has an area of about 200 square miles, never rises to a greater height than 25 ft., sloping gradually down to the Forth. It contains shell beds similar to those which occur in the Firth of Forth, and is the most important agricultural area in the country.

Carse of Gowrie, dis. on the Tay, Perths. and Forfs., Sc. This fertile alluvial tract stretches between the Hill of Kinnoul and a point near

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Carrowdore	Newtownards (7)	127	310

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.	POPULATION.
Carrycoats	Barrasford (5)	296	37

Dundee, and is 15 miles long by from 2 to 4 miles broad. It never attains a greater height than 40 ft. The geological appearances point to submersion at a relatively recent period, and there was much bog and stagnant water on the surface down to at least 1760. Along the base of the Sidlaw Hills, which rise along the northern border, staples driven into the rock have been discovered, evidently used at one time for securing the cables of ships.

Carse of Henryie, tract, pa. of Lady (q.v.), Sanday island, Orkney, Sc., about 15 N.E. of the north coast of Stronsay island.

Carse of Kinnell, that portion of the Carse of Falkirk (q.v.) which lies within Borrowstounness, Linliths., Sc.

Carse of Stirling (1), that section of the Carse of Forth (q.v.), on the Forth, which lies between Gartmore and Airth, Stirls., Sc.

Carse of Stirling (2), that section of the Carse of Forth (q.v.), on the Forth, which lies between the Moss of Kincardine and the mouth of the Devon, Perths., Stirls., and Clacks., Sc.

Carse Sands. [CARSE (1)].

Carsethorn, vil. on the coast, pa. of and 1 N.E. from Kirkbean (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc. A sea wall, 1¼ miles long and at places 12 ft. in height, has been erected to protect the low-lying ground from the encroachments of the ocean.

Carshalton (pronounced "Casehawton"), pa. and to. on the Wandle, Mid Surrey, 3 S.W. of Croydon; ac. 2,926; soil gravel and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., and has some monuments and brasses. Just by the church is a railed and covered well called Anne Boleyn's Well. There is a Methodist chapel and a public hall, and the charities are considerable. The great charm of the vil. is the water, which rises from many springs and flows with a clear stream through the vil., forming a picturesque sheet of water with good fishing. There are ironworks, and snuff, paper, and flour mills.

Carsich Hill, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Carsie, vil., pa. of and 3 S. from Blairgowrie (q.v.), N.E. Perths., Sc.

Carsington, pa., N. Derbys., 6 N.E. of Belper; ac. 1,141; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and limestone. The small church of St. Margaret, repaired and newly roofed 1854, has an ancient octagonal font. There is an endowed school in the pa.

Carskey, estate and bay, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Southend (q.v.), Kintyre, S. Args., Sc. *C. House* is a modern mansion.

Carslake, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Stogumber (q.v.), W. Somerset.

Carslogie, estate, pa. of and 1½ W. from Cupar (q.v.), N.E. Fifes., Sc. The mansion house dates from the early part of the 14th cent., and was for about 500 years the home of the Clephanes, whose horn and steel hand have been described by Scott.

Carsluith, ruined tower on the coast, pa. of Kirkmabreck (q.v.), S.W. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3½ S.E. of Creetown. Gilbert Brown, the last abbot of New Abbey, was born here.

Carsphairn, pa. and vil. on the Deugh, N. Kirkcuds., Sc., 10 S.E. of Dalmellington; ac. 54,624; soil good. Silurian strata and granite prevail; lead is worked; and silver, copper, and zinc occur. The church dates from 1815, and there is a public school. Dundeugh Castle is in ruins, and there are a number of cairns and the remains of a stone circle. Professor Jackson, D.D. (1797–1878), and Sir John L. Macadam (1756–1836), from whom macadamised roads are named, were natives.

Carstairs, pa. and vil. on the Clyde, E. Lanarks., Sc., 4 E.N.E. of Lanark; ac. 9,820; soil fertile. Fine clay, used in the manufacture of tiles, occurs. The church dates from 1794. Skene identified C. as the Coria of the Romans, and there are traces of a Roman road and camp. Roman and Caledonian remains—consisting of urns, weapons, cooking vessels, and portions of a bath—have been found. Admiral Sir John Lockhart-Ross (1721–1790) was a native. *C. House* stands in beautiful grounds.

Carstairs Junction, vil. with railway station, pas. of Carstairs and Carnwath (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., 31¼ S.W. of Glasgow. The vil. is a modern place, having sprung up around the important railway station where the Caledonian system branches off to Edinburgh and Glasgow. It contains an Established church and one of the public schools belonging to the pa. of Carstairs.

Carswell, ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Buckland (q.v.), N. Berks.

Cart, river, Renfs., Sc. It is formed by the junction of the Black and White Cart at Inchinnan Bridge, and flows 1 N., falling into the Clyde 1¼ N. of Renfrew. At one time this was a fine angling stream, but it has become polluted by discharges from factories, and is no longer frequented by fish. The Black Cart has a length of nine miles, rises in Castle Semple Loch, and flows to the north-east. The White Cart presents some most beautiful scenery, celebrated in song by Burns, Campbell, and Tannahill, and has a course of 19 miles. It rises on the moor of Eaglesham, and its current is largely employed as water-power.

Carter Fell, mountain (1,815 ft.), summit of the Cheviot Hills, on the English border, partly in Roxbs., Sc., partly in Northumb., 11 S.E. of Jedburgh. It forms the watershed between the Jed and the Tyne.

Carterhaugh, wooded peninsula at the junction of the Ettrick and Yarrow, pa. of and 2¼ S.W. from Selkirk (q.v.), E. Selks., Sc. The scene of the fairy ballad of "Tamlane" was laid here

Carter Knowle, ha., pa. of and 4¼ S.W. from Sheffield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Carter Moor, ha., pa. of Ponteland (q.v.), S. Northumb., 6½ S.W. of Morpeth.

Carthew, ha., pa. of and 2½ W. from St. Austell (q.v.), S.E. Cornw. It has a Working Men's Institute.

Carthkenny, stream, S.W. Carmarths., rises near the middle of the co., flows S., and falls into the Cymmen at St. Clear.

Carthorpe, tp., pa. of Burneston (q.v.), N.R.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Carshalton	Carshalton	12	5425
Carsington	Wirksworth (2)	141	206
Carsphairn	Dalmellington (7)	395	394
Carstairs, pa.	Carstairs	373	1977
Carstairs, vil.	Carstairs	373	477
Carstairs Junction	Carstairs Junction	373	943
Carthorpe	Sunderby (2½)	219	310

Yorks., 4½ S.E. of Bedale; ac. 2,112. Remains of ancient defensive works may still be traced. *Camp Hill* is a modern seat.

Cartington, tp. and vil., pa. of and 2½ N.N.W. from Rothbury (q.v.), Mid Northumb.; ac. 2,762. The tp. contains the ruins of an ancient castle.

Cartland, vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Lanark (q.v.), Mid Lanarks., Sc. There is a public school here. In the neighbourhood are C. Crags, bounding the chasm through which the Mouse flows. The chasm is three-quarters of a mile long, and presents cliffs of red sandstone from 200 ft. to 400 ft. in height. It was long supposed to have resulted from an earthquake, but is probably due to erosion. A Roman bridge (with one semicircular arch) and a modern erection of three arches (built in 1823 from designs by Telford) here span the Mouse. The chasm was a favourite meeting-place of the Covenanters. Wallace's Cave is said to have sheltered Sir William Wallace; and Castle Qua, a ruined stronghold, once having subterranean chambers, is supposed to have been occupied by Wallace during his attack upon Lanark.

Cartlet, ha., pa. of Guiting Power or Lower (q.v.), W. Glouc., 4¼ S.E. of Winchcomb.

Cartlett, sub. of Haverfordwest (q.v.), W. Pembs.

Cartmel, pa. and mkt. to. (T.), N. Lancs., 6 E. of Ulverston; ac. 40,962, including 79 water and 12,534 foreshore; soil limestone. The pa. forms the northern boundary of Morecambe Bay. The church of St. Mary was formerly attached to the Augustinian priory, founded 1188 by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; it is mainly Trans. Norm.

CARTMEL CHURCH.

and E. Eng., partly Dec. and Perp., and has a very remarkable central tower in two stages, both of which are square and embattled, the upper being placed obliquely within the lower; E. Dec. sedilia and a portion of the ancient piscina are preserved in the chancel; the Perp. oaken choir-stalls are richly carved, the seats being ornamented with grotesques; the church contains several monuments of various periods, the most ancient of which is probably the tomb of Prior William de Walton within an arched recess on the north side of the chancel; the altar-tomb to Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, with an effigy in white marble, was erected 1885. The only other remnant of the priory is the gateway, separated from the church by a brook. C. has a free grammar school, concerning the foundation of which there is no record.

Cartmel Fell, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 6½ N.E. from Cartmel (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 4,958; soil loamy, overlying gravel. The tp. is mainly composed of scattered farms. The church of St. Anthony is said to have been in existence during the Commonwealth.

Carton, seat of the Duke of Leinster, N. co. Kildare, Ir. It is approached by an avenue opening on the east end of the street of Maynooth, from which it is about a mile distant. The mansion, which is in Classic style, was built in the latter part of the 18th cent., and contains a large collection of pictures, chiefly of the Dutch and Italian schools. C. was visited by Queen Victoria in 1849.

Cartron, ha., pa. of and near Oranmore (q.v.), S. co. Galway, Ir.

Cartsburn, dis., pa. of and in the east end of Greenock (q.v.), N. Renfs., Sc.

Cartsdyke, sub. of Greenock, on the Clyde, N. Renfs., Sc. It stands at the east end of the town.

Cartworth, tp., pa. of Kirkburton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,263. Large reservoirs of water are here for supplying the to. of Batley.

Carty, harbour on the Cree, pa. of Penninghame (q.v.), E. Wigs., Sc., 2 S.E. of Newton-Stewart.

Carvarchill, vil., pa. of and 3¼ N.E. from St. David's (q.v.), W. Pembs.

Carvie, burn, W. Abers., Sc. It flows 3¼ N., and falls into the Don in the pa. of Strathdon.

Carwinning. [CAERWINNING.]

Carwood, tp., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Hopesay (q.v.), S. Salop.

Cary (1). [CAREY.]

Cary (2), bar., N. co. Antr., Ir.; ac. 75,085. It includes Rathlin island, five whole parishes and portions of two others. Bushmills and Ballycastle are the chief centres of population, and it is intersected by the railway between the latter and Ballymoney.

Cary Fitzpaine, ha., pa. of and about 2 S.E. from Charlton Mackrell (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Carysfort, or **Macreddin,** vil., pa. of Rathdrum (q.v.), Mid co. Wick., Ir., 5 S.W. of Rathdrum. It contains a free endowed school, and was incorporated by Charles I. It gives the title of baron to the Probyns of Glenart.

Cascob, pa. and tp. on the Lug, E. Radnors., 4¾ N.W. of Presteigne; ac. of pa. 4,338, of tp. 3,108; soil moderately rich, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

Casewick, ha., pa. of Uffington (q.v.), S. Lincs., 3¼ N.E. of Stamford. *C. Hall,* an Elizabethan mansion, is the seat of Lord Kesteven.

Casey Green, ha., pa. of Kirkby Ravensworth (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 N. of Richmond.

Cashcarrigan. [KESHCARRIGAN.]

Casheen Bay, between Dinnish and Gorumna islands, Moycullen bar., W. co. Galway, Ir.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cartington	Rothbury (3)	319	72
Cartmel	Cark-in-Cartmel (2)	250	6319
Cartmel Fell, ec. pa.	Cark-in-Cartmel (4)	250	332
Cartmel Fell, tp.	Cark-in-Cartmel (4)	250	287
Cartsburn	Greenock (½)	422	11104
Cartworth	Holmfirth (1)	185	1838
Cary (2)	.....	.....	12901
Cascob, pa.	Knighton (6)	181	91
Cascob, tp.	Knighton (6)	181	62

Cashel (1), episcopal city, tp., and mkt. to. (W. & S.), pas. of St. John Baptist and St. Patrick's Rock (q.v.), Mid co. Tip., Ir., 8 N. of Caher. It stands in the midst of a considerable plain. The church of St. John is a fine building, used as the cathedral; and there are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist chapels. Other buildings include the episcopal palace, the diocesan library (containing over 16,000 volumes), a convent, several schools (some of them endowed), court-house, market-hall, barracks, reading-room, newsroom, commissioners' hall, gaol, fever hospital, and infirmary. There are no manufactures. The Rock of C. is a mass of limestone, 300 ft. high, and crowned with the ruins of a

RUINS ON ROCK OF CASHEL.
(*From a Photograph by W. Lawrence, Dublin.*)

cathedral, round tower, and chapel, forming a striking feature in the landscape. C. is a very ancient place, and was at one time the capital of the kings of Munster, and, later, the seat of an archbishop, but since 1834 it has been a bishopric only. A synod of the Irish prelates held here in 1172 confirmed Henry II. as sovereign of the country, a resolution afterwards ratified by the Pope. It was created a borough in the 13th cent. It was occupied by the Royalists, but was successfully stormed and held for the Parliament by Lord Inchiquin, many of the inhabitants being massacred in the cathedral, where they had taken refuge. It returned two members to Parliament down to the Union, and one down to 1870, when it was disfranchised. Dean Swift (1667–1745) was a native. There are several seats in the neighbourhood.

Cashel (2), ha., pa. of Boyounagh (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 2 W. of Glennamaddy.

Cashel and Islands, pa. on Lough Rea, Rathcline bar., S.W. co. Longf., Ir., 6 S.E. of Lanesborough; ac. 15,859; soil mostly boggy, overlying limestone. The pa. church stands near the ruins of an ancient monastery. *Newpark House* is a seat.

Cashelmore, vil., pa. of Clondahorky (q.v.), N. co. Don., Ir., 14 N.W. of Milford. The demesne of Ards and Doe Castle, the seat of the ancient McSwiney family, are in the neighbourhood.

Cash Feus, sub. of Strathmiglo (q.v.), on the Eden, N.W. Fifes., Sc., 6 W. of Ladybank.

Cashio, or **Cashiobury,** ha., pa. of Watford (q.v.), S.W. Herts., near Watford. *Cashiobury Park* is the seat of the Earl of Essex. The house is in the Elizabethan style, and contains some carvings by Grinling Gibbons, and a collection of fine pictures. The park has some large beeches and fine cedars.

Cashla Bay, Moycullen bar., S.W. co. Galway, Ir., 15 S.W. of Oughterard. There is a martello tower on the shore.

Cashmoor, vil., pa. of Handley (q.v.), E. Dors., a little to the south of Gassage St. Andrew. There are many burial-mounds in the neighbourhood.

Caskets, or **Casquets,** rocks in the English Channel, with a total circumference of about one mile, 8 W. of Alderney and 15 N.E. by N. of St. Peter Port, Guernsey. In consequence of frequent wrecks a lighthouse was erected 1725 on the highest of the rocks, which is of sandstone, and rises some 30 ft. above sea-level. It has a revolving light, visible at a distance of 15 miles.

Caskieben, estate, pa. of Dyce (q.v.), S.E. Abers., Sc., ½ N.E. of Blackburn. The mansion is a small and ancient building.

Cassacawn, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Blisland (q.v.), W. Cornw.

Cassilis, pl. with railway station, pa. of Maybole (q.v.), W. Ayrs., Sc., 6½ S. of Ayr. *C. House*, the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, stands within a mile, on the banks of the Doon. The main building is supposed to date from the 15th cent., with additions of 1830. Here Buchanan wrote his "Somnium." C. gives the title of earl to the Kennedy family.

Cassington, pa. and vil. on the Isis and the Evenlode, Mid Oxon, 5 N.W. of Oxford; ac. 2,299, water 37; soil gravel and clay, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and later periods, and has a double piscina with shelf, and a Norm. font; some 15th-cent. wall-paintings have perished; there is a brass of a cross fleury (1314) and a 16th-cent. brass with figure; and the church has some curious plate. The base of a cross still remains in the churchyard.

Cassley, river, S.W. Suths., Sc., rises in Loch Gorm Mohr, and after a course of 20½ miles through Glencassley, falls into the Oykel, 8 S.W. of Lairg. It has a fall of 794 ft. between its source and its mouth. The Glenmuick waterfall stops the ascent of salmon, and the trout-fishing is not good. There is some fine scenery along the banks.

Cass-ny-Hawin Head, on the south-east coast of the I. of M., forming the south point of Port Soderick Bay.

Cassop-cum-Quarrington, tp. and eccl. pa., pa. of Kelloe (q.v.), Mid Dur., 6 S.E. of Durham; ac. 3,259. The small church of St. Paul is in Norm. style.

Cassop, New, colliery vil., pa. of Kelloe (q.v.), Mid Dur., about 7 S.E. of Durham.

Cassop, Old, ha., pa. of Kelloe (q.v.), Mid Dur., 6 E.S.E. of Durham.

Castell, tp., pa. of Llanuwchyllyn (q.v.), E. Merions., 6½ S.W. of Bala.

Castellan, tp., pa. of Penrith (q.v.), N.E. Pembs., 8 S.E. of Newport; ac. 899. There are the ruins of a church here.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cashel (1)	Goold's Cross (1¼)	96	3216
Cashel and Islands	Longford (14)	78	2251
Cash Feus	Strathmiglo (1)	433	536
Cassington	Eynsham (2)	70	356

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
C.-cum-Quar., tp.	Coxhoe (3)	248	1192
C.-cum-Quar., ec. pa.	Coxhoe (3)	248	850
Castellan	Crymmych Arms (5)	263	167

Castell Carndochan, ruined British fort, pa. of Llanuwchyllyn (q.v.), E. Merions., 6½ S.W. of Bala.

Castell Cidwm, ancient British fort on the side of Nynyddmawr (q.v.), Mid Carnarvs., 5½ S.E. of Carnarvon.

Castell Coch, pass and ancient fortress on the Taff, S.E. Glamorgs., 3 S.S.W. of Caerphilly. The remains occupy a commanding position on the edge of a precipice overlooking the pass.

Castell Cymaron, old baronial fortress, pa. of Llandewy-ystra-denny (q.v.), E. Radnors., 10 E. of Rhayader Gwy.

Castell-Dinas-Bran, ancient fortress on the Dee, pa. of Llantysilio (q.v.), S.E. Denbighs., 2 N.W. of Llangollen. It occupies the summit of a conical eminence.

Castell Edwin, ancient British fortress, N.W. Flints., 3¼ E. of Rhuddlan.

Castell Einion Sais, old baronial fortress in the valley of the Usk, adjoining Capel-Bettwys, Mid Brecons. It was erected by Einion in the reign of Edward III.

Castell Fleming, ancient British stronghold on the Sarn Helen way, E. Cardigs., 3 N.W. of Tregaron.

Castell Glas, ruined fortress on the Ebwy, E. Cardigs., 2 N.W. of Tregaron. It was erected during the Wars of the Barons. A tower and portions of the curtain walls still remain.

Castell Gwalter, ancient hill-fort on the coast, N. Cardigs., 3 N.E. of Aberystwith.

Castellmai, vil., pa. of Llanbeblig (q.v.), N.W. Carnarvs., near Carnarvon.

Castellmoch, tp., pa. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 3 N. of Llanfyllin.

Castell Nadolig, ancient British camp, pa. of and near Penrhyn (q.v.), S.W. Cardigs.

Castell Rhyfell, ancient fortress, E. Cardigs., 4¼ N.E. of Tregaron. There are the remains of an ancient British road in the neighbourhood.

Castellybere, ancient castle, E. Merions., 7½ N.E. of Towyn. It was used as a fortress during the Wars of the Roses.

Castelnau, pl., pa. of Barnes (q.v.), Mid Surrey, 6 S.W. of London.

Castern, ha., pa. of and 1 N. from Ilam (q.v.), N. Staffs. *C. Hall,* formerly a mansion, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Casterton, eccl. pa., tp., and vil. on the Lune, pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Kirkby Lonsdale (q.v.), S. Westmd.; ac. 4,298, water 26. The church of the Holy Trinity, rebuilt 1833, is of stone. Here is the school for daughters of clergymen, instituted by the Rev. W. Carus Wilson. C. was a Roman station. *C. Old Hall* is a seat.

Casterton, Great, pa. on the north bank of the Gwash, E. Rutld., 2¼ N.W. of Stamford; ac. 1,950; soil light, overlying rock. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Gothic. Roman coins and other remains here mark the old Roman settlement to which the name points. By a stone single-arched bridge the North Road here crosses the Gwash.

Casterton, Little, pa. on the south bank of the Gwash, opposite Great Casterton, E. Rutld., 2¼ N.W. of Stamford; ac. 1,450; soil mostly heavy, in places light, overlying freestone. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., and has a brass (1381) to Sir Thomas Burton and his wife. A freestone quarry in the pa. supplies stone of great durability. *Tolthorpe Hall* is a 14th-cent. house. Near it is a chalybeate spring. There is a water-mill on the Gwash.

Casthorpe, ha., pa. of Barrowby (q.v.), S. Lincs., 2 W. of Grantham.

Castle (1). [Sturminster Newton Castle.]

Castle (2), ha., pa. of and about 2 S.S.W. from Wookey (q.v.), E. Somerset. It probably derived its name from a stronghold, already in ruins in the 15th cent.

Castle (3), ha., pa. of Pentyrch (q.v.), S.E. Glamorgs., 3¼ N.W. of Llandaff.

Castle (4), tp., pa. of Castle Caereinion (q.v.), E. Montgoms., 4 S.W. of Welshpool.

Castle (5), ha., pa. of Llanwnog (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 5 N.W. of Newtown.

Castle (6), ha., pa. of and ¼ S.E. from New Cumnock (q.v.), of which it practically forms part, E. Ayrs., Sc.

Castle (7), ha., pa. of Campsie (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc., near Milton.

Castle (8), island in Roaringwater Bay, West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir.; ac. 121. Castle Island Grounds is a shoal in the offing, and Castle Island Sound is 2½ miles long by from a quarter to half a mile wide.

Castle (9), island in Strangford Lough, Dufferin bar., E. co. Down, Ir.; ac. 112.

Castle Acre, pa. and vil. on the Nar, N.W. Norf., 4 N.W. of Swaffham; ac. 3,249; soil light sandy loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. James is mainly Perp., partly E. Eng.; it retains a portion of

Castle Acre Abbey, west front.
(From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.)

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Casterton	Kirkby Lonsdale (2)	272	442
Casterton, Great	Stamford (2)	92	277
Casterton, Little	Stamford (2)	92	188
Castle Acre	Swaffham (4)	111	1232

the painted rood-screen, and panels of the same kind, from chapel-screens, have been inserted in the pulpit. The castle, of which there are few remains, stood amidst extensive earthworks, which are extremely well preserved; Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in them, and portions of them are certainly Roman; other parts are believed to date from a yet earlier period. Urns of a very primitive character, containing human remains and rude ornaments, were discovered here in 1891. The castle was probably built by William de Warrene, who in 1085 founded the Cluniac priory, which was originally attached to Lewes Priory, but became independent in 1373. The remains of the priory, which was erected by the second earl, are principally Late Norm. The west front, which remains in good condition, is extremely fine; it contains a deeply-recessed doorway, over which is a Perp. window, and is covered with numerous bands of intersecting arches.

Castle-an-Dinas (= the "castle on the fortified headland"), hill (735 ft.), pa. of and about 2 S.E. from the to. of St. Columb Major (q.v.), E. Cornw. On the hill is a large circular encampment with three lines of trenches.

Castle Ashby, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 8 S.E. of Northampton; ac. 1,926; soil various, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary Magdalen is Norm., Dec., and Perp., and has a double piscina with stone shelf, a Jacobean pulpit, and a fine oak screen; among the monuments are a 13th-cent. effigy of a cross-legged knight in armour, and a brass of a former rector (1401) in a highly-ornamented cope; there are also modern figures. The castle, partly designed by Inigo Jones, stands in grounds of 645 ac., with deer-park, terraced gardens, ornamental waters, and an avenue four miles long. It has some valuable paintings and a good library.

Castlebaldwin, ha., pa. of Ballysadare (q.v.), E. co. Sligo, Ir., 7 W. by S. of Ballymote.

Castlebank, estate on the Clyde, pa. of and ¼ S.W. from Lanark, Mid Lanarks., Sc. *C. House* is a seat.

Castlebar, tp., assize and co. and mkt. to. (S.), on C. Lough and river, pa. of Aglish (q.v.), Mid co. Mayo, Ir., 29 S. of Ballina; ac. of tp. 957. The pa. church (1828) is in the Perp. style, and there are Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, several schools, court-house, linen-hall, barracks, gaol, infirmary, asylum, and poor-house. A once extensive manufacture of linen has now declined, but a good trade is done in provisions and farm produce. Assizes and petty sessions are held, and four annual fairs take place. Limestone and occasionally sandstone are quarried in the neighbourhood. An old fort and an ancient burial-ground are the principal antiquities. C. was created a mkt. to. and borough by James I., from which time it began to enjoy considerable prosperity. It was occupied by the French forces under General Humbert, after defeating Generals Hutchinson and Lake, in 1798, but was abandoned after a few days' occupation. *C. House*, on an eminence, is the seat of the Earl of Lucan. *Charleville House* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Castlebay (1), ha. (with public school) and bay, pa. of Barra (q.v.), Barra island, Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. The bay affords good shelter.

Castlebay (2), bay at the mouth of the Craigoch burn, pa. of and 5 furlongs S.S.E. from Portpatrick (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc.

Castlebellingham, mkt. vil. (S.) on Dundalk Bay and the Glyde, pa. of Germanstown (q.v.), Mid co. Louth, Ir., 7 S. of Dundalk. C. has a noted brewery, and there are endowed almshouses for widows. The castle, remains of which may still be seen, was a stronghold of the Bellingham family, and was burnt down before the battle of the Boyne. *Castle Bellingham* and *Crescent House* are mansions.

Castle Bernard, demesne, pa. of Ballymodan (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 1 W. of Bandon. *C. B.*, the seat of the Earl of Bandon, is a handsome edifice, built 1806, near the old fortress of the O'Mahony family, called Castle Mahon, which was rebuilt by Judge Bernard in 1715, and stands in the grounds of the present mansion. The castle is surrounded by a well-wooded park containing some splendid trees.

Castleblagh, ha., pa. of Ballyhooly (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 6 W. of Fermoy.

Castleblakeney, vil., pa. of Kilosolan (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 7 N. of Woodlawn. Four annual fairs are held.

Castleblayney, mkt. to. (T. & W.) on Lough Muckno, pa. of Muckno (q.v.), E. co. Monaghan, Ir., 18 N.W. of Dundalk. The public buildings include the sessions-house, town hall, market-house, schools, and bridewell. The manufacture of linen has decayed, but those of leather, flax, tow, and jute are carried on. There is a trade in corn and miscellaneous goods, and 12 annual fairs are held. The scenery is of a fine description. The to. was founded by Sir Henry Blaney, who had obtained the surrounding lands from James I. early in the 17th cent.; and a castle was built during the same reign on the site now occupied by *C. House*, which stands amid large grounds.

Castle Bolton, tp., pa. of Wensley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 N.W. of Leyburn; ac. 4,956. The castle, in a ruinous condition, dates from the reign of Richard II.; in one of its towers Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned (1568–1569), and during the Civil War it suffered much damage. The place gives the title of baron to Lord Bolton. There are freestone quarries and a lead mine.

Castleboy, pa. on Cloghy Bay, Upper Ards bar., E. co. Down, Ir., 4 N.E. of Portaferry; ac. 1,357; soil fertile, overlying Lower Silurian rocks. A preceptory of the Knights of St. John was founded here by Hugh de Lacy towards the close of the 12th cent., and its remains may still be traced.

Castlebrack, pa. on the Barrow, Tinnahinch bar., N. Q. Co., Ir., 9 W. of Portarlington; ac. 9,275; soil wet and boggy, overlying carboniferous limestone. Three annual fairs are held. There are ruins of a castle which once belonged to the Dunne family, and Roskeen Castle is in a state of decay. *Cappalough House* is a seat.

Castlebridge, vil. on the Castlebridge, pas. of Ardcavan, Ardcolm, and Tikillin (q.v.), E. co. Wex., Ir.,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Castle Ashby	Castle Ashby	74	199
Castlebar	Castlebar	152	3558
Castlebellingham	Castlebellingham	48	465
Castleblayney	Castleblayney	73	1721
Castle Bolton	Redmire (½)	240	149
Castleboy	Downpatrick (13½)	140	499
Castlebrack	Portarlington (9)	42	826
Castlebridge	Wexford (3)	93	248

3 N. of Wexford. A trade in corn, malt, and farm produce is carried on. Four annual fairs are held.

Castle Bromwich, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Aston (q.v.), W. Warws., 4 N.E. of Birmingham. The church of SS. Mary and Margaret is a red-brick building in the Italian style. Near the church is a burial mound, and ancient implements have been found in the pa. *C. B. Hall* (a Jacobean building, retaining some of its original features), *Whateley Hall*, and *Stechford Hall* are seats.

Castle Bytham. [BYTHAM CASTLE.]

Castlebythe, pa., N. Pembs., 10 N.E. of Haverfordwest; ac. 2,537. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. In the neighbourhood is a camp on the *Via Julia*.

Castle Caereinion, pa., E. Montgoms., 4½ S.W. of Welshpool; ac. 1,332; soil moderately good, overlying Lower Silurian rocks. The church is dedicated to St. Garmon. The pa. has a free school.

Castle Campbell, or **Castle Gloom,** ruined keep, pa. of and 1 N. from Dollar (q.v.), N.E. Clacks., Sc. It stands on the top of an isolated rock, is of unknown age, and was a seat of the Argyll family. The building was burnt by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645, and is closely surrounded by heavily-wooded hills. John Knox resided here (1556), and celebrated the Communion on a green slope in the vicinity. The place is mentioned in one of Lady Nairne's ballads.

Castle Camps, pa., S.E. Cambs., 5 S.E. of Linton; ac. 3,184; soil clay, overlying chalk and clay. The church of All Saints, restored 1883, is Perp.; in 1850 the old tower fell, but it was rebuilt in the following year in the Dec. style; the church contains a marble monument to Sir James Reynolds, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, dated 1747. There was at one time a castle of the De Veres, on a site now occupied by a farmhouse and adjoining the church. A deep moat surrounds the farmhouse.

Castle Carlton. [CARLTON CASTLE.]

Castle Carrock, pa. on the Gelt, E. Cumb., 4 S. of Brampton; ac. 3,031, water 14; soil of medium quality. The church of St. Peter is a small building.

Castle Cary, pa. and mkt. to. (alternate T.) on the Cary, Mid Somerset, 12½ N.E. of Yeovil; ac. 2,625; soil light sandy, overlying oolite. The church of All Saints, almost rebuilt 1855, is Perp.; enclosing the organ-chamber is a restored portion of a finely-carved rood-screen; the pulpit is carved, and the font is of early 15th cent. There are ten cottages with gardens attached, built for the aged poor of the pa., 1887. The town hall, in the Market Place, contains a reading- and news-room and a hall for entertainments. Among the industries of the to. are brick and tile works, a twine factory, and manufactories for horse-hair seating and girth-web. There are four fairs in the year, and an annual cattle and cheese show in November. The old round-house still occupies the centre of the Market Place. There are traces of the ancient castle of the Percevals, and above the site are old earthworks.

Castlecary, pl. with railway station, on the Red Burn and the Forth and Clyde Canal, pa. of and 6½ S.W. from Falkirk (q.v.), S.W. Stirls., Sc. One of the principal forts defending the Wall of Antoninus was here; and urns, weapons, coins, altars, and other Roman relics have been found. The castle, an ancient erection with an addition of 1679, was burnt by the Highlanders in 1715. The place is referred to in the ballad of "Mary of C."

Castlecaulfield, vil., pa. of Donaghmore (q.v.), S. co. Tyr., Ir., 2½ W. of Dungannon. Twelve annual cattle fairs are held. *Castle Caulfield* is a seat of Lord Charlemont.

Castle Church, pa. (partly included in the bor. of Stafford), on the Sowe, W. Staffs.; ac. 3,861, water 30; soil light loam, overlying rock and sandstone. The church of St. Mary is Norm., E. Eng., and later, and is near Stafford Castle, which was built upon the site of an ancient castle which gave its name to the pa.

Castle Clanyard, ruined tower on Clanyard Bay, pa. of Kirkmaiden (q.v.), S.W. Wigs., Sc., 1¼ W.N.W. of Kirkmaiden church. It belonged to a branch of the family of Gordon of Kenmuir, and still retains traces of its former magnificence.

Castle Cluggy, ruined fortress on a peninsula jutting into Loch Monzievaird, pa. of Monzievaird and Strowan (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc.

Castle Coeffin, ruined stronghold opposite Castle Mearnairg, on a peninsula jutting into Loch Linnhe, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), Appin, N. Args., Sc. It is said to be of Scandinavian origin.

Castle Cole, Pictish tower on the Blackwater, pa. of Clyne (q.v.), E. Suths., Sc., 2 miles above the junction of the burn with the Brora. The outer defensive works and much of the main building have disappeared.

Castle Combe, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 5½ N.W. of Chippenham; ac. 1,494; soil brash, overlying clay. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains a 13th-cent. altar-tomb with recumbent effigy. A large annual fair is held here in May. In the vil. is an ancient market-cross, and on an eminence called Castle Hill are the ruins of a castle built during the reign of Henry I., whilst near are vestiges of a British encampment. The north-west portion of the manor is skirted by the Fossway, at one time the great Roman road from Bath to Cirencester. *C. C. Manor House* is a seat.

Castlecomer, pa. and mkt. to. (S.), on the Deen, Fassadinin bar., N.E. co. Kilk., Ir., 14½ S.W. of Carlow; ac. 21,592. The surface is hilly, and the soil largely boggy, overlying carboniferous limestone. Coal occurs, and is extensively worked. There are, besides the pa. church, a chapel-of-ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a convent. Other buildings are the court-house, market-house, barracks, hospital, schools, and poor-house. A trade in butter is carried on. The ancient castle, now a picturesque ruin, stands in the large grounds of *C. House*.

Castleconnell, vil. on the Shannon, pa. of Stradbally (q.v.), N. co. Lim., Ir., 8 N.E. of Limerick.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castle Bromwich	Castle Bromwich	127	810
Castlebythe	Clarbeston Road (7)	259	163
Castle Caereinion	Welshpool (3)	182	586
Castle Camps	Haverhill (3)	55	859
Castle Carrock	How Mill (2)	321	236
Castle Cary	Castle Cary	121	2096
Castlecaulfield	Donaghmore (1½)	106	170
Castle Church	Stafford (1)	133	6384
Castle Combe	Chippenham (6)	94	459
Castlecomer, pa.	Carlow (14½)	56	5857
Castlecomer, to.	Carlow (14½)	56	1019
Castleconnell	Castleconnell	131	334

Summer visitors are attracted in considerable numbers by the beauty of the surrounding scenery and by the waters of the spa, and anglers by the excellent sport afforded in the river, which here presents numerous waterfalls, and is crossed by an ancient bridge. Of the old castle of the O'Briens only a tower and fragments of walls remain. It was the first stronghold in the co. to be captured by the English, and was held for the Parliament in 1651, and for James II. in 1690, but, being taken, was partially demolished by the forces of William of Orange. There are remains of a monastery founded about 1300. Four annual fairs are held. Several seats are in the neighbourhood.

Castleconor, pa. on the Moy, Tireragh bar., W. co. Sligo, Ir., 4 N.E. of Ballina; ac. 16,667; soil partly fertile, partly boggy, overlying limestone, which is quarried. There are ruins of an old castle and traces of several ancient camps. *Castle Conor House*, *Moyview*, and *Seaville* are seats.

Castlecor (1), ha., pa. of Kilbrin (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 5 N.E. of Kanturk. There is a ruined castle here. *C. House* stands in fine grounds.

Castlecor (2), pl., pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), N.W. co. Meath, Ir., 2 N.W. of Oldcastle.

Castle Cornet, fortress on rock, St. Peter Port, Guernsey. The castle is now connected with the town by a breakwater, enclosing the harbour on one side. At its extremity there is a lighthouse, with a fixed light visible nine miles. C. C. rock was fortified as far back as the reign of Stephen. During the Civil War it was held for the king by Sir Peter Osborne (1643–51). Three Guernsey gentlemen favourable to the Parliamentary cause —Peter de Beauvoir, James de Havilland, and Peter Carey—who were seized by him and confined in the castle, effected their escape in a very romantic manner. Carey wrote an interesting account of their adventures.

Castle Crag, hill, Borrowdale, W. Cumb., 1½ S.W. of Derwent Water. It was successively the site of a Roman camp, a Saxon castle, and a monastery. Many Roman remains have been found here.

Castle Craig (1), ruined stronghold, pa. of Resolis (q.v.), S.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It is said to have been erected by the Barons of Cromartie, and was long the principal residence of the Bishops of Ross.

Castle Craig (2), ruined fortress, pa. of Nigg (q.v.), N.E. Ross and Crom., Sc. It faces Cromarty, and is said to have been built by William the Lyon.

Castle Craig (3), estate on the Tarth, pa. of Kirkurd (q.v.), W. Peebs., Sc., 6 S.E. of Dolphinton.

Castlecuffe, ha., pa. of Kilmanman (q.v.), N.W. Q. Co., Ir., 2 W. of Clonaslee.

Castle Dawson, mkt. vil. (S.) on the Moyola, pa. of Magherafelt (q.v.), S. co. Londy., Ir., 2 N.W. of Lough Neagh. The river is here spanned by a bridge of one arch. A manufacture of cloth is carried on, with a brisk local trade in provisions and corn. It is a seat of petty sessions, and twelve annual fairs are held. An obelisk in honour of the Dawson family, who have done much to foster the prosperity of the place, crowns a neighbouring hill. *Moyola Park* is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Castleconor	Ballina (4)	168	2238
Castle Dawson	Castle Dawson	145	437
Castlederg	Victoria Bridge (6)	167	796
Castledermot, pa.	Mageney (4¼)	52	1302

Castlederg, mkt. vil. (F.) on the Derg, pa. of Urney (q.v.), W. co. Tyr., Ir., 10 S.W. of Strabane. A large spinning-mill stands in the neighbourhood. The vil. was founded and a castle built early in the 17th cent. by Sir John Davis, who received a grant of the dis. from James I. The castle was demolished during the Civil War.

Castledermot, pa. and to. on the Lerr, Kilkea and Moone bar., S. co. Kildare, Ir., 9 S.E. of Athy; ac. of pa. 7,490, of to. 675; soil poor, overlying granite. An ancient tradition says that an abbey was established here by St. Diermit about 500 A.D.; according to others, the name was derived from a castle belonging to the Dermots, Kings of Leinster. All vestiges of the castle erected 1180 by Walter de Riddlesford have disappeared. The ruined Franciscan monastery, founded 1302, is a finer building than most Gothic edifices of this class in Ireland. The slender round tower in the pa. churchyard is said to have been built in the 9th cent., and the same date is assigned to the two stone crosses, with carvings representing scenes from the Bible, which are said to mark the graves of saints. *Levitstown* and *Barnhill House* are seats.

Castle Dexter, ruined stronghold near Beaupark railway station, Lower Duleek bar., E. co. Meath, Ir.

Castledillon, pa. on the Liffey, South Salt bar., E. co. Kildare, Ir., 5 S. of Maynooth; ac. 1,125. *Lodge Park* is a seat.

Castledockrell, vil., pa. of Ballycarney (q.v.), N. co. Wex., Ir., 4 W. of Ferns.

Castle Donington, pa. and to. (formerly with a mkt.) on the Trent, S. Leics., 9 S.E. of Derby; ac. 4,250; soil various, loam in most places, overlying clay. The church of St. Luke is mostly E. Eng., and has sedilia and piscinæ, a squint, and two canopied niches outside the south aisle, and the entrance to the rood-loft still remains; some of the piers are octagonal, and some have octagonal capitals with dog-tooth ornaments; in one of the chapels is a 15th-cent. altar-tomb with mutilated brass; an altar-tomb in the Lady chapel has a figure of a knight in armour and a lady, and there are 16th-cent. brass tablets. A chantry was founded here in 1509, and the chantry-house with curious gable is still standing. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Friends have places of worship. There are malthouses, a large brewery, and a silk factory; and framework-knitting, silk stocking making, and lace embroidery are carried on, while osiers grown along the river are used for basket-making. Some traces remain of an ancient castle. *Donington Park*, with mansion in a deer-park containing some magnificent oaks, is a seat. Here lived Selina (Countess of Huntingdon), and Charles X. of France and Tom Moore visited it. Some cottages are the remains of a Hospital of St. John (1179), and the street near by is still called the Spittal.

Castle Donnan, ruined fortress adjoining Dornie, pa. of Kintail (q.v.), S.W. Ross and Croms., Sc.

Castle Donovan, ruined stronghold, West Carbery bar., S. co. Cork, Ir., 2 N. of Drimoleague.

Castle Dore, pl., pa. of Tywardreath (q.v.), E. Cornw., 2½ N. of Fowey.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Castledermot, to.	Mageney (4¼)	52	536
Castledillon	Maynooth (5)	17	37
Castle Donington	Castle Donington (4)	123	2591

Castle Douglas, *q.s.* pa., mkt. to. (M.), and burgh of bar., on Loch Carlinwark, pas. of Crossmichael and Kelton (q.v.), Mid Kirkcuds., Sc., 19½ S.W. of Dumfries. The pa. church is a Gothic edifice; besides which there are Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Free, and United Presbyterian churches, a modern town hall, old town hall (used as a billiard room), mechanics' institute with library and reading-room, a Roman Catholic and two public schools. There are manu-

HIGH STREET, CASTLE DOUGLAS.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

factures of iron, leather, farm implements, and mineral water, and a large general trade is carried on, this being the chief business centre for the whole of Galloway. Eight annual fairs for sheep and for hiring are held. The to. stands amid beautiful surroundings. Up to 1765 it was but a small ha., known as Causewayend, but the discovery and working of marl in the neighbouring loch brought considerable prosperity, the place growing into a thriving vil. under the name of Carlingwark. In 1792 it was purchased by and named after Sir William Douglas, who had it erected into a burgh of barony; its charter was afterwards extended. *Greenlaw* is a seat.

Castle Drumin, ruined baronial fortress on a peninsula between the Avon and Livet, pa. of Inveravon (q.v.), W. Banffs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Ben Rinnes. The walls are of great thickness, but the structure is falling into decay.

Castle Duart, ruined stronghold on Duart Bay, pa. of Torosay (q.v.), Mull island, W. Args., Sc., 35 W. of Dalmally. It was founded probably as early as the period of Scandinavian supremacy, became a stronghold of the McLeans of Mull, and was the scene of many struggles and tragedies, one of the darkest of which is related in Joanna Baillie's "Family Legend." It commands one of the finest prospects in the Western Highlands.

Castledykes (1), site of ancient castle on the Nith, pa. of and ¾ S. from Dumfries (q.v.), S.W. Dumfs., Sc. It was a seat of the Comyns, and figured in the history of the struggle for independence by Robert the Bruce.

Castledykes (2), site of a Roman station on the Clyde, pa. of Carstairs (q.v.), E. Lanarks., Sc., about 4 E. of Lanark.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castle Douglas	Castle Douglas	352	2832
Castle Dyrran	Login (1)	253	113
Castle Eaton	Cricklade (3)	86	288
Castle Eden (1)	Castle Eden	249	1257

Castle Dykings, formerly a pa., city of Lincoln (q.v.), N. Lincs. It is now amalgamated with the pa. of St. Paul.

Castle Dyrran, tp., pa. of Cilymaenllwydd (q.v.), W. Carmarths., 3 E.N.E. of Narberth; ac. 681.

Castle Eaton, or **Laytons,** pa. and vil. near the Thames, N. Wilts., 3½ N.E. of Cricklade; ac. 1,964, water 15; soil gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. with a Norm. doorway; the north wall bears a fresco of the Virgin and Child, and there is a marble monument, dated 1664, in the tower. *Lushill House* is a seat.

Castle Eden (1), pa. and vil., E. Dur., 9½ S.E. of Durham; ac. 1,949; soil sand and loam, overlying clay and magnesian limestone. The church of St. James (1764) is in E. Eng. style, and contains some monuments. A fortnightly cattle market takes place here. Coal is extensively worked, and bricks, tiles, and ropes are manufactured. There are large breweries and a steam corn-mill. Some ancient remains of buildings surrounded by a ditch are supposed to be the vestiges of the Saxon village of Yoden; and a tumulus in the neighbourhood has yielded stone and bronze implements and pottery. *C. E. Castle* is a seat.

Castle Eden (2), stream, N. Dur. After traversing C. E. Dene, it flows eastward, and falls into the North Sea at Dene Mouth. In the Dene it expands into a deep tarn, known as Gunner's Pool, where it is spanned by a handsome tubular and several rustic bridges.

Castle Eden Colliery, vil., pa. of Monk Hesleden (q.v.), E. Dur., 10½ S.E. of Durham. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring coal mines.

Castle-ellis, pa., Ballaghkeen bar., E. co. Wex., Ir., 7 S.E. of Enniscorthy; ac. 5,603; soil fertile, overlying granite (which is quarried). The pa. church dates from 1816. *Newfort* is a seat.

Castle Feather, ancient stronghold on the coast, pa. of Whithorn (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc., 5 furlongs N.W. of Burrow Head. It occupies about an acre, on a precipice 100 ft. high.

Castlefern, stream, W. Dumfs., Sc., rises on Troston Hill at a height of 1,271 ft., flows 7 S.E. and N.E., until it unites with the Craigdarroch and Dalquhat to form the Cairn.

Castlefinn, vil. on the Finn, pa. of Donaghmore (q.v.), E. co. Don., Ir., 17 S. of Londonderry. Five annual fairs are held.

Castleford (1), pa., tp., and to., W.R. Yorks., 10 S.E. of Leeds; ac. of pa. 1,643, of tp. 564; soil clay and sand, overlying shale, sandstone, and magnesian limestone. A church was founded here in the 13th cent.; its site is now occupied by the church of All Saints (1866) in E. Eng. style. There are also Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive and Free Methodist, and Congregationalist chapels, market hall, mechanics' institute, a number of Board and denominational schools, and almshouses. Coal is extensively worked in the neighbourhood. The manufacture of glass is among the most important in the country, and the output of earthenware is very large. C. was a Roman city, and Roman coins, pavement, and a hand-mill have been found.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castle-ellis	Enniscorthy (7)	78	957
Castlefinn	Castlefinn	168	376
Castleford (1), pa.	Castleford	175	15620
C'ford (1), tp. & to.	Castleford	175	14143

Castleford (2), ha., pa. of and about 1½ S. from Ipplepen (q.v.), E. Dev.

Castlefore, vil., pa. of Fenagh (q.v.), S. co. Leit., Ir., 11½ N.E. of Carrick-on-Shannon.

Castleforward, ha. on Lough Swilly, pa. of All Saints (q.v.), N.E. co. Don., Ir., 7 W. of Londonderry.

Castle Fraser, mansion, pa. of Cluny (q.v.), Mid Abers., Sc., 3 E.S.E. of Moneymusk. This is a grand old building, various portions dating from 1454 down to 1618, and is probably the finest example of Flemish architecture in the country. It was originally known as Muchells, and has for long been the property of the Frasers.

Castle Frome, pa. on the Frome, E. Herefords., 10 N.E. of Hereford; ac. 1,511; soil mixed, overlying clay and water-rock. The church of St. Michael is Perp., and has a good stone font ornamented with the emblems of the four Evangelists; there is a 17th-cent. altar-tomb with figures of a cavalier and a lady. Hops are grown here.

Castlegardens, ha. with school, pa. of and adjoining Newtownards (q.v.), N. co. Down, Ir.

Castle Girnigoe and **Castle Sinclair,** two adjoining ruined strongholds on the coast, pa. of and 3¼ N.E. from Wick (q.v.), E. Caiths., Sc. The date of the former is unknown, but the latter was erected in the 16th cent. They were places of great strength, overlooking the sea, and were seats of the Earls of Caithness. They underwent various sieges.

Castle Gloom. [Castle Campbell.]

Castle Goring. [Goring, Sussex.]

Castle Gower, vitrified fort, pa. of Buittle (q.v.), W. Kirkcuds., Sc., near Castle Douglas.

Castle Green, extra-parochial tract in the to. of Carmarthen (q.v.).

Castlegregory, vil. on Tralee Bay, pa. of Killiney (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 15 W. of Tralee. There is an endowed school and a coastguard station. An annual fair is held. The castle was garrisoned for Charles I., but fell before the Parliamentary troops.

Castle Gresley, tp., pa. of Church Gresley (q.v.), S. Derbys.; ac. 540. There is a large brewery here.

Castle Hacket, ha., pa. of Killower (q.v.), N. co. Galway, Ir., 5 W. by S. of Tuam, on the road to Headford. The ancient tower stands on the north, the modern residence on the south side of the highway. On the summit of the hill of Knockma or Knockroe there is a cairn, which, according to ancient tradition, is a resort of Fynn Varrow, king of the fairies.

Castle Hall. [Stalybridge Castle Hall.]

Castlehaven (1), pa., vil., and harbour, West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork., Ir., 5 S.E. of Skibbereen; ac. 10,542; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church is a fine building, erected 1827. The harbour is over half a mile wide at its mouth, and extends three miles inland, affording anchorage to merchant vessels. In 1602 it was the scene of a fight between a fleet under Admiral Levison and some Spanish ships which had seized the harbour. Levison was forced to retire, but the Spaniards soon afterwards surrendered. Near the mouth are the remains of the castle, built by the O'Driscolls, and afterwards the property of the Touchet family. Mackerel-fishing is extensively carried on. The remains of Glenbarrahane Castle and St. Barrahane's Chapel are in a picturesque glen. *Drishane* is a seat.

Castlehaven (2), creek running into Tarbat peninsula, pa. of Tarbat (q.v.), E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It gave the title of baron to the Earls of Cromartie. [Cromartyshire.] An islet is said to have been the site of an ancient castle.

Castlehead (known locally as "Castlet"), wooded eminence, S. Cumb., ½ S. of Keswick. From its top what is generally considered to be the best view of Derwentwater and its wooded islands is obtained.

Castle Hedingham. [Hedingham Castle.]

Castle Hewin, ancient stronghold on Blaze Fell, adjoining Tarn Wadling, E. Cumb.

Castlehill (1), vil., pa. of and 2 N. from Carluke (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc. There are ironworks in the neighbourhood.

Castlehill (2), pl., pa. of and near Kippen (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc. There is a school here.

Castlehill (3), name of various eminences throughout Scotland, generally crowned with the ruins of castles, fortresses, or camps.

Castle Hill Side, ha., pa. of Almondbury (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 1 S.E. of Huddersfield.

Castle Howard, vil., pa. of Bulmer (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Malton. The seat of the Earl of Carlisle is a stately mansion in Classic style, completed 1731 from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh. The entrance-hall has a domed ceiling painted by Pellegrini, and there is a large collection of pictures,

Castle Howard.
(*From a Photograph by Joseph Duncan, York.*)

statues, and articles of vertu, including the original model of Michelangelo's "Duke Lorenzo." In the park, which is ornamented with sheets of water and contains some fine trees, there is a lofty obelisk, erected in honour of John Duke of Marlborough (1714). The grounds also contain an Ionic temple with a dome and a circular mausoleum.

Castle Huntly, estate, pa. of Longforgan (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., 7 W. of Dundee. The mansion was erected by Lord Gray of Foulis in 1452, afterwards passing for a time into possession of the Earls of Kinghorn, from whose family name it was called Castle Lyon. It became the property of the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Castle Frome	Ledbury (6½)	133	165
Castlegregory	Tralee (16)	207	561
Castle Gresley	Gresley (½)	122	864

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Castlehaven (1)	Skibbereen (5)	220	3078
Castlehill (1)	Castlehill	390	336

Paterson family (the posterity of Lord Gray) in 1777, when the original name was restored.

Castleinch, or **Inchyolaghan,** pa., Shillelogher bar., Mid co. Kilk., Ir., 2 S.W. of Kilkenny; ac. 2,636; soil of average quality. *Castle Bamford, Desart House,* and *Tinny Park* are seats.

Castle Inn, pa. adjoining Brecknock, Mid Brecons., ac. 4.

Castle Island (1), off the south-east coast of Eigg island, pa. of Small Isles (q.v.), Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. It affords grazing for cattle during the summer, when a few herdsmen live upon it, but in winter it is abandoned.

Castle Island (2), in the Wansbeck, pa. of Bedlington, N. Northumb.

Castle Island (3), islet in Loch Leven, pa. of and 2 E.S.E. from Kinross (q.v.), Mid Kinrs., Sc.

Castle Island (4), islet in Loch Kinord, pa. of Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengairn (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 4 S.W. of Tarland.

Castleisland (1), pa. and to. on the Maine, Trughanacmy bar., E. co. Kerry, Ir., 11 S.E. of Tralee; ac. 29,635; soil largely bog, with a considerable area of good arable ground, on which excellent crops are raised. The church is ancient with modern additions; and there are also a Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, market-house, and bridewell. A weekly market is held, chiefly for butter and eggs. Nine annual fairs take place. C. was formerly a place of some importance and the co. to. of Kerry. The castle on the Island of Kerry was erected in 1230 by Geoffrey de Marisco; it was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Herbert family. *Magh House* is a seat.

Castleisland (2), island in Roaringwater Bay, West Carbery bar., S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 5 E. of Skull. C. Grounds extend for ½ mile off the west coast.

Castlejordan, pa. on the Boyne, Upper Moyfenrath and Warrenstown bars., K. Co. and co. Meath, Ir., 8 S.W. of Moyvalley; ac. 17,371; soil mostly boggy, overlying gritstone, which is quarried. The church is a modern building. The castle, some ruins of which remain, belonged to the Giffords. *Tuberdaly* is a seat.

Castlekeeran, or **Loughan,** pa. on the Blackwater, Upper Kells and Castlerahan bars., cos. Cavan and Meath, Ir., 6 N.W. of Kells; ac. 7,772; soil fairly good, overlying carboniferous limestone. There are several schools. *Maprath House* is a seat.

Castle Kennedy, ha. and loch, pa. of Inch (q.v.), W. Wigs., Sc., 3 S.E. of Stranraer. There is a public school here. The loch is divided into two parts, known as the White and Black Lochs, by a peninsula (included in the grounds of *Lochinch,* a seat of the Earl of Stair), on which stands the ruins of an old castle, a stronghold of the Earls of Cassillis. It was erected in 1607, and destroyed by fire in 1716. The policies of the mansion of the Earl of Stair are beautiful and finely wooded, containing noted pineries, and, being open to the public, make the place a favourite tourist resort.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Castleinch	Kilkenny (2)	81	134
Castle Inn	Brecon (½)	184	25
Castleisland (1), pa.	Castleisland	204	5754
Castleisland (1), to.	Castleisland	204	1559
Castlejordan	Moyvalley (8)	32	1741

Castlekevin, ha., pa. of Castlekeeran (q.v.), S.W. co. Meath, Ir., about 6 N.W. of Kells.

Castle Kilchurn. [Kilchurn Castle.]

Castle Kirke, ruined fortress in Lough Corrib, Ross bar., N.W. co. Galway, Ir., near Maum Bridge.

Castleknock (1), bar., W. co. Dub., Ir.; ac. 21,372. It contains five whole pas. and parts of two others, and is intersected by the railways between Dublin and Leixlip and Dunboyne, and by the Royal Canal.

Castleknock (2), pa. and vil. on the Liffey, Castleknock bar., Mid co. Dub., Ir., 5 N.W. of Dublin; ac. 3,774; soil excellent and well cultivated, overlying limestone, which is quarried. The old castle, said to have been founded by the Scandinavian rovers, was taken by Edward Bruce in 1316, and by the Parliamentary forces under General Monk during the Civil War. A monastery of the Augustinian order was built here in the 13th cent. The Viceregal Lodge, the summer residence of the Lord-Lieutenant, with very extensive grounds, and the official residence of the Under Secretary for Ireland, are in the Phœnix Park, in this pa.

Castle Lachlan, estate on Loch Fyne, pa. of Srachur and Stralachlan (q.v.), Cowall, E. Args., Sc., 10 S.W. of Inveraray. A ruined tower was the seat of the old chieftains of the MacLachlans.

Castle Law (1), hill (921 ft.), pa. of Yester (q.v.), S. Haddings., Sc., 3 S.W. of Gifford. It is a spur of the Lammermuirs, and is crowned by an ancient camp, the ramparts of which may be traced.

Castle Law (2), hill (1,026 ft.), pa. of and 2 S.E. from Forgandenny (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc. It is conical in form, and surmounted by the remains of a British fort 500 ft. in diameter.

Castle Law (3), summit of the Pentland Hills (1,595 ft.), pa. of Glencorse (q.v.), E. Edins., Sc., 3 N.W. of Penicuik. Here are the remains of an ancient camp.

Castle Law (4), hill, pa. of and 5 furlongs S.S.W. from Linton (q.v.), N.W. Peebs., Sc. A cairn, on being removed in 1827, was found to contain a stone coffin.

Castle Law (5), hill (1,873 ft.), pa. of Yetholm (q.v.), N.E. Roxbs., Sc., 1½ N. of Kirk Yetholm. It is crowned by a Caledonian fort 200 yards in diameter, with double fosses and ramparts.

Castle Leavington, tp. on the Leven, pa. of Kirk Leavington (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S. of Stockton; ac. 1,071. Here is a steep tumulus, called the "Castle Hill," with a trench near the top, the summit forming an entrenchment.

Castle Leod, baronial castle adjoining Strathpeffer, pa. of Fodderty (q.v.), S.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It dates from the early part of the 17th cent., and is a seat of the Earl of Cromartie. The surrounding country is richly wooded.

Castle Loch, pa. of and adjoining Lochmaben (q.v.), Mid Dumfs., Sc. It stands amid fine scenery, and is noted for containing the vendace (*Coregonus willughbyi*), only found elsewhere in Britain in two or three English lakes. Robert the Bruce was born here, in a castle on the site of which is a stronghold, now in ruins. [Lochmaben.]

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Castlekeeran	Kells (6)	41	1720
Castleknock (1)	.....	.....	10178
Castleknock (2), pa.	Blanchardstown (1)	6	4435
Castleknock (2), vil.	Blanchardstown (1)	6	170
Castle Leavington	Yarm (3½)	231	40

Castlelost, pa., Tartullagh bar., S. co. Wstm., Ir., 8 s. of Mullingar; ac. 9,458; soil partly fertile and well cultivated, partly boggy, overlying limestone. The pa. church dates from 1812. A monastery is said to have been founded here in the 7th cent. by St. Carthag, and there are ruins of a castle and of an old church, the latter containing an altar-tomb.

Castle Lyon (1). [CASTLE HUNTLY.]

Castle Lyon (2), site of an ancient stronghold on the Firth of Forth, pa. of Borrowstounness (q.v.), N. Linliths., Sc., at the east end of Kinneil. No trace of the buildings now remains.

Castlelyons, pa. and vil. on the Bride, Barrymore and Condon and Clangibbon bars., N.E. co. Cork, Ir., 5 S.E. of Fermoy; ac. 12,718; soil rich, well cultivated, and overlying limestone. In connection with the pa. church is the burial-place of the Barry family, containing a fine monument in memory of the Earl of Barrymore, who died 1747. There is a Carmelite friary and several schools. A small manufacture of woollens exists, and there is a trade in flour. Six annual fairs are held. In the pa. are the ruins of two castles (one dating from 1164), and of an abbey founded in the 14th cent.

Castlemacadam, pa. in the Vale of Ovoca, Arklow bar., S. co. Wick., Ir., 4 N.W. of Arklow; ac. 10,843. The scenery is of the most beautiful description, with a fertile and productive soil, overlying clay-slate, which is quarried. Copper and sulphur are largely worked, and gold and lead occur.

Castlemagner, pa. on the Blackwater, Duhallow bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 25 N.W. of Cork; ac. 7,880; soil productive and well cultivated, overlying limestone. The pa. church is a modern building, and there are several schools. Here are two old castles, one the scene of desperate fighting in the Civil War.

Castlemaine, vil. and harbour on the Maine, pa. of Kiltullagh (q.v.), W. co. Kerry, Ir., 1 N. of Milltown. The river is here spanned by an ancient bridge, formerly defended by a castle taken by Ludlow during the Civil War. The harbour is formed by the estuary of the Maine and Laune.

Castle Maoill, ruined stronghold on Kyle Akin Sound, pa. of Strath (q.v.), Isle of Skye, Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc., adjoining Kyle Akin. It is of very ancient date, and is said to have been erected to command the sound, so as to enable the owner to levy dues upon vessels passing through the channel.

Castlemartin, pa. on the coast, S. Pembs., 6 W. of Pembroke; ac. 4,811. This is a fertile and well-cultivated tract, the soil overlying limestone and sandstone. The church of St. Michael is an ancient building. The remains of ancient forts and earthworks are numerous. A small but hardy breed of native cattle takes its name from this place.

Castlemartyr, mkt. vil. (T.) on the coast, pas. of Mogeely and Ightermurragh (q.v.), E. co. Cork, Ir., 18 E. of Cork. There is a market-house and several schools. Many of the houses are handsome, giving the whole place a substantial appearance. Four annual fairs are held. C. was made a bor. by Charles II., and returned two members to Parliament down to the Union. The old castle, now in ruins, was a stronghold of the Geraldines, but having fallen into the hands of the English was rebuilt and garrisoned by them. Milliken, author of "The Groves of Blarney," was a native. *C.*, a mansion in large and beautiful grounds containing the ruins of a castle and of two ancient churches, is the seat of the Earl of Shannon, who takes the title of baron from the vil.

Castle Mearnaig, or **Castle Glensanda,** ruined stronghold opposite Castle Coeffin, on Loch Linnhe, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc. It occupies the top of a crag 150 ft. in height.

Castle Milk (1), estate, pa. of St. Mungo (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc., 3 S.S.E. of Lockerbie. It was formerly a royal property, belonging to the Bruces and the Stewarts. The original castle was besieged by both the Lord Protector Somerset and by Oliver Cromwell. The modern mansion dates from 1866.

Castle Milk (2), estate, pa. of Carmunnock (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 1½ S. of Rutherglen. It belongs to the family of Stirling-Stuart, the lineal descendants of the Royal Stewarts. *C. House* is a fine old mansion, said to have sheltered Mary Queen of Scots on the night previous to the battle of Langside.

Castle Mill, pl., pa. of and 1½ S. from Poorstock (q.v.), W. Dors. *Mappercombe*, a fine old manor-house, is now used a farmhouse.

Castlemore, pa., Costello and Frenchpark bars., cos. Mayo and Roscom., Ir., 2 W. of Ballaghaderreen; ac. 8,912; soil poor, much of it being bog. The pa. church dates from 1798. The castle is now an insignificant ruin. *Brooklawn* and *C. House* are seats.

Castlemorris, vil. on the coast, pa. of Mathry (q.v.), W. Pembs., 7 S.W. of Fishguard.

Castlemorton, or **Morton Foliot,** pa. and vil., W. Worcs., 6 S.E. of Malvern; ac. 3,656; soil loam and clay, overlying marl and clay. The church of St. Gregory is Norm. and later periods, and has two curious little windows in the chancel roof. There is a chapel-of-ease of All Saints, and an almshouse for 12 poor people.

Castle-na-Coir, ruined stronghold on the Cassley, pa. of Creich (q.v.), S. Suths., Sc., 2 S.W. of Rosehall.

Castle Northwich, tp. on the Weaver, pa. of Great Budworth (q.v.), Mid Chesh., 1 S.W. of Northwich, of which it forms a sub.; ac. 135. Boat-building is carried on. Two mounds mark the site of the ancient castle.

Castle O'er (1), Roman camp at the junction of the Rae with the White Esk, pa. of Eskdalemuir (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc., within a mile of the pa. church. It covers 5½ ac., and the vallum and fosse can still be traced.

Castle O'er (2), ancient camp near the above, at the confluence of the Black and White Esks, pa. of Eskdalemuir (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc. It is supposed to be of Saxon origin.

Castlepark, vil., pa. of and 1 N. from Auchterarder (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castlelost	Mullingar (8)	52	880
Castlelyons, pa.	Fermoy (5¼)	162	1717
Castlelyons, vil.	Fermoy (5¼)	162	193
Castlemacadam	Arklow (4)	49	1816
Castlemagner	Lombardstown (4¼)	151	943
Castlemaine	Farranfore (7¼)	196	132
Castlemartin	Pembroke (5)	272	381
Castlemartyr	Mogeely (1¼)	183	366
Castlemore	Ballaghaderreen (2)	124	2695
Castlemorton	Malvern Wells (1)	130	720
Castle Northwich	Northwich	172	2386

Castle Plunket, vil., pa. of Baslick (q.v.), W. co. Roscom., Ir., 6 S.E. of Castlereagh. Three annual fairs are held. *Miltown* is a seat.

Castlepoint, vil., pa. of Templebreedy (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., about 5 S. of Queenstown.

Castlepollard, mkt. vil. (W.) on Lough Deveragh, pa. of Rathgarve (q.v.), N. co. Wstm., Ir., 12 N. of Mullingar. It is in a very fertile and pleasant dis., and contains school, market-house, and hospital. It is a seat of petty sessions, and four annual fairs are held. There are the ruins of an ancient church, but no traces of the castle exist.

Castle and Precincts, pa., N.E. Dur., included in the city of Durham (q.v.); ac. 9.

Castle Precincts (1), pa., S. Sussex, forming part of the to. of Lewes (q.v.).

Castle Precincts (2), pa., S.W. Gloucs., forming part of Bristol (q.v.).

Castle Priory. [WALLINGFORD.]

Castle Pulverbatch, tp., pa. of and ½ S. from Church Pulverbatch (q.v.), W. Salop.

Castle Rachal, ancient Scandinavian fortress, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), Lismore island, W. Args., Sc., 2½ miles from the north-eastern extremity of the island. It is now a picturesque, ivy-clad ruin.

Castlerahan (1), bar., S. co. Cav., Ir.; ac. 69,278. It contains four whole pas. and portions of five others. There are a number of loughs.

Castlerahan (2), pa. and ha. on Lough Sheelin, Castlerahan bar., S. co. Cav., Ir., 7 N.W. of Oldcastle; ac. 10,212; soil of average quality. The pa. church dates from the 18th cent. *Fort Frederick* is a seat.

Castle Rankine, ha. and burn, pa. of and 1¾ S.W. from Denny (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc. Dye and chemical works employ a number of the inhabitants, and ironstone occurs abundantly in the neighbourhood. The stream rises within the pa., flows east-north-east, and falls into the Carron near Dennybridge.

Castlereagh (1), bar., W. co. Roscom., Ir.; ac. 82,081. It contains five pas., and is intersected by the railway between Ballyhaunis and Roscommon.

Castlereagh (2), mkt. to. (S.) on the Suck, pa. of Kilkeevin (q.v.), W. co. Roscom., Ir., 17 N.W. of Roscommon. The river is here spanned by a couple of bridges. The to. consists mainly of a single street, and contains the pa. church with a good tower, Roman Catholic chapel, Wesleyan chapel, schools, court-house, bridewell, and poorhouse. There are several corn mills, but most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and there is a brisk trade in farm produce. C. is a seat of quarter sessions, and four annual fairs are held. The old castle now presents but a few fragments of crumbling, ivy-covered walls. Bishop Young (1750–1800), the mathematician, was a native. *C. House* is a seat.

Castlereagh, Lower, bar. between Lough Strangford and Belfast Lough, N. co. Down, Ir.; ac. 51,713. It contains four whole pas. with portions of five others, and is intersected by the rail lines uniting Belfast with Donaghadee, Bangor, and Saintfield.

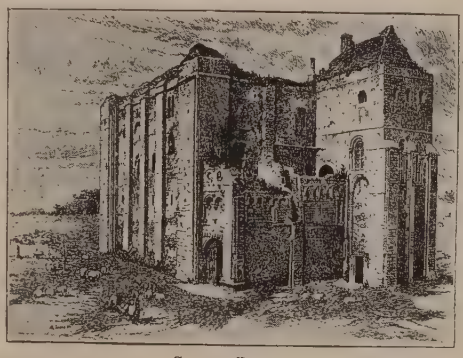
Castlereagh, Upper, bar. on Belfast Lough, N. co. Down, Ir.; ac. 53,888. It contains three whole pas. with portions of eight others, and is intersected by the railways between Belfast and Holywood and between Comber and Ballynahinch.

Castle Richard, vil., pa. of Lismore and Mocollop (q.v.), W. co. Waterf., Ir., 2 S.W. of Lismore. *Glencairne* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Castlerickard, pa. on the Boyne, Lune and Upper Moyfenrath bars., S.W. co. Meath, Ir., 4 N. of Moyvalley; ac. 3,433; soil light and sandy, overlying sandstone. *C. House* is a seat.

Castlerigg St. Johns and Wythburn, tp., pa. of Crosthwaite (q.v.), W. Cumb., 7 N.E. of Keswick; ac. 19,710.

Castle Rising, pa. and decayed to. on the Babingley, N.W. Norf., 4 N.E. of King's Lynn; ac. 2,096; soil sand and loam, overlying gravel. The church of St. Lawrence, restored 1844, is Norm. and E. Eng., and is without windows on the north side; there is a Norm. font, and the churchyard has a lich-gate. Trinity Hospital was founded here, 1614, for a governess and twelve poor women; the income now exceeds £300 per annum. C. R. was at one time a



CASTLE RISING.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

seaport of considerable importance, sending two members to Parliament. But when the sea receded, it speedily fell into decay, and its market became obsolete. On the site of the market-place there still stands an ancient well-preserved cross. The castle, built 1176 by William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, stands on a site which bears traces of previous occupation by the Britons, Saxons, and Romans. It is one of the finest mediæval strongholds in East Anglia. The keep is in good preservation, and the great hall, with its gallery in the thickness of the north wall, may be made out, though the flooring perished long ago. On the east of the hall is a vaulted chamber, by some said to have been the chapel, but probably, like a similar room in Norwich Castle, the private apartment of the lord. Traces of a church, said to be Saxon, were found within the earthworks. Isabella, Queen of Edward II.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castlepollard	Athboy (5)	37	772
Castle and Precincts	Durham	254	35
Castle Precincts (1)	Lewes	50	52
Castle Precincts (2)	Bristol	118	1033
Castlerahan (1)	.....	.....	18171
Castlerahan (2)	Oldcastle (7)	72	3362
Castlereagh (1)	.....	.....	16492

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castlereagh (2)	Castlerea	115	1232
Castlereagh, Lower	.....	.....	27256
Castlereagh, Upper	.....	.....	20031
Castlerickard	Moyvalley (4)	32	313
Castlerigg St. J. & W.	Threlkeld (¼)	295	1650
Castle Rising	North Wootton (1½)	100	317

passed her widowhood here, in semi-captivity, until her death, 1358.

Castle Rock, picturesque crag at the head of St. John's Vale, W. Cumb., 3 S.E. of Keswick. Its jutting rocky fragments give it a castellated appearance, and in certain states of the atmosphere may well be mistaken for some ancient baronial keep. So it is described in Sir Walter's Scott's "Bridal of Triermain."

Castlerock, coast vil., pa. of Dunboe (q.v.), N. co. Londy., Ir., 5 N.W. of Coleraine. C. is a pleasant little watering-place, with views extending to Inishowen Head on one side, and beyond Port Stewart on the other. It has an old pier and a shore of firm sand, which affords safe bathing.

Castlerogy, ha., pa. of Oughteragh (q.v.), S. co. Leit., Ir., 1½ W.N.W. of Ballinamore.

Castlerow, ha., pa. of Semple (q.v.), S.E. Edins., Sc., near Gorebridge.

Castleroy, ruined fortress, pa. of Abernethy (q.v.), E. Invs., Sc., 3½ S. of Grantown, said to have been a stronghold of the Comyns.

Castle Rushen. [CASTLETOWN, I. of M.]

Castles (1), hill near Quarry Ford, pa. of Yester (q.v.), S. Haddings., Sc.

Castles (2), cliff with cave, pa. of Kilninian and Kilmore (q.v.), Ulva island, W. Args., Sc. A number of basalt pillars present the appearance of a fortress. The cave has an arched entrance, and a curved roof so even as to suggest an artificial origin.

Castle Sampson, ha., pa. of Taghmaconnell (q.v.), S. co. Roscom., Ir., 7 E. of Athlone.

Castle Semple, estate and loch, pa. of and adjoining Lochwinnoch (q.v.), S.W. Renfs., Sc. Remains of the original castle, called Elliotston Lower, are still visible; the site is now occupied by the modern mansion, which stands in fine and extensive grounds. A collegiate church, a chapel, and a vil. once stood here. The loch, 1¾ miles long by 3 furlongs wide, drains into the Clyde.

Castle Shane, vil., pa. of and 4 E. of Monaghan (q.v.), N. co. Monaghan, Ir. Here is the seat of *C. S. House.*

Castleshaw, ha., pa. of Saddleworth (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2¾ N. of Uppermill.

Castle Shuna, ruined stronghold, Shuna island, Loch Linnhe, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), N. Args., Sc. It stands opposite Portnacroish, and is said never to have been completed.

Castleside, eccl. pa. and ha., pas. of Lanchester and Muggleswick (q.v.), N. Dur., 3 S.S.W. of Shotley Bridge. The church of St. John the Evangelist (1867) is in E. Eng. style. Here are lead mines and a smelting mill.

Castle Sinclair. [CASTLE GIRNIGOE.]

Castle Sowerby, pa., E. Cumb., 9 N.W. of Penrith; ac. 8,605; soil of medium quality. Some Permian strata occur. The church of St. Cestigern is a small and ancient building.

Castle Spiritual, ancient fortress on a peninsula between Loch Ness and Loch Dochfour, pa. of and 6 S.W. from Inverness (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc. Its site is supposed to have been an island at no remote period, and the original structure was in all probability a lake dwelling. Some authorities believe it to have been a seat of the Pictish kings, where they held their courts, and the place where St. Columba paid his visit to King Bude, A.D. 565. The remains now existing are those of a small baronial fortress, founded to command the passages across the Ness in the neighbourhood.

Castle Spynie, ancient fortress at the south end of Loch Beauly, pa. of Kilmorack (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc. It is partially vitrified.

Castle Stalker (1), ancient royal hunting-seat on a rock jutting into Loch Linnhe, in Appin Bay, pa. of Lismore and Appin (q.v.), Appin, N. Args., Sc. It was founded by the Stewarts of Appin, and was used as a residence by James IV. when on his hunting expeditions in this dis. It is now roofless, although otherwise entire. The vaults were used as a prison, above which there were three floors.

Castle Stalker (2), ruined stronghold, Eriskay island, pa. of South Uist (q.v.), Outer Hebrides, W. Invs., Sc. The ruins are picturesque, and form a well-known landmark.

Castle Stewart, ruined tower on the Cree, pa. of Penninghame (q.v.), N.E. Wigs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Newton Stewart. Colonel William Stewart, one of the Scots soldiers of fortune, founded the building in the 17th cent.

Castle Stuart, pa. of Petty (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 6 N.E. of Inverness. It was intended for a seat of the Earl of Moray, but is now used as a shooting-box.

Castle Swin, ruined fortalice on and 2 miles from the mouth of Loch Swin, pa. of North Knapdale, Mid Args., Sc. Tradition ascribes its foundation to Sweyn in the 11th cent., but some of its walls are of a much later date. It became a royal fortress, and was taken and burnt by McDonald of Kolkitto when serving under the Marquis of Montrose.

Castlet. [CASTLEHEAD.]

Castleterra, pa., Loughtee bar., N. co. Cav., Ir., 4 N.E. of Cavan; ac. 9,980; soil of a generous nature, overlying carboniferous limestone.

Castle Thorpe (1), pa. and vil., N. Bucks., 2½ N.E. of Stony Stratford; ac. 1,380; soil mixed, overlying stone and gravel. The E. Eng. church of St. Mary is built on an eminence eastward of the keep of the ancient castle, and contains a 17th-cent. altar-tomb with effigies; the ancient font, which is large and octagonal, has two sculptured human heads at two of the corners.

Castle Thorpe (2), ha. on the Ancholme, pa. of Broughton (q.v.), N. Lincs., adjoining Brigg.

Castle Tirrim, ruined stronghold on a rock in Loch Moydart, pa. of Ardnamurchan (q.v.), S.W. Invs., Sc. It was a castle of Clanranald, and is said to have been occupied by Cromwell's troops.

Castletogher, ha., pa. of Templetogher (q.v.), N.E. co. Galway, Ir., 11 N.E. of Tuam.

Castleton (1), pa. and tp., N. Derbys., 12 N.W. of Bakewell; ac. of pa. 9,553, of tp. 2,910; soil clay and gravel, overlying limestone. The church of St. Edmund is Norm. and later, and has a good

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castlerock	Castlerock	174	133
Castleside	Rowley (1)	263	947
Castle Sowerby	Plumpton (6)	286	751
Castleterra	Cavan (4)	88	2330
Castle Thorpe (1)	Castlethorpe	55	441
Castleton (1), pa.	Peak Forest (7)	164	1496
Castleton (1), tp.	Peak Forest (7)	164	541

Norm. arch between the chancel and the nave, an old octagonal font, and some carved black oak pews; in the vestry is a considerable library, which has some rare books, among them being copies of the Great Bible, the Breeches Bible, and a Genevan translation. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and the pa. possesses several charities. The most interesting feature of the pa. are the ruins of the Castle of the Peak, built by the Norman, William Peveril, and immortalised by Scott. The castle, built upon a height, occupied a three-sided area, with sides of 200 ft., 100 ft., and 60 ft. respectively, the whole being surrounded by a wall which shows traces of herring-bone; and part of the gateway at the south-east corner still remains. The Late Norm. keep is 60 ft. high, and has walls 8 ft. thick. The position of the castle is one of great strength, having a precipice on the west, being inaccessible on the south, and difficult of access on the remaining side. At the foot of the precipice on the west side is a cavern, from which rises the Noe, a small stream. The cave is entered between rocks 261 ft. high, and there is a series of caverns, the largest being 270 ft. long, 210 ft. wide, and 150 ft. high. Near is the Speedwell Cavern, in which a stream of water makes a subterranean canal (upon which visitors are rowed), and falls into an abyss. There is another set of caverns, and mines from which the fluor-spar locally called Blue John is obtained. These caverns contain stalactites, stalagmites, marine shells, madrepores, and encrinites. The windings of the mines are said to be about four miles long.

Castleton (2), pa., N. Dors., forming a sub. of Sherborne (q.v.). The church of St. Mary Magdalene is a small structure, said to have been erected with material taken from the ruins of the castle, originally built in the 12th cent., and afterwards used as a residence by the Bishops of Sherborne. It was dismantled during the Civil War; some parts of it still remain.

Castleton (3), tp. on the Roach, partly included within the bor. of Rochdale, pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 3,812, water 32. An ancient stronghold is now represented by a lofty mound called the Castle Hill. Tyrone's Bed, a wooded dell, is supposed to have been the hiding-place of the rebel Earl of Tyrone during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The old Roman way connecting Manchester with Ickley passed through the tp.

Castleton (4), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Clifford (q.v.), W. Herefords.

Castleton (5), vil., pa. of Marshfield (q.v.), S.W. Mon., 4 S.W. of Newport.

Castleton (6), vil., pa. of Danby (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 6½ S.E. of Guisbrough.

Castleton (7), pa. and vil. on the Liddell Water, S. Roxbs., Sc., 21¼ S. of Hawick; ac. 68,152. The surface is varied, presenting several elevations of nearly 2,000 ft. The soil is almost all good, a considerable area being under pasturage; and land has been largely reclaimed. There are numerous mineral wells. The pa. church dates from 1808. The vil. was founded 1793, and contains Free, United Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union churches, public school, and library. There are the remains of several ancient camps, and traces of a number of old churches and chapels. The vil. is also called New C.

Castleton (8). [CASTLETOWN (4).]

Castleton (9), pl., pa. of Fordoun (q.v.), S. Kincs., Sc., 4 N.W. of Laurencekirk. Here are the remains of an ancient royal palace, in which John Baliol surrendered the crown to Edward I. of England in 1296. Little now remains beyond the foundations.

Castleton (10), vil., pa. of Fowlis Wester (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 5 N.E. of Crieff. The Earls of Strathearn had a castle here (hence the name).

Castleton (11), estate, pa. of Muckart (q.v.), S.E. Perths., Sc., about 4 N.E. of Dollar. Here are the remains of a palace built 1320 by Archbishop Lamberton of St. Andrews.

Castleton Moor, eccl. pa., pa. of and near Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. The church of St. Martin (1862) is in Dec. style. Dr. W. N. Molesworth (1816–90), the celebrated vicar of Rochdale, is buried in the churchyard.

Castleton-of-Braemar, vil. on the Dee, pa. of Crathie and Braemar (q.v.), S.W. Abers., Sc., 30 N.E. of Blair Athole. A meteorological station was established here by the late Prince Consort. The vil. is looked upon as the capital of the Highlands of Deeside, and being situated at a height of 1,180 ft. has a bracing atmosphere, which makes it a favourite resort for invalids and tourists during the summer and autumn seasons. For the accommodation of those visitors villas and cottages have been erected, as well as two fine hotels. Excursions may be made to places of historical and picturesque interest within easy distances, but the extensive deer-forests in the neighbourhood prevent free movements, especially by pedestrians. Some vestiges still remain of the ancient castle built during the reign of Malcolm Canmohr. Here the Earl of Mar raised the standard of his exiled sovereign in 1715.

Castle Town, eccl. pa., pa. of Castle Church (q.v.), within the bor. of Stafford, W. Staffs. The church of St. Thomas (1866) is in E. Eng. style.

Castletown (1) (Manx "Ballacashtal," ancient name "Rushen," still the name of an adjoining pa. and of the sheading or shire), clean pleasant to. at the mouth of the Silverburn, pa. of Malew (q.v.), I. of M., 11 S.W. of Douglas. The to. is built of light-coloured local limestone from the carboniferous formation, which gives it a bright and attractive aspect; but the streets are narrow, and houses irregularly built, though the suburbs are fine, and well laid out. It is a very ancient to., possibly occupied by the Romans, Roman coins and other remains having been found, but certainly the capital of the island from the time of the Welsh princes in the beginning of the 6th cent. down to the middle of the 19th cent. C. is the chief port of the south, and has an increasing trade, consisting chiefly of exporting agricultural produce, fish, lead and copper ores, and limestone, and importing colonial produce, wines, spirits and ales, tinned fruits and meats, drapery goods, and furniture. The fine castle (from which

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castleton (2)	Sherborne (1)	118	51
Castleton (3)	Castleton (1)	193	38509
Castleton (7), pa.	New Castleton	333	2023
Castleton Moor	Castleton (1)	193	6395
Castle Town	Stafford (1)	133	1501
Castletown (1)	Castletown	286	2178

C. takes its name) was begun by Welsh princes in the 6th cent.; rebuilt and strengthened by Guthred, son and successor of Orry, the Norse conqueror of the island, about the middle of the 10th cent.; captured after prolonged siege by Robert Bruce in 1313, and demolished by him; and again rebuilt by the Stanley Lords when they took possession of the island in the beginning of the 15th cent. It stands on a low eminence rising directly from the

CASTLETOWN, FROM THE PIER.
(*From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.*)

bed of the harbour, and consists of a square keep with walls 12 ft. thick at their base, 7 ft. thick at their summit, and 70 ft. high, and massive towers of the same form on each of its four sides. Surrounding this central mass is an embattled wall, 25 ft. high and 9 ft. thick, defended by seven square towers; and beyond this was the ditch or moat, now filled up. Beyond the moat, again, was a glacis of an irregular form, defended by three towers. Altogether, it was an exceedingly strong position, and in its present state it is one of the finest examples of a mediæval fortress in existence. Down to the end of the 18th cent. Castle Rushen was the usual residence of the Lord of the Isle when in the island, and of the "lieutenant" or deputy-governor. It was also the prison for political and other offenders, and contained the Rolls Office, where the public records were kept, and the hall where the Tynwald Court, or Insular Parliament, occasionally held its sessions. It is still used as a prison for local offenders, but a new prison on modern lines has recently been built in Douglas, and Castle Rushen is now being gradually freed from this use. Notwithstanding its antiquity, C. has little of interest besides its castle, and few public buildings of any pretensions. On the south side of the Market Place is the building where the Manx Legislature (the House of Keys) met for nearly 200 years. Close by is St. Mary's Church, rebuilt in 1826. On the west side are the barracks for the single company of soldiers maintained in the island. In the centre is a Doric column, erected 1836, in honour of Governor Smelt. On the east side, at the foot of the castle glacis, is a curious ancient sundial. C. contains several good hotels, together with a number of restaurants and refreshment-rooms, for the accommodation of tourists.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castletown (4)	Thurso (5)	744	979
Castletown (5)	Dundalk (2)	55	511
Castletown (6)	Nobber (3)	44	341
Castletown (7)	Pallas (6½)	115	245

Castletown (2), coast vil., Portland (q.v.), S. Dors. It is the station for steamboat traffic to Weymouth, from which it lies about 3 S.E.; and here the noted Portland stone is shipped for export.

Castletown (3). [HYLTON, NORTH.]

Castletown (4), vil. on Dunnet Bay, pa. of Olrig (q.v.), N. Caith., Sc., 5 S.E. of Thurso. There are the Traill Hall (a place for public meetings, etc.), public school, library, and reading-room. The vil. consists of a single street over a mile long. The flagstone quarries in the neighbourhood are valuable, and bring a fair amount of prosperity to the dis. There is a good but small harbour, from which pavement is exported; and coals, feeding stuffs, and manures are imported. C. is to a small extent used as a summer resort. *Castlehill* is a seat.

Castletown (5), pa. on the C., Lower and Upper Dundalk bars., N. co. Louth, Ir., 2 N.W. of Dundalk; ac. 2,610; soil moderately good, overlying a valuable building-stone, which is quarried. The antiquities comprise the remains of ancient forts and stone circles and the ruins of a castle, traditionally said to have been a seat of Fingal. *C. House* is a seat.

Castletown (6), pa. and vil., Morgallion bar., N. co. Meath, Ir., 3 S.E. of Nobber; ac. 4,067; soil fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. *Rathood* is a seat.

Castletown (7), pa., Coonagh bar., E. co. Lim., Ir., 5 N.E. of Pallas Green; ac. 1,724; soil boggy and wet. There are the ruins of an old castle.

Castletown (8), vil. on the Nore, pa. of Offerlane (q.v.), W. Q. Co., Ir., 2½ S.W. of Mountrath. The ruins of the old castle stand beside the Nore. *Donore* is a seat near the vil.

Castletown (9), vil. on Lough Ennel, pa. of Castletownkindalen (q.v.), S. co. Wstm., Ir., 8 S.W. of Mullingar.

Castletown (10), vil. on the coast, pa. of Kinneigh (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 3 N. of Ballyneen. It suffered much during the wars of the 17th cent. Four annual fairs are held.

Castletown (11), vil., pa. of Athboy (q.v.), W. co. Meath, Ir., 10 S.W. of Navan.

Castletown (12), vil., pa. of Corcomohide (q.v.), S. co. Limerick, Ir., 4 S.W. of Ballingarry.

Castletown (13), ha. on the Shannon, pa. of Killashee (q.v.), E. co. Longf., Ir., 6 W. of Longford.

Castletownarra, pa. on Lough Derg, Owney and Arra bar., N.W. co. Tip., Ir., 8 N.W. of Nenagh; ac. 6,804; soil fertile and highly cultivated, overlying slate, which is quarried extensively. The surrounding scenery is picturesque. The pa. church is an ancient building. (The name comes from that of an old castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen.) *Castle Lough* is a seat.

Castletown Bay, a semicircular inlet of the sea, about two miles across its mouth between Scarlet Point and Langness Point. Castletown (q.v.) is on its western shore.

Castletown Bearhaven, seaport to. on Bantry Bay, pa. of Killaconenagh (q.v.), S.W. co. Cork, Ir., 20 W. of Bantry. Here are the pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, coastguard station, bridewell, and poor-

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castletown (8)	Mountrath (2)	60	259
Castletown (9)	Castletown	60	154
Castletownarra	Nenagh (8)	97	1469
Castletown B'haven	Bantry (35)	223	2076

house. A fishing industry and a small local general trade are carried on. Here some French troops, who invaded the country in 1796, were captured. Four annual fairs are held.

Castletowndelvin. [DELVIN.]

Castletownely, pa., Clonlisk bar., S.W. K. Co., Ir., 8 S.W. of Roscrea; ac. 1,803. This is a most fertile area. The ancient pa. church is now in ruins.

Castletownkindalen, pa. on Lough Ennel, Moycashel bar., S. co. Wstm., Ir., 8 S.W. of Mullingar; ac. 11,349; soil excellent and well cultivated, overlying limestone. The pa. church is a modern building, and there are several schools. A castle once stood here. *Jamestown* and *Middleton* are seats.

Castletown Quarter, tp. on the Eden, pa. of Rockcliff (q.v.), E. Cumb., 5 N.W. of Carlisle.

Castletownroche, pa. and vil. on the Awbeg, Fermoy bar., N. co. Cork, Ir., 8 E. of Mallow; ac. 6,484. The stream is here spanned by a bridge of five arches. The whole area is fertile and well cultivated. The pa. church (1825) occupies a commanding situation. The old castle of the Roches was surprised and taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1580, and was besieged and captured by Lord Broghill for the Parliament, 1650. *Annsgrove, Castle Widenham,* and *Glenanore* are seats.

Castletownsend, seaport and mkt. to. (S.) on Castlehaven harbour, pa. of Castlehaven (q.v.), S. co. Cork, Ir., 6 S.E. of Skibbereen. The to. contains a custom-house and coastguard station. A fishing industry is carried on, and the place is frequented as a watering-place. *C. House* is a seat, and was taken and held for a short time by the Irish during the troubles of 1690.

Castle Urquhart, ruined stronghold on Loch Ness, pa. of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (q.v.), N. Invs., Sc., 1½ S.E. of Drumnadrochit. It was the seat of Sir Thomas Urquhart, known for his attempt to invent a universal language, his genealogical researches, and his translations from the classics. It first appears in history as undergoing a siege by the English under Edward I.

Castle Varrich, ruined tower on the Kyle of Tongue, pa. of and adjoining Tongue (q.v.), N. Suths., Sc. It occupies the summit of a steep hill situated at the foot of a narrow valley opening upon the sea, and dates from Scandinavian times.

Castleventry, pa., Ibane and Barryroe and East Carbery bars., S. co. Cork, Ir., 7 S. of Dunmanway; ac. 4,753; soil wet and boggy. The pa. church is in E. Eng. style. There are the ruins of a fortress of the Templars, founded 1300.

Castle View, lib. within the bor. of Leicester (q.v.), S. Leics.

Castlewalls, hill (700 ft.), pa. of Lochwinnoch (q.v.), Mid Renfs., Sc., 3 S.W. of Johnstone. It presents the remains of an ancient camp, said to have been a stronghold of Sir William Wallace, but more probably of Caledonian origin. The hill consists of trap rocks, and from the summit there is an extensive view.

Castlewarren, ha., pa. of Tiscoffin (q.v.), N. co. Kilk., Ir., 6½ N.E. of Kilkenny.

Castlewellan, mkt. to. (M.), pa. of Kilmegan (q.v.), S. co. Down, Ir., 4 N.W. of Newcastle. It is a well-built place, pleasantly situated in a hilly country. The Earl of Annesley takes the title of baron from the to. There are two schools and a market-house. Linen bleaching (established 1749) and spinning are industries of local importance. Twelve annual fairs are held.

Castlewigg, estate, pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Whithorn (q.v.), S.E. Wigs., Sc. The house, erected in the early part of the 19th cent., stands in finely-wooded policies.

Castlewright, tp., pa. of Mainstone (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 5 S. of Montgomery; ac. 1,332. Offa's Dyke is in the neighbourhood.

Castley, tp. on the Wharfe, pa. of Leathley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4¼ E. of Otley; ac. 524, water 17.

Castle Yard, precinct, Exeter (q.v.), E. Dev.

Caston, pa. and vil., S.W. Norf., 6 N.W. of Attleborough; ac. 1,535; soil mixed, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Cross is Dec. and Perp.; the chancel contains two miserere stalls, a piscina, and a handsome brass candelabrum, which was originally a gift from one of the Stuart kings to Cheshunt Church, Herts; the base of the rood-screen remains, and in the south wall of the nave is a piscina; there is a parvise over the north porch, and the pulpit is Jacobean. A residence known as the Church Farmhouse was at one time the refectory-house for pilgrims on their way from Thetford to Walsingham.

Castor, pa., tp., and vil., on the Nene and the border of Hunts, N. Northants, 4 W. of Peterborough; ac. 7,020; soil gravelly, overlying limestone. The church of St. Kyneburga is Norm., Dec., and Perp., and has a curious old oak door, 14th-cent. frescoes of the life of St. Catherine and other subjects, a double aumbry, the remains of the shrine of St. Kyneburga, many coped stone coffin-lids, piscina and sedilia, and some curious carvings. The convent of St. Kyneburga, founded in the 7th cent., was destroyed by the Danes 1010. Many Roman remains show that this was an important station. The kennels of the Fitzwilliam hounds are here. *Milton, House,* in a well-wooded deer-park, is a seat.

Castramont, Roman camp on the Fleet, pa. of Girthon (q.v.), S. Kirkcuds., Sc., 3 N.E. of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. *C. House* is a seat.

Castropetre. [MONASTEBORIS.]

Caswell (1), ha., pa. of Ryme Intrinsica (q.v.), N.W. Dors., 5 S. of Yeovil.

Caswell (2), ti., pa. of Portbury (q.v.), E. Somerset, 5½ W. of Bristol.

Caswell Bay, opening in the south coast of Glamorgs., 4 S.W. of Swansea.

Catacol, ha., pa. of Kilmory (q.v.), Arran island,

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Castletownely	Roscrea (8)	78	130
Castletownkindalen	Castletown	60	1694
Castletownroche, pa.	Castletownroche(2¼)	152	1443
Castletownroche, vil.	Castletownroche(2¼)	152	693
Castletownsend	Skibbereen (7)	200	947
Castleventry	Dunmanway (7)	204	758
Castle View	Leicester (¼)	98	136
Castlewellan	Newcastle (4)	151	895
Castlewright	Montgomery (6)	188	132
Castley	Weeton (1)	205	67
Caston	Watton (3)	106	502
Castor, pa.	Castor	104	1079
Castor, tp.	Castor	104	634

Buteshire, Sc., 1¾ W. of Loch Ranza. Fisheries form an important local industry. Here Fingal is said to have defeated King Arin, who fell in the battle, and whose grave, a small green mound, is pointed out. C. Glen, in the neighbourhood, presents some very fine scenery.

Cat Bells, hill (1,448 ft.) in the south-west vicinity of Derwent Water, W. Cumb.

Catchburn, ha. on the stream known as "Catch burn," pa. of and 1½ S. from Morpeth (q.v.), N. Northumb. About 1880 an ancient leaden seal of the Chancery of Berwick was found.

Catchedicam, mountain (2,500 ft.), about 2 W.S.W. from Ullswater, and a little N.E. from Helvellyn, N.W. Westmd.

Catchems End, ha., pa. of Patteshull (q.v.), S. Northants, 4½ N.W. of Towcester.

Catcherside, tp., pa. of Kirkwhelpington (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 614.

Catcliffe, tp. on the Rother, pa. of and 3 S. from Rotherham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 710. A manufacture of flint glass is carried on here.

Catcombe, ti., pa. of and 1 N. from Hilmarton (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Catcott, pa. and vil., W. Somerset, 7 N.E. of Bridgwater; ac. 2,265; soil marl, loam, and clay. The church (dedication unknown) is Norm.

Catcune, ruined castle, pa. of Borthwick (q.v.), Mid Edins., Sc., 5 S.E. of Dalkeith.

Catel. [ST. MARY DE CASTRO.]

Caterham, pa. and vil., E. Surrey, 7 S. of Croydon; ac. 2,438; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng., and near it is the new church of St. Mary in E. Eng. style. There is also a fine Roman Catholic church. In this pa. is the Metropolitan District Lunatic Asylum, with a farm of 100 ac., and accommodation for 2,000 patients. There are barracks for the Guards' recruits for 680 men and 5 officers, and in the neighbourhood is a rifle range. A good view of the country round is to be obtained from White Hill Tower. The Congregational School for Ministers' Sons has accommodation for 150 pupils. *Sherbrooke* is a seat.

Caterham Valley, vil. and two eccl. pas. of Caterham and Coulsdon (q.v.), E. Surrey, 3 S.E. of Croydon. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in Dec. style, and has a 13th-cent. font. The church of St. Luke is in E. Eng. style; and there is a Congregational church, a public hall, and a cottage hospital. The hills on both sides of the valley are wooded, and many houses are built upon them. Juniper grows upon these hills, as generally upon the Surrey Downs. *Beechlands* is a seat.

Caterthun, Brown, hill (945 ft.), pa. of Menmuir (q.v.), N.E. Forfs., Sc., 5½ N.W. of Brechin. Here are the remains of a Caledonian fort consisting of concentric circles, which are covered with brown turf (hence the name).

Caterthun, White, hill (976 ft.) adjoining Brown C., pa. of Menmuir (q.v.), N.E. Forfs., Sc. It is so steep that the ascent can only be made on one side. A Caledonian fort of great strength is formed of concentric rings of white stones (hence the name).

Catesby, or **Catesby Abbey,** pa. and vil. on the Leam and on the border of Warws., S. Northants, 4 S.W. of Daventry; ac. 1,990; soil red loam, overlying stone. The chapel of St. Mary is modern, but has piscina and sedilia from the old priory, some good carved seat-ends, and pulpit-canopy. The Benedictine convent was founded in the reign of Richard I., and an avenue leads from the ruins to the church.

Catfield, pa. and vil., S. Norf., 12 N.E. of Norwich; ac. 2,375; soil good mixed, overlying sand, gravel, and clay. The church of All Saints is Dec.; the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved oak screen. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Catford, eccl. pa., pa. of Lewisham (q.v.), W. Kent, 7½ S.E. of London, of which it is a suburb. The modern cruciform church of St. Lawrence is in E. Eng. style. There are Baptist, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and a grammar school for girls, opened 1890, with 16 scholarships, and accommodation for 300 day pupils.

Catforth, large scattered ha., pa. of St. Michael-on-Wyre (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 N. of Wood Plumpton.

Catfoss, tp., pa. of Sigglesthorne (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 4½ W. of Hornsea; ac. 1,084.

Catgill, ha., pa. of Half Morton (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc., adjoining Chapelknowe.

Cathanger, ti., pa. of and 1½ W. from Fivehead (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Cathargoed, ha. on the Towy, pa. of Llanfihangel Aberbythwych (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 5½ S. of Llandilofawr.

Cathcart, pa., W. Renfs., Sc., 3 S. of Glasgow; ac. 4,064; soil fertile, overlying carboniferous strata; sandstone is quarried; limestone and coal were worked at one time, and ironstone with rare minerals occur. The pa. church (1831) is in Gothic style. There are several public schools. Campbell and Graham spent many of their school holidays here, and celebrated the place in their poems. From the 12th cent. the pa. was a barony of the Cathcarts, and the ruins of their castle still exist.

Cathcart, New, vil. on the White Cart, pa. of Cathcart (q.v.), W. Renfs., Sc., 2½ S. of Glasgow. It has manufactures of paper and snuff, and dye-works.

Cathcart, Old, vil. on the White Cart, pa. of Cathcart (q.v.), W. Renfs., Sc., ½ mile from New Cathcart.

Cathedine, pa. on a small tributary of the Wye, E. Brecons., 6 S.W. of Talgarth; ac. 1,567. The surface is mountainous, the scenery picturesque, but the soil not particularly fertile. The pa. church is dedicated to St. Michael. *C. House* is a seat.

Cathedral Close of St. Davids, pa., W. Pembs., in the city of St. Davids (q.v.).

Catherinefield, ha., pa. of and 3 N.E. from Dumfries (q.v.), S. Dumfs., Sc.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Catcherside	Scots Gap (3)	299	9
Catcliffe	Treeton (¾)	159	532
Catcott	Edington (2¼)	138	559
Caterham	Caterham	19	7298
C. Valley St. John E.	Caterham (1)	19	2082
C. Valley St. Luke	Caterham (1)	19	781
Catesby	Weedon (7)	70	78
Catfield	Catfield	143	590
Catford	Catford Bridge	6	4775
Catfoss	Hornsea (3)	211	55
Cathcart	Cathcart	403	16509
Cathcart, New	Cathcart	403	776
Cathcart, Old	Cathcart	403	2511
Cathedine	Talyllyn (3½)	180	164
C. Close of St. Davids	Haverfordwest	16	24

Catherine Slack, vil., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

Catherington, pa. and vil., N. Hants, 5 N. of Havant; ac. 5,276; soil loam, chalk, and stiff clay, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Catherine, restored 1883, is chiefly Norm., and is said to have been originally built by a brother of King Stephen; in the Hyde chapel are some fine stained-glass windows, and a monument to Sir Nicholas Hyde; Admiral Sir Charles Napier is buried in the church, which contains several mural tablets to the Napier family. In the churchyard is a monument to Mrs. Edmund Kean and to Charles Kean and his wife. *C. House* (in which Queen Caroline was entertained previous to her trial), *Hinton House* (where James II., when Duke of York, was married to Ann Hyde), *Merchistoun Hall*, and *St. Catherine's* are seats.

Catherston Lewston, pa. on the Char, W. Dors., 6½ N.W. of Bridport; ac. 248; soil clay, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary, erected 1858, is in E. Dec. style; all the windows are of stained glass, and there are some beautiful examples of wood and stone carving in the interior; the bell of the church was brought from Sebastopol. *Catherston House* is a seat.

Catherton, pl., pa. of and 2½ N.W. from Cleobury Mortimer, S. Salop.

Cathilas, ha., pa. of Llanfihangel Aberbythych (q.v.), Mid Carmarths., 5½ S.E. of Llandilofawr.

Cathkin Braes, hill range (961 ft.), pa. of Carmunnock (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc. The view from the summit is extremely fine.

Cathlaw, estate, pa. of Torphichen (q.v.), W. Linliths., Sc., 3 N.E. of Bathgate. *C. House* is a seat.

Catisfield, ha., pa. of and 2 W. from Fareham (q.v.) and near the to. of Titchfield, S. Hants.

Cat Law, mountain (2,196 ft.), W. Forfs., Sc., 6 N.W. of Kirriemuir. It is an outstanding summit of the Grampian system, is crowned by an ancient fort, and commands a magnificent landscape.

Catley, tp., pa. of and ½ N.W. from Bosbury (q.v.), E. Herefords.

Catley Lane, ha., pa. of Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs., 1½ N. of Norden.

Catmere End, pl., pa. of Littlebury (q.v.), W. Essex, 1½ N.W. of Saffron Walden.

Catmore, pa. and vil., W. Berks., 6 S.E. of Wantage; ac. 710; soil clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Margaret is Norm.

Caton (1), tp. on the Lune, pa. of and 4½ E. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 8,396, water 46. The Victoria Institute contains reading- and recreation-rooms and a concert hall. [CATON-WITH-LITTLEDALE.]

Caton (2), pl. on the Erme, pas. of Ugborough and Ermington (q.v.), S. Dev., 1½ S. of Ivybridge railway station.

Caton-with-Littledale, eccl. pa. on the Lune, pa. of and 4½ E. from Lancaster (q.v.), N. Lancs. The church of St. Paul, rebuilt 1864–65, is in Gothic style; the old tower remains; a pillar bearing an inscription to the Emperor Hadrian, a millarium, and other Roman antiquities were discovered here in 1803. The pa. contains a cotton-mill and bobbin-mills, and tiles and bricks are manufactured. *Green Bank* and *Gresgarth Hall* are seats. [CATON (1).]

Cator, pl., pa. of Widdecomb-on-the-Moor (q.v.), E. Dev., 6 N.W. of Ashburton.

Catrail, ancient wall, stretching from the Gala, near Galashiels, Selks., Sc., to Peel Fell in Northumb. Dr. Hill Burton ascribed it to a period anterior to the Roman invasion, and believed it to be a defensive work. Other authorities, however, have considered it to have been a boundary between two friendly tribes; this view, based chiefly on the fact that the work does not appear to have been continuous, is not confirmed by other appearances, such as several forts, evidently erected to command and strengthen it, the presence of moats and ditches, etc. "The Devil's Dyke" and "The Picts' Work Ditch" are local names applied to portions of the structure.

Catrine, *q.s.* pa. and to., pa. of Sorn (q.v.), Mid Ayrs., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Mauchline. There are here the *q.s.* pa. church, Free, United, Presbyterian, and Evangelical Union churches, the Wilson Bequest Hall (containing a reading-room), public library, and two public schools. There are manufactures of cotton (established 1787), extensive bleachfields, and a brewery. The to. is well built, the streets radiating in three directions from a central square. *C. House* was the seat of Dr. Matthew Stewart (1717–85) and his son Professor Dugald Stewart (1753–1828), referred to as "the learnèd sire and son" by Burns in "The Vision."

Cats Deans, ha. at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, pa. of and 1 E. from Monks Risborough (q.v.), Mid Bucks.

Catsfield, pa., E. Sussex, 8 N.W. of Hastings; ac. 2,991; soil loamy, overlying clay. The church of St. Lawrence is E. Eng., Perp., and Dec., and has a piscina, an oak screen, and an oak reredos decorated with Indian silver work. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a charity of £60 a year for the blind. The East Sussex Hunt has kennels here. *Normanhurst* (with good picture gallery, tapestry, and sculpture, and commanding a fine view of the Channel and intervening country) is the seat of

NORMANHURST COURT.
(From a Photograph by J. Valentine and Sons, Dundee.)

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Catherington	Rowland's Castle (4)	63	1413
Catherston Lewston	Axminster (7)	145	21
Catmore	Newbury (8)	53	94
Caton (1)	Caton	256	1248
Caton-w.-Littledale	Caton	256	1248
Catrine	Mauchline (2½)	381	2458
Catsfield	Battle (3)	54	791

Lord Brassey. The public are admitted at fixed times on payment of a small fee, which is given to the Hastings Infirmary. *C. Place* is also a seat.

Catsgore, ha., pa. of and near Somerton (q.v.), Mid Somerset.

Catshall, or **Catteshall,** ti., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Godalming (q.v.), W. Surrey.

Catshill (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2½ N. from the to. of Bromsgrove (q.v.), E. Worcs. Christ Church is E. Eng.; and there are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The manufacture of nails employs many of the inhabitants.

Catshill (2), ha., pa. of Shenstone (q.v.), E. Staffs., 5 S.W. of Lichfield.

Catslack, burn, Selks., Sc., rises on the borders of Peebs., flows 2¾ S.E., and falls into the Yarrow immediately below Yarrow Feus.

Catstane, ancient monumental stone on a peninsula between the Almond and Gogar, pa. of Kirkliston (q.v.), N.W. Edins., Sc., 3½ W.N.W. of Corstorphine. It is thought by some to commemorate the death of King Constantine of Alban, who fell in battle, 997, but the late Professor Sir James Simpson published an essay to prove that it was the burial-place of the grandfather of Hengist and Horsa.

Catstree, tp., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Worfield (q.v.), W. Salop.

Cattal, tp. and ha. on the Nidd (here spanned by a bridge of three arches), pa. of Hunsingore (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Knaresborough; ac. 1,123.

Cattawade, ha., pa. of Brantham (q.v.), E. Suff., 9 S.E. of Ipswich.

Catter, a fine old mansion, pa. of Kilmarnock (q.v.), S. Dumbarts., Sc., 1½ S.W. of Drymen. The house, which commands a fine view, belongs to the Duke of Montrose.

Catterall, tp. on the Wyre, pa. of and 2 S.W. from Garstang (q.v.), N. Lancs.; ac. 1,742, water 8. Here are extensive print works. *C. House* is a seat.

Catterick, pa., tp., and vil., on the Swale, N.R. Yorks., 4½ S.E. of Richmond; ac. 22,032, water 228; soil gravel, overlying limestone. The church of St. Anne (rebuilt 1412, and restored 1872) is of mixed periods, and contains some ancient brasses and a carved black marble Norm. font. Here is a free school (founded and endowed 1645 by the then vicar), and a hospital for six poor widows belonging to the pa. Races are held here.

Catterick Force, waterfall, N.R. Yorks., 2½ N.W. of Settle.

Catterlen, or **Catterlin,** tp., pa. of Newton Regny (q.v.), E. Cumb., 3¼ N.W. of Penrith; ac. 1,561.

Catterline, ancient pa. and vil. on the coast, pa. of Kinneff and Catterline (q.v.), E. Kincs., Sc., 5 S. of Stonehaven. The Episcopal church of St. Philip is in E. Eng. style. From the little pier a small shipping trade is carried on in coal and lime, and there are local fisheries.

Catterton, tp. and vil. on the Wharfe, pa. of Healaugh (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2½ N.N.E. of Tadcaster; ac. 742. For parliamentary purposes it is considered part of the Thirsk division of the N.R.

Catteshall. [CATSHALL.]

Catthorpe, pa. near the Avon, S. Leics., 4 N.E. of Rugby; ac. 625; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. Thomas is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; the chalice dates from 1569, and there is a black-letter copy of the Paraphrase of Erasmus. Watling Street passes near the pa., and by it is the supposed site of the Roman *Tripontium*.

Cattishall Green, pl., pa. of Great Barton (q.v.), W. Suff., 3 S.E. of Bury St. Edmunds.

Cattistock, pa. and vil., E. Dors., 4½ S.W. of Cerne Abbas; ac. 3,009; soil light chalk and loam, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is in E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. styles, with a tower containing Westminster chimes and a carillon. Some years ago the church was almost entirely rebuilt at the cost of a former rector. The bells were cast at Louvain, in the celebrated foundry of Van Arschodt. *Chalmington House* is a seat.

Catto, ha., forming a tp. with **Landmoth** (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Northallerton.

Catton (1), pa. and vil., E. Norf., 2 N. of Norwich; ac. 906; soil light and sandy, overlying gravel, clay, and limestone. The church of St. Margaret, enlarged and restored 1850–52, is E. Eng., and has a large marble monument in the transept bearing the dates 1719 and 1739; there is also a fine Gothic monument, which was on view in the International Exhibition of 1851. The churchyard has a good lichgate. Attached to the village school is a reading-room. C. is a favourite suburb of Norwich, and has many villa residences. *C. Hall*, *C. House*, and *The Elms* are seats.

Catton (2), pa. and vil. on the Derwent, E.R. Yorks., 6½ N.E. of York; ac. 8,002; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and sand. The church of All Saints probably dates from the 15th cent. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture.

Catton (3), tp. and vil. on the Swale, pa. of Topcliffe (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 5 S.W. of Thirsk; ac. 842. The inhabitants are all engaged in agriculture.

Catton (4), tp. and scattered vil. on the Trent, pa. of Topcliffe (q.v.), S. Derbys.; ac. 1,064. The tp. formerly had a chapel of its own, and the remains, of Late Perp. date, are still standing in the Hall grounds. *C. Hall*, with a park of 92 ac., is a seat.

Catton and Broadside, grieveship, pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Allendale (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Catton, High, tp., pa. of Catton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 7 N.E. of York; ac. 1,697.

Catton, Low, tp. on the Derwent, pa. of Catton (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 5½ N.E. of York; ac. 1,346.

Catwater, stream, rises in Dartmoor, S. Dev., flows 16 S.S.W. to Plymouth, where it falls into the English Channel.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Catshill (1)	Brownhills (¼)	124	2728
Cattal	Cattal	198	157
Catterall	Garstang & C. (1½)	219	336
Catterick, pa.	Catterick Bridge	233	2683
Catterick, tp.	Catterick Bridge	233	681
Catterlen	Penrith (2)	281	104
Catterton	Copmanthorpe (3)	191	59
Catthorpe	Lilbourne (1)	86	160

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cattistock	Maiden Newton (2½)	145	520
Catton (1)	Norwich (2)	114	1098
Catton (2)	Stamford Bridge (1)	197	1031
Catton (3)	Thirsk (5)	210	118
Catton (4)	Croxall (1)	132	131
Catton, High	Stamford Bridge (1)	197	166
Catton, Low	Stamford Bridge (1)	197	193

Catwick, pa. and vil., E.R. Yorks., 13 N.N.E. of Hull; ac. 1,570; soil clay and gravel, mostly resting on clay. The church of St. Michael (rebuilt, except the tower, 1863) is in Gothic style.

Catworth (formerly "Great Catworth"), pa. and vil., W. Hunts, 4 N.W. of Kimbolton; ac. 2,235; soil and subsoil clay. The church of St. Leonard, restored 1876, is Dec. and Perp., and has a fine piscina in the chancel; the carved oak Communion table was presented to the church in 1634; on the wall of the south aisle is a monument to a Dr. John Lawton and his wife (who died 1710), a niece of John Dryden. The churchyard has some exceptionally fine yew-trees.

Catworth, Little, ha., pa. of Catworth (q.v.), W. Hunts, 8 S.E. of Thrapston railway station.

Caudle Green, ha., pa. of Brimpsfield (q.v.), E. Glouc., 8¾ S.E. of Gloucester.

Caughall, tp., pa. of Backford (q.v.), W. Chesh., 3¼ N.E. of Chester; ac. 348.

Caughley, tp., pa. of and a little W. from Barrow (q.v.), E. Salop. A fine kind of china was formerly made here, but in 1814 the works were removed to Coalport (q.v.).

Caul-, for words not found under this spelling, *see* also CAL- and CALL-.

Caulcott, or **Caldecote,** ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Lower Heyford (q.v.), Mid Oxon.

Caulcutt, ha., pa. of Grandborough (q.v.), S. Warws., 5½ N.E. of Southam.

Cauldchapel, pl., pa. of Wandell and Lamington (q.v.), near the Clyde, Mid Lanarks., Sc., in the immediate vicinity of Biggar. Here are two ancient camps, with a moat or tumulus.

Cauldcleugh, mountain (1,996 ft.), pas. of Castleton and Teviothead (q.v.), S. Roxbs., Sc., 9¼ S.W. of Hawick. This is one of a chain of elevations which separates Teviotdale from Liddesdale.

Cauldhame, ha., pa. of and 1½ S.W. from Kippen (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc.

Cauldhane, ha., pa. of St. Ninian's (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., within 1 mile of Bannockburn.

Cauldon, pa. and vil. on the Hamps, N. Staffs., 7 N.W. of Ashbourne; ac. 1,494, water 6; soil sandy, overlying lime, fireclay, and rock. The church of SS. Mary and Lawrence is of stone, and has some monuments. A hill called C. Low has extensive limestone quarries, and a railway of three inclined planes conveys the stone to the canal at Froghall. There is also a quarry of marble. Flint arrow-heads and sepulchral urns have been found in the pa.

Cauldshields, mountain (1,176 ft.), pa. of Galashiels (q.v.), N. Roxbs., Sc., 1¼ S.S.E. of Abbotsford. It is crowned by an ancient fort, which appears to have been connected by a rampart with defensive works on the neighbouring Eildon Hills. A loch is situated on one of its shoulders, at a height of 780 ft.; it was a favourite show-place of Sir Walter Scott, on whose estate it was situated.

Cauldwell (1), tp. and ha., pa. of Stapenhill (q.v.), S. Derbys., 4 S. of Burton-on-Trent; ac. 1,038. The chapel of St. Giles is principally Dec., but some round-headed windows in the nave and chancel are said to be pre-Norm., probably from an older church; there are some 16th-cent. monuments. *C. Hall,* in grounds containing ornamental water, is a seat.

Cauldwell (2), ha., pa. of Jarrow (q.v.), N.E. Dur., near South Shields.

Caulkerbush, ha. and burn, pa. of Colvend (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 8 S.E. of Dalbeattie. The stream rises on Clonyard Hill, and runs 2½ S.E., falling into the Southwick at the ha.

Caunant Mawr, waterfall, Mid Carnarvs., 2 N.W. of Llanberis. It has a leap of 60 ft.

Caundle Bishop, pa., N. Dors., 5 S.E. of Sherborne; ac. 1,397; soil limestone and gravel, overlying limestone. The church (dedication unknown) is Perp. Lime-burning is carried on in the pa.

Caundle Marsh, pa., N. Dors., 4 S.E. of Sherborne; ac. 792; soil clay, overlying the same. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, rebuilt 1857, has two very fine stained windows.

Caundle Purse, pa., N. Dors., 4½ E. of Sherborne; ac. 1,470; soil brash and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter, restored 1883, is in Perp. style. The *Manor House,* a fine old mansion said to have been a hunting-seat of King John, is a seat.

Caundle Stourton, pa. and vil. on the Lidden, N. Dors., 4½ N.W. of Sturminster; ac. 1,975; soil brash and clay, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and has a monument to the Stourton family. Attached to the Manor House is an old Roman Catholic chapel, now used as a barn; but the piscina and bell-turret still remain. *Haddon Lodge* is a seat.

Caundle Wake, ti., pa. of Caundle Bishop (q.v.), N. Dors., 5½ S.E. of Sherborne.

Caunsall, ha., pa. of Wolverley (q.v.), W. Worcs., near Kidderminster.

Caunton (1), pa. on the Beck, E. Notts, 5½ N.W. of Newark; ac. 3,345; soil clayey, overlying marl upon limestone. The church of St. Andrew is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has piscinæ and a carved oak pulpit.

Caunton (2), tp., pa. of Edgmond (q.v.), N. Salop, 3¼ S.W. of Newport.

Cause, tp., pa. of and 1½ W. from Westbury (q.v.), W. Salop.

Causeway (1), ha., pa. of East Dean (q.v.), W. Glouc., 4 N.W. of Newnham railway station.

Causeway (2), vil., pa. of Killury (q.v.), N. co. Kerry, Ir., 5 W. of Lixnaw.

Causewayend, ha., pa. of Penninghame (q.v.), E. Wigs., Sc., 3 N.E. of Newton-Stewart.

Causewayend, Easter, ha., pa. of Kirknewton (q.v.), S.W. Edins., Sc., 4 S.W. of Mid Calder.

Causewayend, Wester, ha., pa. of Kirknewton (q.v.), S.W. Edins., Sc., near Easter Causewayend.

Causeway Foot, vil., pa. of and 2¾ N. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Catwick	Hornsea (5)	211	231
Catworth	Kimbolton (1½)	87	547
Caughall	Chester (3)	179	19
Cauldon	Froghall (4)	153	295
Cauldwell (1)	Gresley (2)	122	149
Caundle Bishop	Sherborne (5)	118	272
Caundle Marsh	Sherborne (4)	118	93
Caundle Purse	Sherborne (4½)	118	160
Caundle Stourton	Sherborne (6)	118	295
Caunton (1)	Southwell (4)	139	396
Causeway (2)	Lixnaw (5)	186¾	230

Causewayhead, vil., pa. of Logie (q.v.), N. Stirls., Sc., 1¼ N.E. of Stirling. Paraffin is manufactured, and a coarse sandstone is quarried. Coal occurs in the neighbourhood.

Causewayside, vil. adjoining Tollcross, pa. of Old Monkland (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc.

Causewaystones, vil., pa. of Blantyre (q.v.), N.W. Lanarks., Sc.

Causey Park, tp., pa. of Bothal (q.v.), N. Northumb., 5½ N.W. of Morpeth ; ac. 1,153.

Causey Pike, mountain (2,030 ft.), W. Cumb., 5 S.W. of Keswick.

Causey Row, pl., pa. of and 1¼ E. from Tanfield (q.v.), N. Dur.

Causton, tp., pa. of Clunbury (q.v.), S.W. Salop, 6½ S.E. of Bishops Castle.

Cautley-cum-Dowbiggin, eccl. pa., pa. of Sedbergh (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., about 13 N.W. of Ingleton. The church of St. Mark is in E. Eng. style.

Cava, island, pa. of Orphir (q.v.), Ork., Sc., 3 S. of Houston Head. It measures 1 mile in length by ¼ mile in width, and contains the ruins of an ancient chapel.

Cavan (1), an inland co. of Ulster, Ir. ; bounded on the north-east by Monaghan, on the north by Fermanagh, on the west by Leitrim, on the south by Longford and Westmeath, and on the south-east by Meath. Its greatest length is 52 miles, greatest breadth 13 miles. Its total area is 467,025 ac., of which close upon 32 per cent. is arable and meadow land, 53 per cent. grazing land, 1 per cent. timber land, 7 per cent. barren mountain and bog, and 7 per cent. water, roads, fences, etc. The total number of holdings is about 20,270, of which 82 per cent. are under 30 ac. The soil is variable in quality, but frequently light and gravelly. Agriculture is retarded by the rugged character of much of the ground, by the moistness of the climate, and by deficient drainage. Stock-raising is the branch which is chiefly followed. In physical character the co. presents through its greater extent a constant succession of ridges of moderate elevation, the intervening hollows often containing marshy ground or lakelets. In the north-western extremity the ridges rise up boldly, and the country becomes wild and mountainous, Cuilcagh (2,188 ft.) and Slievenakilla being the principal summits. Elevated ground of over 1,000 ft. also occurs towards the south and east. Lakes abound, some of considerable beauty ; bordering the co. on the north are Loughs Macnean and Upper Erne ; on the south Loughs Gowna, Sheelin, and Ramor ; and in the centre the lovely Lough Oughter ; with many of minor note. The chief rivers run from or connect these lakes, as the Blackwater, the Erne, and the Annalee ; and there are some smaller streams. The sources of the Shannon lie in the north-western portion of the co. The Erne and Shannon Canal crosses the co. at its narrowest part. Railway communication is effected by the Midland Great Western, which runs up to C. from the south, with a branch to Killeshandra ; and by the Great Northern, which reaches the co. to. from the north, with a branch to Belturbet, and another to Cootehill. With the exception of a small patch of granite south of the co. to., the solid rocks of the co. consist of Lower Silurian strata occupying its central and eastern portion ; a narrow strip of supposed Old Red Sandstone near the centre ; and Carboniferous rocks, chiefly limestones, which cover the north-western portion of the co., and also fringe its southern margin. The Lower Silurians consist mainly of massive greenish-gray grits and slates, much contorted, but generally with a regular north-east and south-west strike, containing in places *Graptolites* and other characteristic fossils. Numerous dykes of dolerite and felstone penetrate these rocks. Veins of good hæmatite iron ore have been found in them, and in one locality, near Kill, a carbonaceous shale occurs, which has been dug for fuel. The Carboniferous strata comprise the three divisions of the Mountain Limestone, and at the western extremity of the co. the higher sandstone and shale beds, which may represent the Coal Measures of England. Superficial Glacial deposits, chiefly boulder clay and gravel, often arranged in irregular ridges, cover wide areas, while more recent alluvial deposits, peat-mosses, and freshwater marls have accumulated in the hollows. Peat-bogs also occur on the sides of some of the mountains. The towns are not of much importance ; Cavan is the co. to., and others are Cootehill, Belturbet, and Bailieborough. The industries, other than agriculture, consist of a little linen-bleaching and whisky-distilling. The antiquities include a few remains of raths, cairns or tumuli, and ruined mediæval edifices.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Causey Park	Morpeth (6)	288	75
Cautley-c.-D'biggin	Sedbergh (6)	262	233
Cava	Aberdeen (125)	528	13
Cavan (1)	.....	.....	111917

Cavan (2) (*cabhan* = "a hollow"), mkt. and co. to., Upper Loughtee bar., Mid co. Cav., Ir., 72 S.W. of Belfast ; ac. 497. The to. lies in a hollow, above which rises a round grassy hill, and is surrounded by undulating country. There was formerly a castellated mansion here, belonging to the O'Reillys, who were tanists of the district. There are no remains of the friary founded by one of the O'Reilly family for friars of the Dominican order in 1300, but given to the Franciscans in 1393. A great part of the to. was burnt 1690, when the troops of James II., under the Duke of Berwick, were defeated by General Wolsey's Enniskillenners. The Protestant church, court-house, and gaol are fine buildings. There is also a Roman Catholic church, a convent, and a royal school, which received a charter from Charles I. in 1627. On the west side of the to. is *Farnham*, the seat of Lord Farnham.

Cavan, East, one of the two parl. divs. of co. Cav., Ir. It returns one member.

Cavan, West, one of the two parl. divs. of co. Cav., Ir. It returns one member.

Cave Hill (1), a basalt peak (1,200 ft.) near Belfast, S.E. co. Antr., Ir. From the summit the shores of Scotland may be seen.

Cave Hill (2). [Cefn-yr-Ogo.]

Cavendish, pa. and vil. on the Stour, W. Suff., 7½ N.W. of Sudbury ; ac. 3,345 ; soil clay and loam. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng. and Perp., and contains a piscina and a stone reredos with a painting of

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cavan (2)	Cavan	88	2968
Cavan, East	.....	.....	54402
Cavan, West	.....	.....	57515
Cavendish	Cavendish	65	1039

the Crucifixion; Queen Elizabeth is said to have presented the brass eagle lectern to the church; there is an old tomb of the Colts family, an ancient brass to the Cavendishes, and a fine marble tablet to the Brice family in the north aisle; the octagonal carved font is of the early Tudor period. The vil. has a lecture hall with class-room. In 1696 the Rev. Thomas Grey, then rector, founded a free grammar school. The family of Cavendish derives its name from this pa., and there is a vestige of their ancient mansion in the parsonage ground. *Blacklands Hall* (an ancient structure said to have been the residence of the Sir John de Cavendish who was Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1381) and *C. Hall* are seats.

Cavendish Bridge, ha. on the Trent, pa. of and 2 N. from Castle Donington (q.v.), N. Leics. Here is a large brewery.

Cavenham, pa. and vil. on the Lark, W. Suff., 4½ S.E. of Mildenhall; ac. 3,500; soil light and sandy, overlying chalk and sand. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1870, is Gothic. The vil. is on the old Roman Icknield Way. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Cave, North, pa. and vil. on the Foones, E.R. Yorks., 6¾ S.E. of Market Weighton; ac. 7,268; soil calcareous, loam, clay, and sand, resting on chalk, oolite, and blue lias. The church of All Saints is Perp. and Dec., and contains monuments of the Metham family. A weekly corn market is held. *Hatham Hall* is a seat.

Cave, North, with Drewton, tp., pa. of Cave, North (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 12 W. by S. of Hull; ac. 5,141.

Cavens, estate, pa. of Kirkleean (q.v.), S.E. Kirkcuds., Sc., 13 S. of Dumfries. *C. House* is a seat.

Cavers, pa., Teviotdale, S. Roxbs., Sc., 5 N.E. of Hawick; ac. 18,254, water 89. The soil varies from fertile loam to barren moor, over Silurian, Devonian, and igneous strata. The pa. church dates from 1822, and supersedes an ancient church which still stands in a fairly perfect state; the pa. also has a Free church, and public schools. There are several old forts. Leyden (1775–1811), poet and surgeon, was a native, the cottage in which he was born being still inhabited. The Rev. Dr. Chalmers was assistant pa. minister here (1803–5). The oldest part of *C. House* dates from 1388, and other seats are *Orchard*, *Ormiston House*, and *Stobbs Castle*.

Caversfield, pa., Mid Oxon, 1 N. of Bicester; ac. 1,498; soil stone-brash, overlying stone. The church of St. Lawrence is Norm., with possibly some Saxon work, and has a piscina and Norm. font; there are two brasses and a tomb of 1487. *C. House* is a seat.

Caversham, pa. and vil. on the Thames, S. Oxon, 1 N. of Reading; ac. 4,879; soil chalk and gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter is Norm. and Perp., and the church of St. John Baptist at Lower C. is in E. Eng. style. There are Free, Congregational, and Wesleyan chapels, and a cemetery of 4 ac. A bridge of five arches crosses the river to Reading. *C. Park*, of 300 ac., is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cavenham	Higham (3)	77	185
Cave, North	North Cave	198	1116
Cave, N., with D.	North Cave	198	1006
Cavers	Hawick (4)	344	1497
Caversfield	Bicester (1½)	66	69
Caversham	Reading (1¼)	36	5441

Caversham, Lower, ha., pa. of and about 1 E. from Caversham (q.v.), S. Oxon.

Caverswall, pa. and vil., N. Staffs., 5 S.E. of Stoke-on-Trent; ac. 5,262; soil clay and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Peter is Gothic. C. Castle, rebuilt *temp.* James I., is a large house, and has a deep moat. A convent of Benedictine nuns formerly lived in it, and in the grounds is the Roman Catholic church of St. Philomena. The Potteries Water Company has works in the pa.

Caverton Mill, ha. on the Kale, pa. of Eckford (q.v.), N.E. Roxbs., Sc., 4½ S.S.E. of Kelso. There is a public school here. The ha. was burnt by the English in 1544, and again in 1553.

Cave, South, pa., tp., and to., E.R. Yorks., 10 N.W. of Hull; ac. of pa. 7,625, of tp. 4,337; soil clay, sand, and loam, subsoil various. The church of All Saints is Dec., and was partially rebuilt 1847 and restored 1860; it contains an ancient font. Four annual fairs are held, but the weekly market has fallen into disuse. Sir John Washington, great-grandfather of the first president of the United States, was a landowner, and resided here. *Cave Castle* and *Ryeland Hill* are seats.

Cavil, ha., forming a tp. with **Portington** (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Howden.

Cawdor, pa. and vil. on the Cawdor, W. Nairns., Sc., 5½ S.W. of Nairn; ac. 29,366. The soil on the low grounds is alluvium, overlying sand and clay; on the higher areas the ground is mossy and barren. The church (built 1619, enlarged 1830) has a lich-gate (unusual in Scotland) and some curious old inscriptions. There are also a Free church and several public schools. *C. Castle*, the picturesque seat of the Earl of C., derives its interest mainly from the tradition, preserved in Shakespeare's play, that here Duncan, King of Scotland, was murdered by Macbeth, the thane of Cawdor, 1040. Apparently, however, there was no building here before 1454. The massive square tower with small turrets which stands at one angle of the present building belongs to the structure begun in that year. The castle is surrounded by a moat crossed by a drawbridge. It contains some good tapestry, illustrating the adventures of Don Quixote. Lord Lovat took refuge here after the battle of Culloden, and a room is shown in which he is said to have lain hid.

Cawdry, pl., pa. of and near the to. of Leek (q.v.), N. Staffs. [Bradnop and Cawdry.]

Cawkwell, pa., Mid Lincs., 7 N. of Horncastle; ac. 666; soil sandy, overlying chalk. The small church of St. Peter is in E. Eng. style.

Cawood (1), pa. and to. on the Ouse, W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Selby; ac. 2,891, water 59; soil light loam, overlying sand. The church of All Saints, restored 1887–88, is E. Eng. and Dec., and contains a 17th-cent. monument. There are two feoffees schools, and an endowed girls' school. Manufactures of bricks, tiles, and pottery are carried on, and an annual fair is held. The town is very pleasantly situated, and a handsome iron bridge, joining the East and West Ridings, here spans the

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Caverswall	Blyth Bridge (1)	150	6147
Cave, South, pa.	South Cave (1)	199	1398
Cave, South, tp.	South Cave (1)	199	949
Cawdor	Nairn (5)	575	1009
Cawkwell	Donington-on-B. (4)	143	39
Cawood (1)	Riccall (3)	178	1008

river. There are almshouses and a hospital for the poor, and some charities. The palace of the Archbishops of York was a favourite residence of Cardinal Wolsey, who was arrested here in 1530. It is now represented by the 15th-cent. gatehouse, the greater part having been destroyed in the Civil War; and in a room in this structure the courts-leet of the Archbishops of York are held.

Cawood (2), ha., forming a tp. with **Arkholme**, pa. of Melling (q.v.), N. Lancs., 10 N.E. of Lancaster.

Cawpla, or **Capla**, hill (652 ft.) and loch, pa. of and 2¼ N.W. from Neilston, N. Renfs., Sc. The lake is formed by a dam across the Patrick, and is ½ mile long by ¾ furlong wide.

Cawsand, vil. on bay of the same name, pa. of and 1 N.E. from Rame (q.v.), E. Cornw. Here is a chapel-of-ease (1878) to the pa. church. C. Bay affords good anchorage for large ships.

Cawsand Beacon, mountain (1,792 ft.) on Dartmoor, S. Dev., 3½ S.E. of Oakhampton.

Cawston (1), pa. and vil., N. Norf., 4 S.W. of Aylsham; ac. 4,296; soil mixed, overlying gravel and clay. The church of St. Agnes is Perp., and has a handsome rood-screen, a hammer-beam roof, and some stained glass in the chancel. There are 106 ac. dedicated to the poor as fuel-land, and here a rifle range has been constructed for the Aylsham Volunteers. Near the village, on the road to Norwich, a small stone pillar marks the spot where Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., M.P. for Norfolk, and father of the first Earl of Buckinghamshire, was killed in a duel, 1709.

Cawston (2), ha., pa. of Dunchurch (q.v.), N. Warws., 2 S.W. of Rugby.

Cawthorn, tp., pa. of Middleton (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 8 N.E. of Kirkby Moorside; ac. 1,133. Here are four defensive works, supposed to have been Roman camps. The Roman road between Manchester and Dunsley passed through them. There are also a number of barrows.

Cawthorne, pa. and vil., W.R. Yorks., 4½ N.W. of Barnsley; ac. 3,708; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is chiefly Perp., with traces of Norm., Trans., and E. Eng. work, and contains a Saxon cross with Runic inscription; another ancient cross stands in the churchyard. There are national, girls', and infants' schools (the latter being the old grammar school founded by the monks of Pontefract, and partially endowed), and a reading-room and museum. *Banks Hall*, *Brook House*, and *Cannon Hall* are seats.

Cawthorpe, ha., consisting of a few houses, pa. of and 1½ N. from Bourn (q.v.), S. Lincs.

Cawthorpe, Little, pa. and vil., N. Lincs., 4 S.E. of Louth; ac. 455; soil clay and chalk, overlying chalk. The church of St. Helen, rebuilt 1860, is a brick structure.

Cawton, tp., pa. of Gilling near Helmsley (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 2 W. of Hovingham; ac. 1,056.

Caxton, pa. and decayed to. on the old Roman road from London to York, W. Cambs., 9 W. of Cambridge; ac. 2,168; soil stiff and clayey, overlying stiff blue gault. The church of St. Andrew, restored 1874, is chiefly E. Eng.; in the chancel are plain sedile and piscina with Geometric tracery on its head. Kennels for the Cambridgeshire foxhounds were erected here in 1871. Matthew Paris, the historian, is said to have been born here about the year 1195. A charter for holding a market in this town was granted in 1247, but the market became obsolete in the early part of the 19th cent.

Cayne, stream, Mid Merions., flows 7 S.W., and falls into the Maw or Mawddach, 4 N. of Dolgelly.

Caynton, tp. on the Mees, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Edgmond (q.v.), N.E. Salop.

Cayo, vil., pa. of Conwyl-Cayo (q.v.), N. Carmarths., 6½ N.W. of Llandovery.

Caythorpe (1), pa. and vil., S. Lincs., 10 N.E. of Grantham; ac. 4,153; soil heath-loam and clay, overlying limestone and ironstone. The church of St. Vincent is Dec. and Perp.; the nave is divided longitudinally by an arcade of tall octagonal columns with moulded capitals, bearing wide arches which spring from between the west-end windows; the font is Decorated, and over the tower arch are remains of two mural paintings, one representing Michael the Archangel weighing souls, and the other the Last Judgment; on each side of the arch are marble monuments to members of the Hussey family. Both transepts were anciently used as chapels, one still contains a statue bracket, and both have aumbries. *C. Hall* is a seat.

Caythorpe (2), tp. near the Trent, pa. of Lowdham (q.v.), S. Notts., 8 N.E. of Nottingham. Framework-knitting is the chief industry, and there is some malting.

Caythorpe (3), ha., pa. of Rudston (q.v.), E.R. Yorks., 3 N.E. of Great Driffield.

Cayton (1), chap. and tp., pa. of Seamer near Scarborough (q.v.), N.R. Yorks., 4 S.E. of Scarborough; ac. 2,426, foreshore 74. The church of St. Leonard has a Norm. south doorway of three orders with zigzag mouldings and a pair of shafts with cushioned capitals on either side; piscinæ remain in the chancel and north aisle.

Cayton (2), ha., formerly a grange of Fountains Abbey, pa. of South Stainley-with-Cayton (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 2 N.E. of Ripley. *C. Hall*, standing in park-like grounds, is a seat.

Ceannard, or **Kinord**, loch, pa. of Dull (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 3¼ S.E. of Grantully Castle. It is 1,400 ft. above the sea, is 5½ furlongs long by from 1 to 3 furlongs wide, and abounds in small trout.

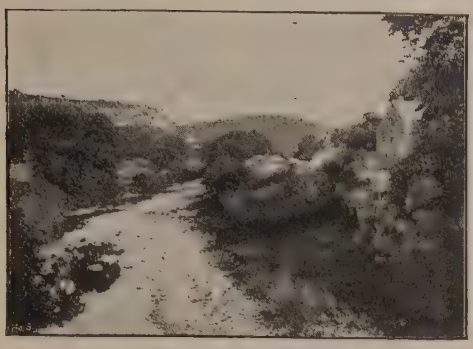
Ceathramhgarbh, div. of the pa. of Eddrachillis (q.v.), W. Suths., Sc., between Loch Laxford and Loch Inchard. Although no longer a civil or legal dis. of the pa., it is still recognised locally.

Cecilstown, vil., pa. of Castlemagner (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 7 N.W. of Mallow.

Cedris, tp., pa. of Talyllyn and Llanfihangel-y-Pennant (q.v.), Mid Merions., 6 S.W. of Dolgelly.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place. (2) fr.Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cawston (1)	Cawston	136	1068
Cawthorn	Levisham (2)	226	23
Cawthorne	Darton (2½)	175	1175
Cawthorpe, Little	Legbourne Road (1)	138	146
Cawton	Gilling (2)	213	104
Caxton	Old North Road (4)	82	515
Caythorpe (1)	Caythorpe	115	897
Caythorpe (2)	Lowdham (1)	131	243
Cayton (1)	Cayton	229	556
Cecilstown	Mallow (7)	145	100

Cefn (1) (= "a ridge"), eccl. dis., pa. of and



VIEW FROM CEFN BRIDGE.
(From a Photograph by Frith and Co., Reigate.)

3 S.W. from St. Asaph (q.v.), N. Denbighs. The church of St. Mary was built 1864.

Cefn (2), ha., pa. of Gelligaer (q.v.), E. Glamorgs., 6½ N. of Caerphilly.

Cefnblaidd, ha., pa. of Talley (q.v.), E. Carmarths., 7½ N. of Llandilofawr.

Cefn Bryn, hill range (581 ft.) on the western peninsula of Glamorgs., Gower dis., in the vicinity of Reynoldstone. Here are circles, cairns, and a famous cromlech known as Arthur's Stone.

Cefn Coch, tp., pa. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant (q.v.), S. Denbighs., 5½ N. of Llanfyllin.

Cefn Coed-y-Cymmer, vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Merthyr-Tydfil (q.v.), N.E. Glamorgs.

Cefncymer, tp., pa. of Llangwyn (q.v.), S. Denbighs., 14 S.W. of Ruthin.

Cefndeisiog, ha., pa. of Llanfihangel (q.v.), N. Montgoms., 5½ S.W. of Llanfyllin.

Cefndu, ha., pa. of and in the vicinity of Rhuddlan (q.v.), N.W. Flints.

Cefnhafodan, tp., pa. of Llangurig (q.v.), S. Montgoms., 5½ S. of Llanidloes.

Cefn Hirgoed, common, pa. of Coyty (q.v.), S. Glamorgs., 3 N.E. of Bridgend. The county lunatic asylum is here.

Cefni, river, Anglesey, rises about the middle of the co., flows 14 S.W., and falls into Mallaraeth Bay. About 1½ miles above its mouth it is spanned by a railway viaduct of 19 arches.

Cefnllyfnog, tp., pa. of Meifod (q.v.), N.E. Montgoms., 3¼ S.E. of Llanfyllin.

Cefnllys, pa. and vil. on the Ithon, Mid Radnors., 9 S.E. of Rhayader; ac. 4,135. The soil is good on the low ground, but less fertile among the higher areas, and the scenery, especially in the river valley, is strikingly picturesque. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Some traces remain of the strong-hold of Castell-Glyn-Ithon, crowning a hill; it was founded 1242 by Ralph Mortimer.

Cefnpawl, tp. at the junction of the Ithon and the Clywedog, pa. of Abbeycwmhir (q.v.), N. Radnors., 6½ N.E. of Rhayader.

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cefn (1)	St. Asaph (3)	212	486
Cefnllys	Penybont	197	951
Ceidio	Pwllheli (6)	270	102

Cefnpennar, ha. on the Cynon, pa. of Aberdare (q.v.), N.E. Glamorgs., 4½ S.W. of Merthyr-Tydfil. There are rich mines, extensive ironworks, and a few quarries of buiding-stone.

Cefnpost, tp., pa. of Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr (q.v.), N.E. Merions., 6½ N.W. of Corwen.

Cefn Sidan Sands, shoal in Carnarvon Bay, off the mouth of the Towey, S. Carnarvs. It extends six miles off shore, and has been the scene of numerous shipwrecks.

Cefntreffraw, ti., pa. of and near Aberffraw (q.v.), S.E. Anglesey.

Cefn-y-Bedd, vil., pa. of and 2 S.S.W. from the to. of Ruabon (q.v.), E. Denbighs.

Cefn-y-Beren, tp., pa. of Kerry (q.v.), S.E. Montgoms., 2 S.E. of Newtown.

Cefn-y-Coed, tp., pa. of Eglwysfach (q.v.), N.W. Denbighs., 4½ S.E. of Conway.

Cefn-y-Gwrdy, tp., pa. of Llangwyfan (q.v.), N.E. Denbighs., 5½ N. of Ruthin.

Cefn-yr-Ogo, or **Cave Hill,** rock, pa. of and adjoining Abergele (q.v.), N. Denbighs. This calcareous elevation is pierced by several curious caverns, one of which presents an arched entrance 30 ft. in height, and has a brilliant display of stalactites and stalagmites; but though it penetrates far into the earth, it cannot be safely explored for more than 40 yards. Here Richard II. lay in concealment when betrayed to Bolingbroke by Percy.

Cefn-yr-Owen, ha., pa. of and near Dolgelly (q.v.), W. Merions.

Cefyn, tp., pa. of Cilcen (q.v.), W. Flints., 5½ N.W. of Mold.

Cegid, river, N. Carnarvs., rises on the east side of Snowdon, flows 12 N.N.W., and falls into Beaumaris Bay. It is crossed by a railway viaduct 200 yards in length.

Ceidio, pa., S.W. Carnarvs., 7 S.W. of Pwllheli; ac. 1,081; soil fairly good, overlying Lower Silurian strata. The church is dedicated to St. Ceidio.

Ceirchiog, pa., S.W. Anglesey, 4½ N.E. of Aberffraw; ac. 613; soil fertile, overlying Cambrian strata and some granite. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood.

Ceiriog, stream, Denbighs. and Salop, rises in the former co. at the base of Cader-Ferwyn, flows 18 miles, marked by broad sweeps and curves, and falls into the Dee, 3 N.E. of Chirk.

Celbridge, vil. on the Liffey (here spanned by a handsome bridge), pas. of Kildrought and Donaghcumper (q.v.), N.E. co. Kildare, Ir., 11 W. of Dublin. There is a free school, a hospital, and a poorhouse. A trade in woollen and cotton goods is carried on, but the manufacture of woollens, established 1805, has been abandoned. Three annual fairs are held. C. was founded at an early period by the Earls of Limerick, and stands amid surroundings of great beauty. *C. Abbey* is a seat, and was the favourite retreat of Dean Swift; a clump of laurels in the grounds is still pointed out as the spot where he used to meet Esther Vanhomrigh ("Vanessa"). The Royal Canal passes in the neighbourhood.

Cellan, pa. on the Teifi, S. Cardigs., 3 N.E. of

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Ceirchiog	Valley (4)	260	108
Celbridge	Celbridge (1½)	11	811
Cellan	Lampeter (2½)	260	457

Lampeter; ac. 3,645. The surface is everywhere mountainous. The ancient church of All Saints retains two piscinæ. The antiquities include the "Llêch Cynon" and other barrows, some of which when opened were found to contain "cistvaens" and sepulchral and memorial stones.

Cellardyke, or **Nether Kilrenny,** *q.s.* pa. and vil. on the coast, pa. of Kilrenny (q.v.), S.E. Fifes., Sc. It forms a sub. of Anstruther-Easter, and is included within the boundaries of Kilrenny. It contains a Free church, hall, and two public schools. The harbour of Anstruther, from which fishing is carried on, is here, and there are manufactures of cod-liver oil and fishing requisites. The fishing population are remarkable for their enterprise.

Cellar Head, ha., pa. of Cheddleton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 4½ N.W. of Cheadle.

Celliwynn, ha., pa. of and adjoining Llantrissaint (q.v.), Mid Glamorgs.

Cellws, tp., pa. of Llanbadanfawr (q.v.), Mid Radnors., 7½ S. of Rhayader.

Cemas Coed, vil., pa. of Trewalchmi (q.v.), W. Anglesey, 5½ N.E. of Aberffraw.

Cemmaes, tp. on C. Bay, pa. of Llanbadrig (q.v.), N. Anglesey, 4½ W. of Amlwch. A narrow creek is used as a harbour, and is provided with a pier.

Cemmes, pa. and vil. on the Tyfi, W. Montgoms., 8 N.E. of Machynleth; ac. 9,247; soil moderately fertile. The church of St. Tydecho is a substantial building. Here are the remains of an ancient circle, said to have been a place for games and athletic exercises.

Cenarth (1), ha., pa. of St. Harmon (q.v.), Mid Radnors., 4½ N. of Rhayader.

Cenarth (2). [KENARTH.]

Cendl, Welsh name for Beaufort (q.v.).

Cenin, vil., pa. of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant (q.v.), S. Carnarvs., 5½ N. of Criccieth.

Cennen, stream, E. Carmarths., rises among the Black Mountains, flows 7 S.W., and falls into the Llwchwr 3 S. of Llandilofawr.

Cenol, parcel on the Rhiangoll, pa. of Llanfihangel-cwmdû (q.v.), E. Brecons., 5½ S.W. of Chickhowell.

Central Wingland. [WINGLAND, CENTRAL.]

Cerdyn, stream, S.W. Cardigs., rises in the neighbourhood of Capel Cynon, flows 5 S.W., and falls into the Teifi near Llandyssil.

Ceres, pa. and vil., Mid Fifes., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Cupar; ac. 10,057; soil various. The prevailing rocks are trap, sandstone, limestone, and there is a range of basaltic columns in one locality. The pa. church was built 1806; and there are one Free and two United Presbyterian churches, with several schools. The manufacture of brown linen is carried on.

Cerist, tp., pa. of Mallwyd (q.v.), S.E. Merions., 2 S. of Dinas Mowddwy.

Cerne, affl. of the Frome, rises near Mintern, Mid Dors., flows 10 S., and falls into the Frome near Dorchester.

Cerne Abbas, pa., small to. (on the Cerne), head of a U. and petty sess. div., Mid Dors., 7 N. of Dorchester; ac. 3,068; soil light gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is in Perp. style. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have chapels. Brewing and the manufacture of leather are the chief trades. The to. has remains of an abbey said to have been founded by St. Augustine; but the first authentic trace is to be found in the records of its foundation as a Benedictine monastery by Ailmar, Earl of Cornwall, who dedicated it to St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Benedict in 987. The gateway of the abbey is in good preservation, and near the ruins is St. Augustine's Well. On the southern side of a chalk hill called Trendle Hill, to the north-east of the to., is a huge figure of a man, measuring 180 ft. in length. The left arm is extended, and a knotted club is grasped in the hand. Some antiquaries maintain that it represents the Saxon deity Heil (or Hercules); others that it is a memorial of Cenric, son of Cuthred, King of the West Saxons; whilst in some instances it is referred to Celtic times. A local tradition asserts that it was cut in commemoration of the peasantry having slaughtered a giant who had ravaged that part of the country for a long time.

GATEWAY, CERNE ABBAS.
(*From a Photograph by W. Pouncy, Dorchester.*)

Cerne, Nether, pa. and vil. on the Cerne, Mid Dors., 5 N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 845; soil gravel and chalk, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1876, is a small Gothic edifice.

Cerne, Up. [UP CERNE.]

Cerney, North, pa. and vil. on the Churn, E. Gloucs., 4 N. of Cirencester; ac. 4,158; soil stonebrash, overlying oolite rock. The cruciform church of All Saints is Norm. and Perp., and has three old stained windows. There is an ancient cross in the churchyard. Roman coins and foundations have been found in the pa., which is near the Fossway.

Cerney, South, pa. and vil. on the Churn and the Thames and Severn Canal, E. Gloucs., 4 S.E. of Cirencester; ac. 3,062; soil gravel, overlying same. The church of All Hallows is Trans. Norm. and Dec., and has sedilia, piscina, and aumbry. There is a charity called Edwards' College—from the

PLACE.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cellardyke	Anstruther (½)	437	1662
Cemmes	Cemmes	219	729
Ceres, pa.	Cupar (2)	432	1677
Ceres, vil.	Cupar (2)	432	688
Cerne Abbas	Maiden Newton (4)	145	834
Cerne, Nether	Dorchester (5)	135	87
Cerney, North	Cirencester (4)	93	585
Cerney, South	C. & Ashton Keynes	90	909

founder, Mrs. Edwards (1834)—for the widows and orphans of poor clergy of the diocese.

Cerney Wick, ha., pa. of and 2 S.E. from Cerney, South (q.v.), E. Glouc.s.

Cerniogau Mawr, ha., pa. of Trebrys and Pentrevoelas (q.v.), W. Denbighs., 12 S. of Llanrwst. From the neighbouring high ground a magnificent prospect of the Snowdon mountain system is obtained.

Cerrig Ceinwen, pa., S. Anglesey, 5½ N.E. of Aberffraw; ac. 1,582; soil moderately fertile, overlying Cambrian strata. The church of St. Ceinwen is in E. Eng. style.

Cerrig Dwgi, hill (600 ft.), S.E. Cardigs., rising above Ystradffin. From the summit a fine view of the upper valley of the Towey is obtained. Here is a cave, said to have been a refuge of Thomas ap Catherine, a Welsh bandit.

Cerrig-y-Druidion, pa. and vil., S.W. Denbighs., 13 S.W. of Denbigh; ac. 15,159; soil moorish or under upland pasture, overlying Lower Silurian and granitic rocks. The church of St. Mary Magdalene is a plain building. Vestiges of an old fort are said to mark the spot where Caractacus was captured. There were formerly a number of standing stones, but all have been removed.

Cess, ha., pa. of and 1 E. from Martham (q.v.), N.E. Norf.

Cessford, ha., pa. of Eckford (q.v.), N.E. Roxbs., Sc., 6 N.E. of Jedburgh. C. Castle, now in ruins, was, from 1446, a stronghold of the Kers, ancestors of the Dukes of Roxburghe. It was besieged by the Earl of Surrey in 1545, and captured with difficulty. Vaults and a remarkable dungeon are the remaining features of interest. Hobbie Ker's Cave is a curious cavern in the vicinity, and an ash is pointed out as the tree by which "Jeddart justice" was executed. The Dukes of Roxburghe take the titles of marquis and baron from C. A burn of the same name which flows by the ha. has a course of nearly 5 N.E., and falls into the Kale.

Cessnock, river, Kyle, E. Ayrs., Sc., rises on Auchmannock Muir, at a height of 980 ft., and, after a course of about 18 miles, falls into the Irvine 2¾ S.E. of Kilmarnock. Some picturesque scenery is presented along its banks, mentioned by Burns in "The Lass of C." There is capital, but strictly-preserved, trout-fishing.

Ceulan-y-Maes Mawr, tp. on a small tributary of the Lery, pa. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn (q.v.), N. Cardigs., 5½ N.E. of Aberystwith; ac. 7,439.

Ceuswyn, ha., pa. of Talyllyn (q.v.), S. Merions., 5½ S. of Dolgelly.

Chaceley, pa. and vil. on the Severn and the border of Glouc.s., W. Worcs., 3 S.W. of Tewkesbury; ac. 1,725; soil gravel, light loam, and clay, overlying marl. The church of St. John Baptist is Gothic, and has a very old font. The school is partially endowed.

Chacewater, eccl. pa. and mining vil., pas. of Kenwyn and Kea (q.v.), W. Cornw., 5 W. of Truro. The church of St. Paul is in debased style. A weekly market (S.) is held.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cerrig Ceinwen	Llangefni (4)	250	468
Cerrig-y-Druidion	Corwen (10)	211	1087
Ceulan-y-Maes Mawr	Llanfihangel (2)	162	692
Chaceley	Tewkesbury (3)	171	255
Chacewater	Chacewater	300	2053

Chackmore, ha., pa. of Radcliffe (q.v.), N.W. Bucks., 1 N.W. of Buckingham.

Chadbury, ha., pa. of Norton (q.v.), E. Worcs., 2 N. of Evesham. There is a hunting-box named Wood Norton, with a Roman Catholic chapel attached, dedicated to St. Anthony.

Chaddenwicke, ti., pa. of and 1½ N.E. from Mere (q.v.), S. Wilts.

Chadderton, tp. on the Irk and the Rochester Canal, within the bor. of Oldham, pa. of Prestwich (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.; ac. 3,082, water 24. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cotton and chemicals, and there are engineering works and coal mines. Dairy-farming is followed. Traces remain of the old Roman way between Manchester and York. *C. Hall* is an ancient seat.

Chaddesden, pa., S. Derbys., 2½ E. of Derby; ac. 2,080; soil loam and sand, overlying various. The church of St. Mary is partly Perp., and has sedilia, and a piscina in both nave and chancel. There are six almshouses. An old Roman road passes through the pa.

Chaddesley Corbett, pa. and vil. on the Doverdale brook, W. Worcs., 4½ S.E. of Kidderminster; ac. 5,914; soil loamy, overlying red sandstone. The church of St. Cassian is Norm. and Dec., and has an old Norm. font, and a brass of the early 16th cent., ornamented with horn and arrows, and commemorating a keeper of Dunclent Park; there are also recumbent figures of a Crusader and a priest. In the churchyard is an old cross with sundial. There are almshouses, several charities, and endowed schools. On the stream are flour, saw, and scythe-grinding mills, and market-gardening is carried on. *Winterford*, in a well-wooded deer-park, is a seat.

Chaddlehanger, ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Lamerton (q.v.), S. Dev.

Chaddleworth, pa. and vil., W. Berks., 7 S. of Wantage; ac. 3,400; soil chalky, overlying chalk and rock. The church of St. Andrew is Norm., Trans., and Perp., and contains several 17th-cent. monuments of the Nelson family; the Norm. south doorway has a stoup-niche at the entrance; and in the tower is an ancient font, now disused. An ancient cross stands in the churchyard, and a flat stone with a raised cross upon it. An Augustinian monastery of St. Margaret was founded here in 1160, and was transferred to the Abbot of Westminster in 1531 in return for lands in London made over to the king, to whom the last prior had surrendered them in 1524. The remains, now a farmhouse, include the kitchen and some dormitories above. Some interesting discoveries have been made—among them, two stone coffin-lids, one of which has the full-length (1500) effigy of a priest with joined hands under a floriated canopy upheld by angels; a piscina has been found, and some pieces of old stained glass. Many coins have been dug up in the neighbourhood. In 1825 a pot containing 800 coins of Constantine, Julian, Gratian, and Valentinian, was found. *Woolley Park*, well wooded, and containing a deer-park of 116 ac., is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chadderton	Middleton Junc. (1½)	189	22087
Chaddesden	Derby (2)	128	682
Chaddesley Corbett	Hartlebury (2)	131	1400
Chaddleworth	Newbury (9)	53	441

Chadkirk, eccl. pa. on the Etherow. pa. of and 4 E. from Stockport (q.v.), E. Chesh. The church of St. Chad (1866) is in Perp. style, and there is an ancient chapel, repaired 1876. Cotton mills and print works afford employment to a number of the inhabitants. *Oakwood Hall* is a seat.

Chadlington, chap., tp., and vil., on the Evenlode, pa. of Charlbury (q.v.), N. Oxon, 3½ S.E. of Chipping Norton; ac. 3,450. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Eng. and Dec., and has sedilia, three piscinæ, some good carved oak, and some ancient monuments. In the tp. are the remains of an old camp, thought to be Danish. *Langston House*, on a height commanding a wide view, is a seat.

Chadshunt (in Domesday "Cedeleshunte"), pa., S.E. Warws., 2 N.W. of Kineton; ac. 1,366; soil stiff clay and loam, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.; the roof is supported by oak beams with carvings of the Holy Lamb with cross and banner, and other ornaments. According to tradition, there was formerly an image of St. Chad in the churchyard, much visited by devotees and pilgrims.

Chadstone, ha., pa. of Castle Ashby (q.v.), S. Northants, 7 E. of Northampton.

Chadwell, ward, pa. of Barking (q.v.), S.W. Essex, 3 W.S.W. of Romford.

Chadwell and Wycomb, tp. and chap., pa. of Rothley (q.v.), N. Leics., 5 N.E. of Melton Mowbray; ac. 1,736. The chapel of St. Mary, restored 1863, is Norm.

Chadwell Heath, ha. on the border of Hainault Forest, pa. of Dagenham (q.v.), S. Essex, 3 W. of Romford. The chapel-of-ease of St. Chad is in E. Eng. style; and there are Baptist and Congregational chapels, and an endowed school for about 100 children.

Chadwell St. Mary, pa. on the Thames, S.E. Essex, 2 N. of Tilbury Fort; ac. 1,879, water 10, tidal water and foreshore 140; soil light, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary is Norm. and Dec., and has sedilia and a piscina with a rose-basin. There are some curious caverns in the chalk, the date and purpose of which are doubtful, different legends having given them the names of "Cunobelin's Gold Mines" and "Daneholes." The East and West India deep-water docks are in this pa.

Chadwell Spring. [AMWELL, LITTLE.]

Chadwell Street, ha., pa. of Barking (q.v.), S. Essex, about 3½ E. of Romford. The highly-ornamented cruciform church of St. James is in Gothic style.

Chadwick (1), ha., pa. of and 1¼ W. from Rochdale (q.v.), S.E. Lancs.

Chadwick (2), ha., pa. of and 1 S.W. from Hartlebury (q.v.), N. Worcs.

Chadwick (3), ha., pa. of and 3 N. from Bromsgrove (q.v.), E. Worcs.

Chadwick End, vil., pa. of Hampton-in-Arden (q.v.), N. Warws., 7 N.W. of Warwick.

Chadwick Green, pl., pa. of Wigan (q.v.), S.W. Lancs., 3¼ S. of Billinge.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chadkirk	Romiley (1)	178	1891
Chadlington	Charlbury (3)	76	685
Chadshunt	Kineton (2)	92	48
Chadwell & Wycomb	Silcby (2)	107	89
Chadwell St. Mary	Grays (2)	20	3391
Chaffcombe	Chard (2)	143	192

Chaffcombe, pa. and vil. on the Chard Canal, W. Somerset, 3 S. of Ilminster; ac. 969; soil stony, overlying stone and clay. The church of St. Michael, restored 1859, is E. Eng. *Avishays House* is a seat.

Chagford, pa. and mkt. to. (S.) near the Teign (from 1328 one of the stannary towns of the Duchy of Cornwall), S. Dev., 3 N.W. of Moreton Hampstead; ac. 7,492; soil loam, overlying granite. The granite church of St. Michael, restored 1861, is E. Perp.; Sir John Whiddon's Renaissance monument is in the chancel; a memorial to John Prous in the south aisle, brasses to the Hayter family, memorial windows, and a triptych are other features. There is a reading-room and a library. The surrounding scenery is picturesque, and the air, which is bracing, has a restorative effect upon consumptives. There is good trout-fishing in the Teign here. Features of interest are the Drewsteignton cromlech, the Logan stone in Rushford Wood, Holy Street Mill, Sharpitor Rocks, Kirtor Rock, Meldon Hill, and Gidleigh Park. *C. House* and *Whyddon Park* (in grounds covering 100 ac. and stocked with deer) are seats.

Chaigley, ha., pa. of Milton (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 5⅔ W. of Clitheroe.

Chailey, pa. and vil., Mid Sussex, 6½ N. of Lewes; ac. 5,994, water 26; soil strong clay. The church of St. Peter is E. Eng., and has some mural tablets, and in the churchyard are two good yew-trees. The cruciform chapel-of-ease of St. Mary the Virgin is in E. Eng. style. There is an industrial school for boys, and a fortnightly cattle and corn market. Once a year the C. Horticultural Society holds an exhibition. The clay of the neighbourhood is made into good bricks and pottery. *Ades*, *Bincham*, *Roeheath House*, and *The Hooke* are seats.

Chalbury, pa., E. Dors., 5 S.E. of Dorchester; ac. 1,339; soil clay and gravel, overlying chalk. The church (dedication unknown) is a flint and rubble structure, apparently dating from the 13th cent.

Chalcombe, pa. and vil., S. Northants, 3¾ N.E. of Banbury; ac. 1,694; soil clay, overlying rock. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng., with two piscinæ, sedilia, remains of a rood-loft, an E. Norm. font, a Norm. column with mitred figure, and two 16th-cent. brasses. Here are remains of the priory of Austin canons founded by Hugh Chacombe in the 12th cent. *C. House* is a seat.

Chaldon, pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 5 N.E. of Reigate; ac. 1,644; soil loam, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is E. Eng., and has two chapels. Upon the wall during a restoration were found the remains of a curious fresco, representing the Way to Heaven, and showing the torments of the damned and the joys of the saved.

Chaldon Herring, coast pa., S. Dors., 9½ S.W. of Wareham; ac. 2,981; soil various, overlying chalk and clay. The church of St. Nicholas, restored 1879, is a small stone building. On Chaldon Down are the Round Pond, Wardstone, and several other barrows; and the Five Mary, or Meers, barrow is on Fossil Hill.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chagford	MoretonH'mpst'd (4)	222	1460
Chailey	Newick & Chailey (2)	43	1333
Chalbury	Wimborne (5)	109	147
Chalcombe	Banbury (3)	77	360
Chaldon	Merstham (2)	19	280
Chaldon Herring	Wool (3)	125	301

Chale, pa., vil., and bay, I. of W., 7 w. of Ventnor; ac. 2,276, including 54 foreshore; soil strong loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew was originally Norm., but little of the original building remains. The bay is three miles in width, and on its coast is the magnificent chasm of Blackgang Chine, the sides of which rise 300 ft. above the rocks below; a small stream flows down the Chine. On St. Catherine's Hill (781 ft.) are an octagonal tower, surmounted by a lantern, which formed part of a chapel built in the 14th cent.; and a pillar, 72 ft. in height, which commemorates the visit in 1814 of the Russian emperor Alexander I. The old *Manor House* is situated near the Chine.

Chalfield, Great, eccl. pa., N. Wilts., 3 w. of Melksham; ac. 710; soil loam and brash, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is E. Eng.; the chancel is separated from the nave by a fine stone screen. The ancient *Manor House* is considered one of the finest examples of Domestic Gothic in the kingdom; the main structure was erected about 1460, and the farm buildings and barns were added early in Elizabeth's reign; it is now used as a farm residence. It was formerly a parish, but is now added to Alworth for civil purposes only.

Chalfield, Little, formerly a pa., N. Wilts., now merged in the pa. of Atworth (q.v.), from which it is about 2 s. Ecclesiastically it is annexed to Great Chalfield (q.v.), with which the population is returned.

Chalfont St. Giles, pa. and vil., S. Bucks., 3 S.E. of Amersham; ac. 3,641; soil gravel, loam, and chalk, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Giles, restored 1862–63, is principally Dec. and Perp.; there are a number of brasses to the Gardiners and Fleetwoods, also several monuments to the Claytons; and Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester, is buried here; the east window is curious, and there is a piscina ornamented with quatrefoils; the font is Norm., made of ironstone; during the restoration many interesting objects hidden by plaster and whitewash were brought to light. An ancient and picturesque lichgate is at the entrance to the churchyard. The Congregationalists and Primitive

Milton's Cottage, Chalfont St. Giles.

Methodists have places of worship, and there is for the Society of Friends a meeting-house, known as "Jordans," where William Penn was buried. Milton retired here in 1665 during the Great Plague, finished "Paradise Lost," planned and partly wrote "Paradise Regained." His house is a plain, half-timbered cottage, with his name inscribed over the door, and is now converted into a museum for Milton and local relics. *The Vache*, a seat standing in a large park, is said to have been a dairy-farm in the time of King John, and was once a moated mansion with a chapel. Dr. Fleetwood, Bishop of Worcester, 1675–83, was born in this house. *Nightingales*, *Roughwood Park*, *Stone Dean*, and *The Grove* are also seats. The latter is noted as having been the place where the Society of Friends held their earliest meetings. Bottrells, once the residence of Thomas Elwood the Quaker, is one of the oldest mills in the county.

Chalfont St. Peter, pa. and vil., S. Bucks., 5 S.E. of Amersham; ac. 4,717; soil gravelly loam, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter was erected in the time of George I., and contains a number of memorial windows and good brasses of William Whappelode, 1398; William Whappelode, seneschal of Cardinal Beaufort, 1446; and Robert Hanson, priest, 1545. A cottage hospital was established 1871. *Newland Park* was the seat of Abraham Newland, of the Bank of England. *Chalfont House*, with beautifully-wooded park, containing probably the largest ash-tree in England (25 ft. in circumference), is a seat. At the cross-roads (half-mile from the vil.) is an obelisk, erected to commemorate George III. having been in at the death of a stag on that spot.

Chalford (1), eccl. pa. and vil. on the Chale, pa. of Bisley (q.v.), E. Glouc., 3¼ S.E. of Stroud. Christ Church is modern, and the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists have chapels. There are remains of Roman camps, and coins and relics have been found, as well as rare fossils. The water of the Frome—a good trout stream—is thought especially good for making scarlet dye, and in the pa. are "Crystal" springs which deposit a crust of carbonate of lime on objects placed in them. The freestone quarries, and cloth, shoddy, and flock-making occupy many of the inhabitants. There is also silk-throwing, bone-turning, and making sticks for umbrellas. *Firwood* and *Skates Hill House* are seats.

Chalford (2), lib., pa. of Aston Rowant (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 3 s. of Thame.

Chalgrave, pa., S.W. Beds., 3½ N.E. of Dunstable; ac. 2,130; soil marl and gravel, overlying gravel. The church of All Saints is E. Eng., Dec., and Perp.; in the nave are two well-preserved tombs, surmounted with sculptured figures of knights in armour. Dr. Dodd, the forger, was incumbent of this pa. about seven years previous to his execution. Straw-plaiting employs the principal part of the women here.

Chalgrove, pa. and vil. on an affluent of the Thame, S. Oxon, 5 S.W. of Tetsworth; ac. 2,385; soil clay and loam, overlying clay and gravel. The church of St. Mary is Trans. and later periods, and has a piscina, sedilia, and a squint, and the remains of some old frescoes; there are also some 14th- and 15th-cent. brasses. The pa. gives its name to a battle fought on the 18th of June, 1643,

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chale	Ventnor (6)	92	607
Chalfield, Great	Bradford-on-Av'n(3)	97	63
Chalfont St. Giles	Chalfont Road (3)	22	1286
Chalfont St. Peter	Chalfont Road (5)	22	1509
Chalford (1)	Brinscombe (1)	99	2377
Chalgrave	Dunstable (3)	37	730
Chalgrove	Watlington (4)	51	437

between the Royalists and Parliamentarians. In this battle John Hampden commanded a Bucks. regiment, and was mortally wounded, afterwards dying at Thame, and being buried at Great Hampden. A monument with a medallion portrait of Hampden was placed here in 1843 upon the anniversary of the battle. There are several mills upon the stream.

Chalk, pa. and vil. on the Thames and the North Kent Canal, N. Kent, 2½ S.E. of Gravesend; ac. 1,971, water 14, tidal water and foreshore 271; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is E. Eng., and has a stoup, a sedile, and a piscina, and some curious stone figures over the entrance.

Chalk Bower. [BOWER CHALK.]

Chalk Broad. [BROAD CHALK.]

Chalk End, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Good Easter (q.v.), W. Essex.

Chalk Farm (originally "Chalcot Farm"), dis. of North London, in Camden Town, to the north of Regent's Park, forming part of the ancient manor of Chalcot. The name is derived from an old tavern, originally the "White House," where there were tea-gardens much frequented by pleasure parties from London. The "White House" was a favourite place for duels.

Chalk Hill, or **Puddlehill,** ha., pa. of Houghton Regis (q.v.), S.E. Beds., 6 N.W. of Luton.

Chalk Hole, ha., pa. of and 1¾ S.W. from Margate (q.v.), E. Kent.

Challabrook, ha., pa. of and 1 S. from Bovey Tracey (q.v.), E. Dev.

Challacombe (1), pa. and vil. on the Bray, N. Dev., 10 N.W. of Barnstaple; ac. 5,285; soil light loam, overlying rock. The church of the Holy Trinity, restored 1874, is E. Eng.

Challacombe (2), ha., pa. of and 4 W. from Manaton (q.v.), W. Dev.

Challich, or **Chalice,** mountain (3,483 ft.), pa. of Lochbroom, N.W. Ross. and Croms., Sc., 4½ N.E. of Ullapool. It presents the appearance of a great cup.

Challoch, ha., pa. of Penninghame (q.v.), N.E. Wigs., Sc., 3 N.W. of Newton Stewart. There is a public school here.

Challock, pa. and vil. near the Stour, E. Kent, 4 N.E. of Ashford; ac. 2,827; soil various, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Cosmos and Damian is E. Eng. and later periods, and has two piscinæ, an E. Eng. font, and a Perp. screen.

Challow, East, tp. on the Wilts. and Berks. Canal, forming with **Challow, West** (q.v.) an eccl. pa., pa. of Letcombe Regis (q.v.), W. Berks., 1 N.W. of Wantage; ac. 1,353. The church of St. Nicholas is Trans., E. Eng., and Dec., and has a Late Norm. porch; on the south side of the west doorway is a stoup. An old house in the pa. has a fireplace dated 1676. Here is an important agricultural implement factory.

Challow, West, tp., pa. of Letcombe Regis (q.v.), W. Berks., 2 N.W. of Wantage; ac. 739. The church of St. Lawrence is Dec. and Perp., with a Trans. north doorway, and possesses a pre-Reformation paten and a 17th-cent. chalice. An old stone house called "The College" is thought to have been the priest's house.

Chalton (1), pa., tp., and vil., N. Hants, 5½ S.W. of Petersfield; ac. of pa. 3,477, of tp. 1,749; soil light, overlying chalk. The church of St. Michael, partially restored 1879, is E. Eng.; in the south wall of the chancel there is a low side window. On the downs near the vil. are several barrows.

Chalton (2), ha., pa. of Toddington (q.v.), S. Beds., 3 N. of Dunstable.

Chalvey, chap., pa. of Upton-with-Chalvey (q.v.), S. Bucks., 1½ S.W. of Slough. Here is a small chapel-of-ease, from the designs of the late Mr. Street.

Chalvington, pa., S. Sussex, 8 E. of Lewes; ac. 749; soil blue marl and clay, overlying clay and sand. The church of St. Bartholomew is Dec.

Champfleurie, estate, pa. of and 2½ S.E. from Linlithgow (q.v.), N.W. Linliths., Sc. The mansion house is a fine modern building.

Chance Inn, ha., pa. of Inverkeilor (q.v.), Mid Fifes., Sc., 2 S.W. of Ceres.

Chanctonbury Ring, hill (814 ft.), pa. of Wiston (q.v.), on the South Downs, W. Sussex, 2½ N.W. of Steyning. There is an ancient camp on the summit.

Chandler's Cross, ha., forming part of Chipperfield vil., pa. of Kings Langley (q.v.), S.W. Herts., 6 S. of Hemel Hempstead.

Chandlers Ford, vil., pa. of and 2 N.W. from North Stoneham (q.v.), S. Hants. Brickmaking is carried on in the neighbourhood.

Chandlers Green, pl., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Hartley Wespall (q.v.), N. Hants.

Chandlings Farm, pa., N. Berks., 2½ N.E. of Abingdon; ac. 76; soil clay and sand, overlying limestone. The pa., which adjoins Bagley Wood, and is on the Oxford and Abingdon road, consists of one farm, belonging to St. John's College, Oxford.

Chanlock, burn, N.W. Dumfs., Sc., flows 6 S.E., and falls into the Scar 5 N.W. of Penpont.

Channel Islands, a cluster of islands in the Bay of St. Michael, off the north-west coast of France, comprising four groups—Alderney, the Casquets, and Burhou on the north-east; Guernsey, Herm, Jethou, and Sark on the west; Jersey and the adjacent rocks on the south-east; and still further to the south-east the Chausseys and Minquiers; total ac. 48,000. The geological structure is almost entirely granitic. The climate is mild and equable, and the flora exceedingly rich and varied. The islands are fairly well wooded. The primitive inhabitants, who are supposed to have been a neolithic race, have left traces in numerous rude stone monuments, resembling those in Brittany. Christianity was introduced early in the 6th cent. by St. Sampson, previously Bishop of St. David's, and afterwards Abbot of Dol, in Brittany. The islands were ceded by the Bretons to William Longsword of Normandy in 933, remained a portion of the Duchy after the Conquest, and continued faithful to John when he was deprived of his other French possessions. Since then they have remained

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chalk	Gravesend (2)	23	428
Challacombe (1)	Barnstaple (11)	303	226
Challock	Wye (3)	59	317
Challow, East, tp.	Challow (1½)	64	496
C.E. & C.W., eccl. pa.	Challow (1½)	64	599
Challow, West	Challow (1)	64	189
Chalton (1), pa.	Rowland's Castle (4)	63	603
Chalton (1), tp.	Rowland's Castle (4)	63	241
Chalvington	Berwick (2½)	58	152
Chandlings Farm	Abingdon (2½)	61	4

independent of any authority in England excepting the Crown. Guernsey and Jersey have each a military and a civil governor, the latter of whom is termed bailiff. The bailiwick of Guernsey includes Alderney and Sark. The bailiff presides at the meetings of the "States," the legislative and executive body, which includes twelve jurats or elected magistrates, and the rectors and constables of the parishes. The bailiff and jurats form the Royal Court, the judicial authority, which in Guernsey has to a great extent monopolised the functions of the States. The Sovereign is represented by an attorney-general and other officers. The right of Parliament to exercise a general control, except in matters of taxation, is tacitly acknowledged. The islands were attached to the See of Coutances from about 912 to 1568, when they were transferred to Winchester. A peculiar land-system prevails, each of the islands being divided up into small plots held by peasant-proprietors, who show themselves very efficient agriculturists. Wheat is the chief grain, but roots are cultivated more extensively than cereals. The prosperity of the islands at the present time, however, is mainly derived from the supply of fruit and vegetables (grown under glass) to the English markets. The three principal islands have each their own breed of cattle; the Alderney cow is a peculiarly small and graceful animal. The Channel Islands (especially Sark) are renowned for the beauty of their coast scenery. The rich colouring is due to the clearness of the atmosphere, while the gradual decomposition of the syenite results in the formation of deep caves, and the rocks assume an endless variety of fantastic forms. Each island has its own *patois*, derived from the ancient *langue d'oil*, which is still the ordinary speech of the country people. The proceedings of the Royal Court are carried on in modern French, and both French and English services are held in the pa. churches.

Channelkirk, pa., Lauderdale, N.W. Berws., Sc., 8½ E.S.E. of Tynehead; ac. 14,191; soil various, overlying Lower Silurian rocks, in which quarries are worked. The pa. church dates from 1817, and there is a public school. Here are a holy well and two ancient camps. St. Cuthbert spent his boyhood here, and a church called Childeskirk (of which Channelkirk is said to be a corruption) was founded here in his honour.

Channelkirk, New, ha., pa. of Channelkirk (q.v.), N.W. Berws., Sc., about 6 N.W. of Lauder.

Channelkirk, Old, ha., pa. of Channelkirk (q.v.), N.W. Berws., Sc., about 6 N.W. of Lauder.

Chanonrock, vil., pa. of Louth (q.v.), N. co. Louth, Ir., 1½ N. from the to. of Louth.

Chanonry, ancient royal burgh, pa. of and adjoining Rosemarkie (q.v.), with which it forms part of Fortrose (q.v.), on the Moray Firth, Black Isle, S.E. Ross. and Croms., Sc. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II., and its charter confirmed and the burgh joined to Rosemarkie by James II. in 1455. The ruins of a fine old cathedral are here. C. was anciently the Canonry of Ross (hence the name) and the residence of the Bishops of Ross. C. Point juts into the Firth within 7 furlongs of Fort George, and has a lighthouse with a fixed white light visible 11 nautical miles.

Chanston Hill, pl., pa. of and 1 S. from Vowchurch (q.v.), S.W. Herefords.

Chantry, eccl. pa. and vil., pas. of Elm and Whatly (q.v.), E. Somerset, 2 W. of Frome. The church of Holy Trinity, built 1846, is in Dec. style, with a spire and one bell. Edge-tools are largely manufactured in the pa. *The C.* is a seat.

Chapel (1). [PONTISBRIGHT.]

Chapel (2). [MUMBY CHAPEL.]

Chapel (3), vil., pa. of and adjoining Neilston (q.v.), S. Renfs., Sc. It is a busy manufacturing little place

Chapel (4), ha., pa. of Newtyle (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc., within 3 miles of Meigle.

Chapel (5), farm in the vicinity of Moffat (q.v.), N. Dumfs., Sc. Here is a ruined chapel of the Templars. There are traces of foundations of ancient buildings believed to have been the houses of the knights.

Chapel (6), pa. and vil. on the Boro, Bantry bar., W. co. Wex., Ir., 7 S.W. of Enniscorthy; ac. 3,588; soil fairly good, resting on Lower Silurian and Cambrian strata. The name comes from a chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, founded here at an early period. The antiquities include an old moat and the ruins of an ancient church.

Chapel Allerton (1), pa. and vil., Mid Somerset, 3 S.W. of Axbridge; ac. 1,169; soil loamy, overlying limestone. The church (dedication unknown), restored 1860, is of various periods. There is an ancient cross, 15 ft. high, in the churchyard. There are in the pa. portions of the old "hundred stone" which marked the hundred boundary.

Chapel Allerton (2), eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of and 2½ N. from Leeds (q.v.), W.R. Yorks.; ac. 2,811. A chapel, said to have been a chantry, was erected here in the reign of Edward II., and after the Reformation became a chapel-of-ease of Leeds. The church of St. Matthew is in Italian style, and contains a font dated 1637, and a number of monuments. The Wesleyan chapel is in E. Eng. style. The charities are large.

Chapel Amble, vil. on the Amble, pa. of St. Kew (q.v.), E. Cornw., 3 N.W. of Wadebridge. There was formerly a chapel here, dedicated to St. Aldhelm, and fragments of carved work may be seen in buildings near its supposed site, which is still called Chapel Meadow.

Chapel and Stirling Bridge, vil., pa. of Cambusnethan (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 5½ S.E. of Holytown.

Chapel Ascote, pa., S.E. Warws., 9 S.E. of Warwick; ac. 600; soil strong clay. About 200 years ago there was a chapel here called St. Helen's, which was allowed to fall into ruins.

Chapel Billinge. [BILLINGE CHAPEL END.]

Chapel Brampton, pa., S. Northants, 4½ N.W. of Northampton; ac. 1,238; soil red sandstone, generally overlying clay. There is no church, but the place is a chapelry to Church Brampton (q.v.). Bridges says, "Here is supposed to have been

Place.	Nearest Railv. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Channelkirk	Fountainhall (5)	374	545
Chantry	Frome (4½)	107	206
Chapel (6)	Chapel	89	611
Chapel Allerton (1)	Axbridge (3)	136	318
Chapel A. (2), ec. pa.	Leeds (2)	185	2680
Chapel A. (2), tp.	Leeds (2)	185	4377
Chapel & Stirling B.	Morningside (5)	386	503
Chapel Ascote	Southam Road (2)	100	2
Chapel Brampton	Pitsford & B. (½)	70	217

formerly an ancient manor-house, in a close which still retains the name of Hall Close. Of the chapel, from which the village receives its name of distinction, there are no remains."

Chapel Chorlton, tp. and eccl. pa., pa. of and 6 N.W. from Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs. The church of St. Lawrence is in Norm. style.

Chapel Cleeve, coast ha., pa. of Old Cleeve (q.v.), W. Somerset, 2 W. of Watchet. There was formerly a chapel here, dedicated to Our Lady of Cleeve. *C. C. House* is a seat.

Chapelcolman, or **Capelcolman,** pa., N.E. Pembs., 9½ E. of Newport; ac. 770. The surface is richly wooded and well watered, and abounds in picturesque scenery. The seat of *Kilvendeage* commands fine views over the Fynnone Woods.

Chapelden, pl., pa. of Aberdour (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., about 8 W. of Fraserburgh. Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

Chapel Donan, pl., pa. of and near Girvan (q.v.), Carrick, N. Ayrs., Sc. There are the ruins of an ancient chapel here.

Chapel End (1), large colliery vil., pa. of Hartshill (q.v.), N.E. Warws., 2 N.W. of Nuneaton.

Chapel End (2), ha., pa. of Houghton Conquest (q.v.), Mid Beds., 5 S. of Bedford.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, pa. and mkt. to. (TH.), N. Derbys., 6 N. of Buxton; ac. 9,752, water 86; soil loam, overlying gritstone and limestone. The church of St. Thomas of Canterbury is chiefly modern, but has a 13th-cent. chancel, and tablets to the Bagshawe family dating from the 17th cent. There is a large town hall, and in the Market Place is a cross dated 1634. The custom of ringing the curfew still prevails here. In the neighbourhood is a remarkable ebbing and flowing well. The chief industries are the manufacture of paper, wadding, and scrap-iron, and there is a brewery. The Peak Forest Tramway passes through the to., and is used for carrying goods and minerals. There are several seats in the pa., the chief of which are *Eccles Hall*, which has been in the same family for 300 years; *Ford Hall*, parts of which are of the 15th cent., and other parts Elizabethan; and a farmhouse, formerly Bradshaw Hall, belonged to the ancient family of that name.

Chapel Fold, ha., pa. of Batley (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 6½ N.W. of Wakefield.

Chapelgate (1), ha., pa. of and ½ E. from Gedney (q.v.), S.E. Lincs.

Chapelgate (2), ha., pa. of and in the bor. of East Retford (q.v.), N. Notts.

Chapelgate (3). [CHOP GATE.]

Chapelgill, mountain summit (2,282 ft.), W. Peebs., Sc., 5 S.W. of Drumelzier.

Chapel Green (1), pl., pa. of and about 1 S. from Wokingham (q.v.), E. Berks. Here is a hospital, founded 1663, with chapel and chaplain's house. Twelve pensioners are on this foundation; in addition to residence, they receive £25 a year.

Chapel Green (2), ha., pa. of Fenny Stratford (q.v.), N. Warws., 6 N.W. of Coventry.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chapel Chorlton	Whitmore (2)	148	373
Chapelcolman	Crymmych Arms (6)	263	130
Chapel-en-le-Frith	Chapel-en-le-Frith	167	4647
Chapel Haddlesey	Whitley Bridge (2¾)	175	210
Chapelhall	Chapelhall	392	1880

Chapel Green (3), pl., pa. of Rotherfield (q.v.), N.E. Sussex, 1½ miles from Crowborough railway station.

Chapel Green (4), ha., pa. of and about 3 W.N.W. from Kilsyth (q.v.), S. Stirls., Sc. There is a public school. John Kennedy, a minor poet (1789–1833), was a schoolmaster here for a number of years.

Chapel Haddlesey, tp. on the Aire, pa. of Birkin (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4½ S.W. of Selby; ac. 1,163, water 23.

Chapelhall, vil. on the North Calder, pa. of Bothwell (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2½ S.E. of Airdrie. Extensive ironworks and collieries in the neighbourhood give employment to most of the inhabitants.

Chapel Hill (1), pa. on the Wye, S.E. Mon., 4½ N. of Chepstow; ac. 1,334, including 67 tidal water and foreshore; soil light loam and sand. The church of St. Mary, almost completely rebuilt 1866, retains some E. Eng. work. The manufacture of wire and tin-plate, which is still carried on, is said to have been introduced by German and Swedish settlers in the latter part of the 17th cent. The remains of Tintern Abbey (q.v.) are in this pa.

Chapel Hill (2), chap. and ha., pa. of Swineshead (q.v.), Mid Lincs., 3 S.W. of Coningsby. The church of the Holy Trinity, built 1884, is in Perp. style.

Chapelhill (3), ha. on the Almond, pa. of Monzie (q.v.), Mid Perths., Sc., 6 N.W. of Methven railway station.

Chapelhill (4), hill on the Clyde, pa. of and ¼ W. from Old Kilpatrick (q.v.), S.E. Dumbarts., Sc. The western termination of the Wall of Antoninus was here, and the locality has yielded numerous Roman remains, including two monumental tablets, vases, urns, and coins.

Chapelhill (5), vil., pa. of Derryloran (q.v.), N. co. Tyr., Ir., near Cookstown.

Chapelhope, farm and burn, pa. of Ettrick (q.v.), S.W. Selks., Sc., ½ W. of the Loch of the Lowes. Here are the foundations of an ancient chapel surrounded by graves. The farm was the scene of Hogg's tale, "The Brownie of Bodsbeck." The burn rises in the North and South Grain, and falls into the Loch of the Lowes at its head.

Chapelizod, pa. and to. on the Liffey, Castleknock bar., Mid co. Dub., Ir., 3 W. of Dublin, and a station on the Lucan Steam Tramway; ac. 532; soil excellent and very fertile, overlying carboniferous limestone. The pa. forms part of the Phœnix Park, and contains a number of strawberry farms. The to., partly in the pa. of Palmerston, forms a sub. of Dublin. The manufacture of linen is carried on, and forms the staple trade. William III. remained here for several days after the battle of the Boyne. There are many villa residences in the pa.

Chapelknowe, ha., pa. of Half-Morton (q.v.), S.E. Dumfs., Sc., 6 S.W. of Canonbie.

Chapel Lawn, vil., pa. of Clun (q.v.), S.W. Salop, 3 N.W. of Bucknall.

Chapel-le-Dale, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Bentham (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 4 N.E. of Ingleton. The ancient church, described by Southey in "The

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chapel Hill (1)	Chepstow (4)	141	462
Chapelhill (5)	Cookstown	158	86
Chapelizod, pa.	[*See* text]		1554
Chapelizod, to.	[*See* text]		1458
Chapel-le-Dale	Ingleton (1½)	246	224

Doctor," and restored 1869, contains a number of memorial windows. There are many caverns; one, Weathercote Cave, has a cascade nearly 80 ft. high, the water from which forms a subterranean stream.

Chapel, Lower, ha., pa. of Llandefailog-fach (q.v.), Mid Brecons., 4 N. of Brecknock.

Chapel, North. [NORTH CHAPEL.]

Chapel of Garioch, pa. and vil. on the Don, Mid Abers., Sc., 21 N.W. of Aberdeen; ac. 13,059; soil various. The prevailing rocks are granite and greenstone, and some limestone is quarried. The whole area is under cultivation and plantations. The pa. church dates from 1813, and there are two Free churches, a chapel-of-ease, and several public schools. The antiquities are Balquhain Castle, an ancient camp, and the Maiden Stone, an inscribed monolith. The battle of Harlaw, in which Donald of the Isles was defeated, was fought here, 1411.

Chapel Point, headland, pa. of Gorran (q.v.), S. Cornw., 8 S. of St. Austell.

Chapelrussell, pa. on the Shannon, Kenry bar., N. co. Lim., Ir., 10 W. of Limerick; ac. 633; soil fertile, overlying limestone, which is quarried. The pa. church is a modern building. O'Donovan's Castle and an ancient church are in ruins. *Castletown* is a seat.

Chapelshade, *q.s.* pa. and dis. forming part of Dundee, S.W. Forfs., Sc. [DUNDEE.]

Chapel Stile, ha., pa. of Grasmere (q.v.), N.W. Westmd., ½ N.W. of Elterwater. There are numerous slate quarries in the neighbourhood.

Chapel Sucken, tp. on the Duddon, pa. of Millom (q.v.), W. Cumb., 12 S.E. of Ravenglass.

Chapelthorpe, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Sandal Magna (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 3½ S. of Wakefield. The church of St. James is a plain structure.

Chapelton (1), ha., pa. of Tawstock (q.v.), N. Dev., 5 S.E. of Barnstaple.

Chapelton (2), ha., pa. of Inverkeillor (q.v.), S. Forfs., Sc., 4½ N.N.W. of Arbroath. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel. There is a public school.

Chapelton (3), or **Chapelton of Glassford,** *q.s.* pa. (pas. of East Kilbride, Hamilton, and Glassford) and vil., wholly in the pa. of Glassford (q.v.), N. Lanarks., Sc., 2¾ N.N.W. of Strathaven. The vil. contains a public school.

Chapeltown (1), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of Ecclesfield (q.v.), W.R. Yorks., 5½ N. of Sheffield. The church of St. John (1860) is in Gothic style. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in making tiles and bricks, and there are extensive collieries and iron-works.

Chapeltown (2), vil., pa. of and 5½ N.E. from Bolton (q.v.), S.E. Lancs. There are bleach-works here.

Chapeltown (3), coast vil., pa. of Ballynahaglish (q.v.), N.W. co. Kerry, Ir., 6 N.W. of Tralee.

Chapeltown of Glenlivat, vil., pa. of Inveravon (q.v.), S. Banffs., Sc., 13½ S.S.E. of Ballindalloch.

Chapman Barrows, hill (1,540 ft.), N. Dev., on the western part of Exmoor.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chapel of Garioch	Pitcaple (1)	549	1690
Chapelrussell	Limerick (19)	129	406
Chapelshade, *q.s.* pa.	Dundee	457	6596
Chapelthorpe	Wakefield (3)	176	2862
Chapeltown (1)	Chapeltown	168	7052

Chapman Sands, shoal in the Thames, off the south side of Canvey Islands, S.E. Essex. There is a lighthouse, with a flash light visible 11 miles.

Chapmanslade, vil., pas. of Westbury and Corsley (q.v.), S. Wilts., 3 S.W. of Dilton Marsh. The church of SS. Philip and James is a chapel-of-ease to Dilton Marsh.

Chapman's Pool, small bay a little W. from St. Alban's Head, S. Dors.

Chapmore End, ha., pa. of Bengeo (q.v.), S.E. Herts., 2½ N. of Hertford.

Char. [CAR.]

Charborough, pa., attached to Morden (q.v.), E. Dors. The ancient chapel of St. Mary stands near *C. Park,* the seat of the Drax family. The mansion contains a fine carved oak staircase, and some frescoes by Thornhill. In the park, which is well wooded, is a grotto, in which was concerted the plan of the Great Revolution (1688). An inscription over the entrance records the fact.

Chard, pa., mun. bor., and mkt. to. (M., TH., & S.), W. Somerset, 15 S.E. of Taunton; ac. of pa. 5,449, of mun. bor. 442. C. is situated close to the Devonshire border, and stands on the highest ground between the English and Bristol Channels. It is said to have derived its name from Cerdic, King of the West Saxons. Up to the reign of Edward I. it formed part of a manor of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, but in 1286 it received the privileges of a borough. Prior to 1835 it was governed by a close body, consisting of a portreeve, burgesses, and a town clerk. In the early part of the 14th cent. it was represented in Parliament by two members, but this right early fell into abeyance through disuse. The Parliamentary forces gained a victory here during the Civil War. In 1685 Judge Jeffreys held one of his "Bloody Assizes" in the old market house, which has now disappeared, and several rebels were hanged in the town. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp.; a piscina, the doorway leading to the rood-loft, and three squints remain, and there are traces of mural paintings in the north transept. The town hall, which belongs to the Tuscan and Doric orders, dates from 1834. Behind it stands the Corn Exchange. The Grammar School, in Fore Street, was founded and endowed by William Symes, of Poundsford, 1671. The chief industry of C. is now the manufacture of lace; there are also iron and brass works and linen collar manufactories. Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered in the town.

Chardleigh Green, pl., pa. of and 1¼ N. from Chard (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Chard, Old, ti., pa. and within the bor. of Chard (q.v.), W. Somerset. Cotton and silk lace is extensively manufactured.

Chard, South, ti., pa. of and 2 S.E. from the to. of Chard (q.v.), S. Somerset.

Chardstock, pa. and vil. on the Kitbridge, W. Dors., 4 S.W. of Chard; ac. 5,800; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of St. Andrew, rebuilt 1864, is in E. Eng., E. Dec., and Perp. styles;

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chapelton (3), *q.s.* pa.	Glassford	402	772
Chapelton (3), vil.	Glassford	402	365
Chard, pa.	Chard	143	6075
Chard, mun. bor.	Chard	143	4315
Chardstock	Chard (3)	143	1075

the chancel is decorated with Devonshire and Cornish marbles, and there is a fine Caen stone reredos, inlaid with marble and having pillars and bosses of the same material. There are charities to the amount of £100 per annum. The *Old Court* is a seat, and contains examples of Norm. and E. Eng. architecture, and is said to have been the summer palace of the Bishops of Salisbury.

Chardstock All Saints, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Chardstock (q.v.), W. Dors., and Axminster (q.v.), E. Dev. The church, built 1840, is a stone structure.

Charfield, pa. and vil., W. Gloucs., 1 N.E. of Thornbury; ac. 1,383; soil limestone gravel, overlying sandstone. The church of St. James, which is Perp. and has a squint, is now disused, and a new church of St. John (a mile away) has been built in E. Eng. style. There is a Congregational chapel, and the national school is endowed.

Charford, North, pa. on the Avon, S. Hants, 3 N.E. of Fordingbridge; ac. 874; soil various, overlying clay, gravel, and sand. C. is said to be a corruption of Cerdic's Ford—a name given to the place because a battle was fought here A.D. 519, when Cerdic overcame the Britons. There is no church.

Charford, South (in Domesday "Cherdeford"), pa., S. Hants, 2½ N.E. of Fordingbridge; ac. 863; soil loam, overlying gravel. There are no remains of the church, but some mounds near Charford farmhouse are said to cover its ruins.

Charing, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 5½ N.W. of Ashford; ac. 4,681; soil loamy, overlying loam and chalk. The cruciform church of SS. Peter and Paul is Perp. and later periods, and has sedilia and piscina. The pa. possesses a considerable charity left by Mrs. Ludwell, who also founded an exhibition at Oriel College for natives of Kent. The Archbishops of Canterbury had a residence here, the gateway of which, with part of the court, still remains. Part of the site is now a farmhouse and stables, and a barn is said to have been the dining-room. *Pett Place*, *The Moat*, and *Olcar Mount* are seats.

Charing Cross, an open space at the western end of the Strand, London. The name is probably derived from the old village of Charing, which stood here. It was the site of one of the eight crosses set up by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, but the cross was removed about the middle of the 17th cent.

Charing Heath, eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Charing and Lenham (q.v.), E. Kent, 8 N.W. of Ashford. The church of the Holy Trinity is in E. Eng. style.

Charingworth, ha., pa. of Ebrington (q.v.), N. Gloucs., 2 E. of Chipping Camden.

Charlbury, pa., tp., and mkt. to. (F.), on the Evenlode, N. Oxon, 9 S.E. of Chipping Norton; ac. of pa. 10,238, of tp. 2,572; soil corn-brash, overlying limestone-rock. The church of St. Mary is Norm., E. Eng., Dec., and Perp., and has some old monuments. There are Baptist, Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and a Friends' meeting-house; a cemetery of 1¼ ac.; and a Free Grammar School, founded 1675. Part of the ancient Grimsdyke is still to be seen, and the market, once important, was granted by King Stephen. The manor of C. was given by the Mercian kings to the Bishop of Lincoln, and passed into the hands of the Abbey of Eynsham, which retained it till the Dissolution. *Lee Place* is a seat.

Charlcombe, pa., E. Somerset, 1½ N. of Bath; ac. 571; soil brashy, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary is an old stone building, and contains an ancient font and a reredos of carved stone. In this pa. are waterworks for supplying Bath. The *Manor House* is a seat.

Charlcote, ti., pa. of and 1½ N. from Bremhill (q.v.), N. Wilts.

Charlcott (1), pl., pa. of and 1½ N. from Aston Botterell (q.v.), S. Salop.

Charlcott (2), ti., pa. of and ½ S. from Whitchurch (q.v.), W. Hants.

Charlecote (in Domesday "Cerlecote"), pa. on the Avon, S.W. Warws., 4½ N.E. of Stratford-on-Avon; ac. 2,190; soil rich loam, overlying gravel and sand. The church of St. Leonard is in Dec. style; the Lucy Chapel is separated by a screen from the chancel, and contains a number of interesting monuments of the Lucy family, one to Sir Thomas and Lady Lucy being by the famous sculptor Bernini. *C. Hall*, a stately old mansion, and the seat of the Lucy family, stands in a large and

Charlecote Hall.

finely-wooded deer-park, through which the Avon flows. It was the residence of Sir Thomas Lucy, the Justice Shallow of Shakespeare, who rebuilt it in 1558. It is a fine example of the Domestic style of that period, is built of brick with stone coigns, and consists of a centre with porch and two wings flanked with four octagonal turrets. The great hall is a noble apartment, and has been restored. In 1833 the dining-room and library were added. The apartments contain rare curiosities and a valuable collection of paintings by Teniers, Vandyck, Potter, and others. Thelesford Priory, for Trinitarian friars, and dedicated to SS. John the Baptist and Rhadegund, stood near here, and was founded by Sir William Lucy in 1204.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
C'stock All Saints	Chard (3)	143	444
Charfield	Charfield	203	540
Charford, North	Breamore (1)	93	87
Charford, South	Breamore (1)	93	82
Charing	Charing	53	1314
Charing Heath	Charing (1½)	53	592
Charlbury, pa.	Charlbury	76	3037
Charlbury, tp.	Charlbury	76	1478
Charlcombe	Bath (2)	107	646
Charlecote	Leamington (5)	97	212

Charlemont, vil. on the Blackwater, pa. of Loughgall (q.v.), N.W. co. Arm., Ir., 6 N.W. of Armagh. A trade in linen is carried on. The vil. is connected with Moy, of which it may be counted a sub., by a bridge. The old castle, now artillery barracks and depôt, was taken by O'Neill in 1641, and again by Schomberg in 1690, after the garrison were starved out. C. received a charter from James I., and returned two members to Parliament down to the Union. *C. Place* and *Church Hill* are seats.

Charles, pa. and vil., N. Dev., 9 E. of Barnstaple; ac. 2,429; soil light, overlying clay-slate. The church of St. John the Baptist is Perp., and has a 17th-cent. brass. The vil. stands on an eminence overlooking the picturesque valley of the Bray.

Charles Plymouth. [PLYMOUTH CHARLES.]

Charleston (1), vil. on the coast, pa. of Rathen (q.v.), N.E. Abers., Sc., adjoining St. Combs.

Charleston (2), vil. on the Beauly Firth, pa. of Kilmuir Easter (q.v.), Black Isle, S.E. Ross and Crom., Sc., 2½ N.W. of Inverness.

Charleston (3), vil., pa. of Pitsligo (q.v.), N. Abers., Sc., 2 W. of Fraserburgh.

Charleston-of-Aboyne. [ABOYNE.]

Charleston-of-Glamis, vil., pa. of and 2¼ S.E. from Glamis (q.v.), S.W. Forfs., Sc. It is a modern place, founded 1833.

Charleston-of-Nigg, vil., pa. of Nigg (q.v.), N.E. Kincs., Sc., 1½ W. of Cove.

Charleston-of-Paisley, south sub. of Paisley, N.E. Renfs., Sc. [PAISLEY.]

Charlestown (1), eccl. pa. and seaport vil., E. Cornw., 1½ S.E. of St. Austell. The cruciform church of St. Paul is in E. Eng. style. There is a good harbour and quay, with space for 18 vessels, and possessing a 15-ton crane. The pier was begun in 1791, and a basin to accommodate vessels of 400 tons and 15 ft. draught was quarried out of the rock. China-clay is exported, and iron, coke, and limestone are imported. There are foundry works here.

Charlestown (2), eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Eccles (q.v.), S. Lancs. The church of St. George, erected 1858, is in Gothic style, and has a Lady Chapel and crypt.

Charlestown (3), eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Halifax (q.v.), W.R. Yorks. The church of St. Thomas was built 1859.

Charlestown (4), ha., pa. of and ¾ S. from West Chickerell (q.v.), S. Dors.

Charlestown (5), vil. and seaport on the Firth of Forth, pa. of and 3½ S.W. from Dunfermline (q.v.), S. Fifes., Sc. It contains a public school. C. has a steam saw-mill and an iron foundry, and there are coal-pits and limestone quarries in the neighbourhood. Large quantities of coal are shipped from the harbour.

Charlestown (6), vil., pa. of Aberlour (q.v.), N.W. Banffs., Sc., 4 N.W. of Dufftown.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Charlemont	Trew and Moy (2¼)	99	214
Charles	Filleigh (3)	196	231
Charlestown (1)	St. Austell (2)	280	2808
Charlestown (2)	Ashton	186	8860
Charlestown (3)	Halifax (1½)	194	6975
Charlestown (5)	Dunfermline (4)	433	673
Charlestown (6)	Aberlour	566	1012

Charlestown (7), pa., Ardee bar., W. co. Louth, Ir., 3 N. of Ardee; ac. 2,699; soil wet and boggy, overlying building-stone, which is quarried. There are several seats.

Charlestown (8), or **Newtown Dillon,** vil., pa. of Kilbeagh (q.v.), E. co. Mayo, Ir., 10 N.W. of Ballaghaderreen.

Charlestown (9), vil., pa. of Montiaghs (q.v.), N. co. Arm., Ir., 7 N.W. of Lurgan.

Charlestown (10), vil. on the Grand Canal, adjoining Clara, pa. of Kilbride (q.v.), N. K. Co., Ir. *Kilcoursey Castle* is a seat in the neighbourhood.

Charlesworth, eccl. pa. and vil., pa. of and 2½ S.W. from Glossop (q.v.), N. Derbys. The cruciform church of St. John is in E. Eng. style; and there are Congregational and Baptist chapels. Cotton-spinning and rope and cotton band making are the chief industries, and there are also some collieries.

Charleton (1), pa. and vil. on a sea-creek, S. Dev., 1½ S.E. of Kingsbridge; ac. 2,379, water 400; soil clay and slate, overlying slate. The church of St. Mary is in Dec. style; in the chancel are sedilia and a piscina; the church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt 1849–50. In the pa. is a swing-bridge to admit vessels to the creek. *Slade* is a seat.

Charleton (2), estate, pa. of Kilconquhar (q.v.), E. Fifes., Sc., 1 W.N.W. of Colinsburgh. *C. House* is a seat.

Charleville, mkt. to. (W. & S.) on the Glynn, pa. of Rathgoggan (q.v.), N. co. Cork, Ir., 34 N. of Cork. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a school, a bridewell, and a court-house. Manufactures of linen and leather are carried on, but in a small way. The surrounding country is exceedingly rich and fertile, and presents a variety of fine landscapes. C. was founded 1661 by Lord Broghill, afterwards Earl of Orrery, who built a castle in the neighbourhood, but it was taken and destroyed by the Duke of Brunswick in 1690. The to. received its charter from Charles II., on which occasion it changed its name from Rathgoggan to the present form, in honour of that monarch; it continued to return two members to Parliament down to the Union. C. gave the title to the Earl of C., but it is now extinct. *Ardskagh, Castle Harrison, Cooline, Fortlands,* and *Sanders Park* are seats.

Charley, pa. in the middle of Charnwood Forest, N. Leics., 8 E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; ac. 500; soil light loam, overlying rock. *The Hall* is on the site, and contains fragments, of the Augustinian Priory of St. Mary, founded (1465) by Simon de Montfort.

Charlinch, pa., W. Somerset, 4 N.W. of Bridgwater; ac. 1,432; soil clay, overlying stone. The church of St. Mary, restored 1887, is chiefly Perp., and contains several monuments and tablets to the family of which Admiral Blake was a member; there is also a mural tablet which bears the names of all the deceased rectors of the pa. since 1309. *Gothelney Hall,* an ancient edifice with a tower and a disused chapel having a fine oak roof, is a seat.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Charlestown (7)	Dunleer (9)	42	372
Charlestown (8)	Ballyhauniss (19)	126	779
Charlesworth	Mottram (½)	194	2477
Charleton (1)	Kingsbridge Rd. (12)	227	295
Charleville	Charleville (1¼)	130	1970
Charley	Shepshed (3)	120	151
Charlinch	Bridgwater (5)	152	191

Charlock, ha., pa. of and 1 S.E. from Abthorpe (q.v.), S.W. Northants. C. was at one time a portion of the possessions of the priory of Luffield.

Charlotte, Port. [PORT CHARLOTTE.]

Charlton (1), eccl. pa., tp., and ha., near the Avon, pa. of Cropthorne (q.v.), E. Worcs., 2 N.W. of Evesham. The church of St. John the Evangelist is in E. Eng. style. *C. House* was the seat of an old Worcestershire family, but is now in other hands.

Charlton (2), eccl. pa., formed from the pas. of Downton and Standlynch (q.v.), S. Wilts. All Saints' Church is a brick building in E. Eng. style.

Charlton (3), tp. and ha., pa. of and 1 N.E. from Wantage (q.v.), W. Berks.; ac. 1,884. The chapel-of-ease is in E. Eng. style.

Charlton (4), ti., pa. of Henbury (q.v.), W. Gloucs., 5 N. of Bristol.

Charlton (5), ti., pa. of and near Tetbury (q.v.), E. Gloucs.

Charlton (6), ha., pa. of and 1½ N.W. from Andover (q.v.), N. Hants.

Charlton (7), ha., pa. of Sunbury (q.v.), S.W. Middx., 3¼ S.E. of Staines.

Charlton (8), ha., pas. of King's Sutton and Newbottle (q.v.), S.W. Northants, ¾ S. of Newbottle. At C. Hill there is an ancient encampment and fort named "Rainsborough." *C. Lodge* is a seat.

Charlton (9), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bellingham (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Charlton (10), ha., pa. of Singleton (q.v.), W. Sussex, 5¼ S. of Midhurst. C. was formerly noted for its fox-hunting, having at one time two packs of foxhounds.

Charlton (11), tp., pa. of and 2 S.W. from Wrockwardine (q.v.), E. Salop. There is a mission chapel.

Charlton (12), ha., pa. of and ½ W. from Kilmersdon (q.v.), N.E. Somerset. *C. House* is a seat.

Charlton (13), ti., pa. of and 1 E. from Shepton Mallet (q.v.), E. Somerset.

Charlton (14), ti., pa. of and 2½ S. from Donhead St. Mary (q.v.), S. Wilts. There is a chapel-of-ease here.

Charlton (15), ha., pa. of and 2 N.W. from Hartlebury (q.v.), N. Worcs.

Charlton (16), ha., pa. of Morhanger (q.v.), Mid Beds., 6 E. of Bedford.

Charlton Abbots, pa. and vil., E. Gloucs., 6½ N.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 2,190; soil stone-brash, overlying stone. The church of St. Martin is plain, and has a curious bell with the name of St. Martin in Lombardic characters.

Charlton Adam, eccles. pa. and vil. on the Cary, Mid Somerset, 7 N.E. of Langport. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Perp. The old Roman Fosse road to Ilchester passes through C. A. It was formerly a pa. but is divided between Charlton Mackrell, Compton Dando, and King Weston.

Charlton Cross, locality, N.E. Somerset, 5 N. of Frome.

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Charlton (1)	Fladbury (2)	109	315
Charlton (2)	Downton (1½)	90	321
Charlton (3)	Wantage Road (2)	60	260
Charlton Abbots	Cheltenham (7)	109	74
Charlton Adam	Sparkford (6)	125	295
Charlton Horethorne	Milborne Port (1½)	114	456

Charlton, East, tp. pleasantly situated on the north side of the Tyne, pa. of and 2¼ N.W. from Bellingham (q.v.), S. Northumb.

Charlton Horethorne, pa. and vil. (formerly a mkt. to.), Mid Somerset, 5 S.W. of Wincanton; ac. 2,363; soil limestone, overlying stone. The church of SS. Peter and Paul, restored 1863, is chiefly Perp.; it anciently belonged to Kenilworth Priory; some portion of the communion plate dates from 1441. From three round barrows in the pa. were dug, in 1877, a quantity of pottery, burnt and unburnt human remains, flints, and a coffin of bark enclosing some human bones and a bronze dagger. Along the north and west of the pa. runs an old British road.

Charlton Kings, pa. and vil. on the Chelt, and in part a sub. of Cheltenham, E. Gloucs., 2 S.E. of Cheltenham; ac. 3,499; soil sand, clay, and gravel, overlying clay. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has a piscina and an 18th-cent. brass; and a 14th-cent. cross in the churchyard now has a sundial. The eccl. pa. of C. K. Holy Apostles has a church in Dec. style. Near are the remains of a Roman camp. *Ashley Manor*, with some very old oaks in the grounds, is a seat.

Charlton Mackrell, pa. and vil. on the Cary, Mid Somerset, 5 N.E. of Langport; ac. 3,910; soil limy, overlying limestone. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Perp. The national schools have an endowment. The vil. is situated on the old Roman Fosse road to Ilchester. *Sytes Cary House*, now occupied by farmers, is an old English mansion with a chapel attached, in which there are some finely-executed coats-of-arms of the former occupants.

Charlton Marshall, pa. and vil. on the Stour, E. Dors., 2 S. of Blandford Forum; ac. 2,100; soil fertile and various, overlying chalk and gravel. The church of St. Mary, rebuilt 1713, is in E. Eng. style, and contains several monuments and tablets dating from early in the 18th cent. There are numerous barrows on the downs of this pa. *Newlands* is a seat.

Charlton Musgrove, pa. on the Cale, Mid Somerset, 1 N.E. of Wincanton; ac. 2,153; soil various, overlying oolite. The church of St. Stephen is Gothic, and contains numerous monuments. The present edifice is supposed to occupy the site of a chantry founded by one of the Lovells in the time of Edward III. The pa. register contains entries of persons who died of the plague here in 1552. A farmhouse in this pa., called Stavordale Farm, was formerly a portion of a priory of Black or Austin Canons of St. Victor, dedicated to St. James, and founded by Sir William Zouch in the 13th cent. The ancient nave is now a barn, and the choir is used as a dwelling-house. Connected with the latter by a beautifully-panelled arch is a chapel with a fan-traceried roof. The cloisters are still to be traced on the north side. *Charlton House* and *Roundhill Grange* are seats.

Charlton near Dover, pa., mostly in the bor. of Dover (q.v.), E. Kent; ac. 381. The cruciform church of SS. Peter and Paul is a simple brick

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Charlton Kings, pa.	Charlton Kings (1½)	105	4187
C. Kings, eccles. pa.	Charlton Kings (1½)	105	1819
Charlton Mackrell	Sparkford (7)	125	526
Charlton Marshall	Blandford (2)	121	569
Charlton Musgrove	Wincanton (2)	116	407
Charlton near Dover	Dover (1½)	75	7839

building. There is also an eccl. dis. church of St. Bartholomew in E. Eng. style.

Charlton near Malmesbury, pa. and vil., N.W. Wilts., 2 N.E. of Malmesbury; ac. 5,054; soil sandy, overlying clay. The church of St. John the Baptist, restored 1875, situated inside the gates of Charlton Park, is E. Eng.; the chancel contains a table-monument bearing two recumbent effigies under a canopy, but without any inscription. A convalescent home for children was built 1870, and a free school for the education of 100 children was erected 1864. *Charlton Park*, the seat of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, is a fine Elizabethan mansion, containing a picture gallery designed by Inigo Jones.

Charlton near Salisbury, pa. and vil. on the Avon, Mid Wilts., 8½ S.E. of Devizes; ac. 1,706; soil chalky, overlying chalk. The church of St. Peter, restored 1858, is E. Eng., and contains two screens and a mural brass dated 1424.

Charlton, New, ha., pa. of Charlton-next-Woolwich (q.v.), W. Kent, about 1 w. from Woolwich.

Charlton-next-Woolwich, pa. on the Thames, N. Kent, 1 w. of Woolwich; ac. 1,236. The church of St. Luke dates from 1630, and has some interesting monuments and memorials. There are some almshouses, among these being houses for Dutch men and women. C. is noted for its chalk pits, which are rich in fossils. *C. House*, built by Inigo Jones, and much ornamented, is a seat, commanding a good view of the river and neighbouring country.

Charlton, North, tp. and vil., pa. of Ellingham (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 2,806. *C. Hall* is a pleasantly-situated seat, commanding extensive views of the North Sea.

Charlton, Old, or **Charlton St. Paul,** eccl. pa. near the Thames, pa. of Charlton-next-Woolwich (q.v.), N. Kent. The church of St. Paul is in Gothic style.

Charlton-on-Otmoor, pa., tp., and vil. on the Ray, Mid Oxon, 5 S.W. of Bicester; ac. 1,961; soil clay and corn-brash. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Dec. and Perp., and has piscina and sedilia in the chancel, remains of altars with piscina in the aisles, and a sanctus bell; the rood-loft remains, and the rood is by ancient custom wreathed with flowers yearly on May-Day; there is a 15th-cent. brass with figure in cope of a former rector, and a 14th-cent. slab with cross fleury of another rector. In the churchyard are the remains of an E. Eng. cross. There are Baptist and Methodist chapels, and the curfew is still rung.

Charlton, Queen. [QUEEN CHARLTON.]

Charlton St. Paul. [CHARLTON, OLD.]

Charlton's Houses, mining vil., pa. of Skelton-in-Cleveland (q.v.), N.R. Yorks.

Charlton, South, eccl. pa. (extending into the pa. of Alnwick), tp., and vil., pa. of Ellingham (q.v.), N. Northumb.; ac. 1,882. The church of St. James, built 1862, is in E. Eng. style.

Charlton, West, tp. situated at the confluence of the Tarret Burn and North Tyne, pa. of and 2 N.W. from Bellingham (q.v.), S. Northumb.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Charlton nr. M'bury	Malmesbury (2)	94	547
Charlton nr. S'bury	Pewsey (4)	75	141
C.-next-Woolwich	Charlton	6	11742
Charlton, North	Alnwick (6½)	309	153
Charlton, Old	Charlton	6	2673
Charlton-on-Ot., pa.	Islip (3)	72	477

Charlwood (1), pa. and vil. on the Mole, Mid Surrey, 6 S. of Reigate; ac. 7,093; soil and subsoil wealden clay. The church of St. Nicholas is E. Norm. and later periods, and has a fine Norm. arch and some 11th-cent. frescoes. There is a Baptist chapel, and a cottage hospital containing six beds. *C. Place*, *Farm Field*, and *Russ Hill* are seats.

Charlwood (2), ha., pa. of and 2½ N.E. from Ropley (q.v.), N. Hants.

Charminster, pa. and vil. at the confluence of the Cerne and Frome, S. Dors., 2 N.W. of Dorchester; ac. 4,095; soil gravel, overlying chalk. The church of St. Mary is an ancient structure; over the vaults of the Trenchard family in the east corner is a curious monument with carvings in white marble, and dated 1636; there are several marble tablets to the Devenish family over the family pew in the south corner. There is a Working Men's Club and Institute. The Dorset County School stands on the brow of a hill near the vil. It is an imposing structure of brick dressed with stone, and is surrounded by about 10 ac. of gardens and recreation grounds. It has accommodation for 100 boarders, has a dining-hall 70 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, a chapel, and several fives-courts. There are also workshops for technical instruction in carpentry, carving, etc. *Wolfeton House* is a seat.

Charmouth, pa., vil., and watering-place, on the English Channel, W. Dors., 6 S.E. of Axminster; ac. 414, including 85 water and foreshore; soil light sandy loam, overlying sand. The church of St. Andrew was built 1836 upon the site of the old one, and contains some mural monuments which were in the former building. There is a Congregational chapel here, which was originally founded in 1689. Adjoining this is an old house of historical interest. It was formerly the "Queen's Arms Inn," and Charles II. slept here after the battle of Worcester. When Cromwell's soldiers searched the house, the king was concealed in the chimney. It was in this house that the late Dean Alford received his early education. The principal room measures 40 ft. by 20 ft.; and the large chimney arches and heavy oak ceilings still remain. The coastguard station is on the west cliffs, where the Great Gun battery is also situated. C. is a place of considerable antiquity. Situated as it was on a branch of the great Icknield Street, the Romans made it one of their stations, and called it *Carea Arixa*. Some great battles were fought between the Danes and the army of King Egbert in 833. The mildness of its climate, the purity of its sea-bathing, and the fine views commanded from its cliffs and hills, have made it a very popular resort of recent years. Golden Cap Hill in the pa. is 600 ft. high. Ammonites are found here in plenty, and in 1864 a new species of Plesiosaurus (*P. rostratus*) was discovered here, and was subsequently purchased by the British Museum.

Charnac, or **Chuinneag,** loch, pa. of Rosskeen (q.v.), N. Ross and Crom., Sc., 7½ S.W. of Kincardine. It is situated at a height of 1,500 ft., and measures 2½ furlongs long by a furlong wide.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Charlton-on-Ot., tp.	Islip (3)	72	294
Charlton, S., ec. pa.	Alnwick (5¾)	309	196
Charlton, South, tp.	Alnwick (5¾)	309	121
Charlwood (1)	Horley (3½)	26	1444
Charminster	Dorchester (2)	135	1450
Charmouth	Axminster (6)	145	535

Charndon, tp., pa. of Twyford (q.v.), N. Bucks.; ac. 1,841. Since 1886 twenty-one acres of the old common have been let in allotments by the Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. A good substantial barn (now the property of the tenants) was built by public subscription in 1890 at a cost of about £60.

Charnes, tp., pa. of and 4 N.W. from Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Charney, tp. and chap. on the Ock, pa. of Longworth (q.v.), N.W. Berks., 4½ N.W. of Wantage; ac. 1,209; soil various, overlying sand. The chapel of St. Peter is Norm., and has two good Norm. doorways—that on the north having a robed figure between two griffins carved on the tympanum in a border of scroll work, and that on the south having carved heads inside a cable moulding; the font is E. Eng., and the pulpit Perp. There is an old manor-house.

Charnham Street, ti., pa. of Hungerford (q.v.), of which to. it forms a part, E. Wilts.; ac. 2,490.

Charnock Heath, tp., pa. of Standish (q.v.), N. Lancs., 2½ E. of Chorley; ac. 1,598. Here are mines and quarries, and cotton and bricks are manufactured.

Charnock Moss, small ha., pa. of Penwortham (q.v.), N. Lancs., about 3 S. of Preston.

Charnock Richard, eccl. pa. and tp., pa. of Standish (q.v.), N. Lancs., 3 S.W. of Chorley; ac. 1,946. Christ Church (1860) is in Dec. style. *Park Hall* is a seat.

Charnwood Forest, W. Leics., a diversified and more or less barren tract of undulating land, about 20 miles in circuit, and rising at Bardon Hill to a height of 853 ft. By an Act of Parliament passed 1812 it has been enclosed, with the exception of parts preserved for woods and plantations. Its geological formation is a puzzle, since there are no fossils to give a clue to its age. The prevailing rocks are igneous and metamorphic, slate and syenite hills; and Bardon Hill seems to have formed the plug of a volcanic cone. It was probably once beneath the Coal Measures, but these have been swept away since the upheaval of the Forest District. The granite of the district is famous, as are, too, the Whittle Hill hones, which are taken from a small quarry. Near Bardon Hill is the Cistercian house of Mount St. Bernard, built by the elder Pugin, and remarkable as being the first abbey completed since the Reformation. Men may visit the refectory and dormitories between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., and women may visit the Calvary, the grounds, and the museum.

Charsfield, pa. and vil., S.E. Suff., 5½ N. of Woodbridge; ac. 1,299; soil light, subsoil various. The church of St. Peter is chiefly of rubble, with traces of Norm. and Perp. work; the communion plate includes a silver flagon dated 1576, and an ancient chalice, paten, and alms-dish. There are sand-pits in the pa.

Charterhall, estate, pa. of Fogo (q.v.), Mid Berws., Sc., 3 N.E. of Greenlaw. It has been in the possession of the Trotter family for more than 400 years. The mansion house is modern.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Charndon	Claydon (2½)	58	131
Charney	Challow (3)	64	202
Charnock Heath	Chorley (1½)	202	1062
C. Richard, ec. pa.	Coppull (2)	200	758
C. Richard, tp.	Coppull (2)	200	645

Charterhouse (a corruption of French (*maison*) *Chartreuse* = "a Carthusian monastery. The French adjective is derived from the name of the desert in which St. Bruno founded the first house of the order, now La Grande Chartreuse), pa. in the City of London. In 1348 a small chapel was erected here upon the spot where many victims of the plague had been buried, and in 1371 Sir Walter de Manny—following out a project of Michael de Northbourg, who had left moneys for the purpose 10 years before—founded a Carthusian monastery. At the Reformation this passed into lay hands, and Thomas Sutton bought it of Lord Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and made a new foundation for old men, and for the education of poor children. As in the case of other foundations, the school part of it has been widely diverted from its original objects, and has become a famous public school, having received, too, a new impulse from its removal to Godalming. The foundation for old men remains in the old spot, and the chapel contains the tomb of the founder, who is commemorated on December 12. There are also many interesting portraits of old governors. The old monastery gate still remains in Carthusian Street. Thackeray, who was educated there, gives an interesting account in "The Newcomes" of what the Charterhouse used to be both as a school and as an asylum for the 80 old men. C. has produced many eminent men.

Charterhouse Hinton, pa. and vil., E. Somerset, 4 S.E. of Bath; ac. 3,000; soil fine loam, overlying freestone. The church of St. John the Baptist is Dec. There is a malting-house in the vil., and the pa. is rich in freestone. It is supposed to have been at one time a Roman station. There are E. Eng. remains of a Carthusian priory, removed from Heythrop, Gloucs., and refounded here in 1227. *Hinton Abbey* (an ancient manor-house), *Hinton House,* and *Homewood* are seats.

Charterhouse-on-Mendip, pa., E. Somerset, 5 N.E. of Axbridge; ac. 2,410; soil light, overlying marl. The name commemorates the fact that there was a Carthusian cell here, dependent on Witham priory.

Charteridge, ha., pa. of Chesham (q.v.), Mid Bucks. It adjoins the to. on the north-west, and extends for about 3 miles on the Aylesbury Road.

Charters, or **Chesters,** vil., pa. of Southdean (q.v.), S. Roxbs., Sc., 7 S. of Jedburgh.

Charters Chest, recess in one of the sides of Craig Cluny, Braemar, S. Abers., Sc., 1½ E. of Castleton-of-Braemar. (It got its name from the fact that the title-deeds of the estate of Invercauld were concealed here during the troubles of 1715.)

Charterville, estate, pa. of Minster Lovell (q.v.), S.W. Oxon, about 3 N.W. of Witney. It was here that Feargus O'Connor in 1847 tried to carry his land scheme into effect, and it was divided into nearly 100 small holdings.

Chart, Great, pa. and vil., E. Kent, 2 S.W. of Ashford; ac. 3,276; soil stiff clay in most places, overlying rock. The church of St. Mary is Dec. and Perp., and has 15th- and 16th-cent. brasses and figures. *Godinton,* in a well-wooded park, is a seat.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Charsfield	Woodbridge (3)	79	411
Charterhouse	.....	.....	136
Charterhouse Hinton	Freshford (2)	100	622
C'house-on-Mendip	Yatton (8)	130	73
Chart, Great	Ashford (2)	55	706

Chartham, pa. and vil. on the Stour, E. Kent, 2½ S.W. of Canterbury; ac. 4,569; soil light loam, overlying chalk. The cruciform church of St. Mark is Dec. and Perp., and has some old stained glass and many brasses, among them being one of a mail-clad Crusader of 1306 (one of the earliest known brasses), three of priests of the 15th and early 16th cents., and one of a lady (1530). There are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels, and the East Kent Lunatic Asylum, accommodating 900 patients, is in the pa. There is a paper-mill on the Stour. In some barrows (now destroyed) upon C. Downs many Anglo-Saxon remains have been discovered, and there are marks of entrenchments upon Swarding Downs.

Chartham Hatch, ha., pa. of Chartham (q.v.), E. Kent, 1½ S.W. of Canterbury.

Chartley Holme, pa., W. Staffs., 5 S.W. of Uttoxeter; ac. 1,707; soil loam, overlying clay. *C. Hall*, standing in a park of 1,000 ac., is an old moated house, and has a room in which Queen Mary of Scotland was imprisoned. Queen Elizabeth also visited the place. The park is noted for its herd of wild cattle, which differ, however, in some respects from those of Chillingham. On a hill near the hall are the ivy-covered ruins of C. Castle, surrounded by ancient yew-trees.

Chart, Little, pa. and vil. on the Stour, E. Kent, 2 N.W. of Ashford; ac. 1,607; soil and subsoil light. The church of St. Mary is Perp., and has a piscina; the north aisle contains brasses of 1438 and 1509, and other monuments and figures of the Darell family, whose ancient mansion has a Roman Catholic chapel attached. There is a paper-mill in the pa.

Chart-next-Sutton Valence, pa., Mid Kent, 4½ S.E. of Maidstone; ac. 2,188; soil stiff clay and loam, overlying rock, upon which excellent hops are grown. The church of St. Michael is Late Dec.

Charwelton, pa. and vil. on the border of Warws., S.W. Northants, 5 S.W. of Daventry; ac. 2,332; soil clay, sand, and gravel, overlying clay. The church of the Holy Trinity is Perp., and has some good brasses and tombs with recumbent figures, one of these being that of a 16th-cent. knight in plate armour. The Cherwell rises here, in the cellar of Cherwell House, and is crossed by a curious old footbridge.

Chasetown, eccl. pa., formed from the pa. of Lichfield St. Michael (q.v.), E. Staffs., 3 W. of Lichfield, and containing enclosed portions of Cannock Chase. The church of St. Anne is in Romanesque style. St. John's Mission Church is modern, and there are Wesleyan and Methodist chapels. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries.

Chastey, small vil., pa. of and 1 mile from Holsworthy (q.v.), N. Dev.

Chastleton, pa. and vil. on the border of Gloucs., N. Oxon, 3½ S.E. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh; ac. 1,770; soil and subsoil loam, stone-brash, and gravel. The church of St. Mary the Virgin is Norm. and later periods, and has some carved benches and heraldic tiles, and some 16th- and 17th-cent. brasses with figures. In the neighbourhood is a circular mound, thought to be of Danish origin and to commemorate a battle between Canute and Edmund Ironside. *C. House* is a seat; the house is Jacobean, and has a fine hall 72 ft. long, containing good oak carving, some old tapestry, and some good paintings. Robert Catesby, of Gunpowder Plot fame, once possessed the estate. Here is preserved the Bible given to Bishop Juxon by Charles I.

Chatburn, eccl. pa., tp., and vil., on the Ribble, pa. of Whalley (q.v.), N.E. Lancs., 2½ N.E. of Clitheroe; ac. 894. Christ Church, rebuilt (except the tower) 1883, is in Romanesque style. Cotton and lime are manufactured, and limestone is extensively quarried. Roman and E. Eng. coins have been found in the neighbourhood.

Chatcull, tp., pa. of and 4¼ N.W. from Eccleshall (q.v.), W. Staffs.

Château des Marais, or **Ivy Castle,** ancient castle, Guernsey, 1 N. of St. Peter Port. It is said to have been built by Robert I., Duke of Normandy. The ivy-clad ruin, standing on a slight elevation, forms a picturesque object in the landscape. (The name is probably derived from the marshy ground by which it is surrounded.)

Château l'Étoc, fort, north side of Braye Harbour, Alderney, Channel Islands. Although small, the fort is of some importance.

Chatelherault. [CADZOW.]

Chater, affl. of the Welland, 15 miles in length, rises near Withcote in the east of Leics., and, after completely traversing the co. of Rutland, joins the Welland a little above the vil. of Tinwell, on the borders of Northants.

Chatford, vil., pa. of and 1 W. from Condover (q.v.), S. Salop.

Chatham, pa., parl. (returning one member) and mun. bor., and seaport to., Mid Kent, 33 S.E. of London; ac. of pa. 4,444, of bor. 2,707. C. is situated in a valley which runs southwards from the Medway, and forms a continuous to. with Rochester; it is of great importance as a military and naval station, and is strongly fortified. The church of St. Mary the Virgin was almost wholly rebuilt in a debased style in 1788, but there are some remains of the older building, including a fine Norm. doorway on the south side of the nave; it contains a monument to Stephen Borough, a native of Northam in Devonshire, who took part in Chancellor's expedition to Archangel, and discovered the North Cape. St. John's (with a church in Doric style) and St. Paul's (with a church in Trans. style) are eccl. districts. St. Bartholomew's Chapel was originally attached to the ancient hospital for lepers, as it now is to the General Hospital; the ancient portion of the building, discovered 1874, includes several Norm. windows, and an open oak roof of the 14th cent. in the chancel; the chapel was restored and enlarged 1881–82. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Congregational, Methodist, Unitarian, and Swedenborgian places of worship, and a cemetery of 16 ac. with two chapels. The Reform Club, a building of

Place.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Chartham	Chartham	66	2641
Chartley Holme	Chartley	142	37
Chart, Little	Charing (2)	53	313
Chart-next-S. V.	Staplehurst (3)	41	673
Charwelton	Weedon (7)	70	203
Chasetown	Hammerwich (1½)	121	4560
Chastleton	Adlestrop (2)	87	203
Chatburn, ec. pa.	Chatburn	223	901
Chatburn, tp.	Chatburn	223	831
Chatham, pa.	Chatham	34	31901
Chatham, parl. bor.	Chatham	34	59210
Chatham, mun. bor.	Chatham	34	31657

stone and red brick in Classic style, was opened 1888. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded for the reception of lepers by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in 1078, was reconstituted as a General Hospital in 1858; the present building, a large edifice of red brick beside the Medway, was built 1858–63, and enlarged 1880. The Hospital for Decayed Mariners was built by Sir John Hawkins, the famous naval commander and navigator, in 1592.

CHATHAM.
(From a Photograph by Poulton and Son, Lee, S.E.)

A statue of Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N., a native of C., who established the overland route to India, stands near the railway station. C. was prior to 1893 one of the chief convict stations. The Old Dock (consisting of the southern portion nearest the to. of C.) was founded 1588, and Upnor Castle, now a powder magazine, was soon afterwards built on the north side of the river to defend it. This did not prevent the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, from ascending the river and burning some ships in 1667. The docks at present have a river-frontage of three miles —the older part consisting of dry docks, slips, ropery, workshops, and storehouses; while the modern part contains three large basins, one a repairing dock of 21 ac., another a factory dock of 20 ac., and the third a fitting-out dock of 28 ac. In the first of these there are four stone docks of 400 ft., and a depth of 34 ft. upon the sill. The docks open upon a lower part of the river, which has been dredged so as to allow large vessels to come up from Sheerness to C. They give employment to about 3,000 hands, and the machinery includes a crane capable of lifting 250 tons. C. is the headquarters of the Thames military district, and, besides the dockyard, a large number of military establishments are included within the famous "Lines"; these works are, however, now obsolete, and have been replaced by a chain of detached forts, constructed on modern principles at considerable distances from the town. Outside there is an extensive and elevated tract covered with grass, which is used for military manœuvres and reviews. There are four principal barracks, viz., the Royal Marine, Chatham, Brompton, and St. Mary's; these, excepting the Royal Marine, are chiefly occupied by the Royal Engineers under training in the School of Military Engineering, which was established 1812. Opposite Brompton Barracks is the Royal Engineers' Institute, a handsome building in Classic style, in front of which is a bronze statue of General Gordon, C.B., R.E. (who fell at Khartoum), mounted on a camel. The other military and naval buildings include the Melville Hospital for sailors and Marines, the Soldiers' Institute (1861), and a soldiers' gymnasium near Brompton Barracks. A considerable amount of trade is carried on by the river, and there are brickyards, cement works, and flour-mills in the neighbourhood.

Chatham Green, ha., pa. of Great Waltham (q.v.), W. Essex, 7 N.E. of Chelmsford.

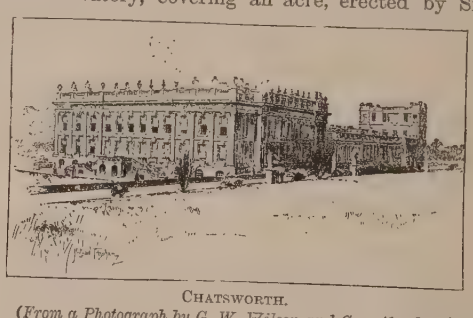
Chathill, tp., pa. of Ellingham (q.v.), N. Northumb., 8 S.E. of Belford; ac. 415.

Chatley, ha., pa. of Great Leighs (q.v.), E. Essex, 4¼ S.W. of Braintree.

Chatley Hill, extra-parochial tract, E. Somerset, 4 N. of Frome.

Chat Moss, peat bog, S. Lancs., 7 W. of Manchester. It covers an area of about 12 square miles, varies in depth from 10 ft. to 35 ft., and was formerly so soft and spongy that heavy animals could not cross it without being engulfed. It has now been largely reclaimed, and mostly presents a fairly solid surface; but in its first state George Stephenson constructed the Manchester and Sheffield Railway (1829) over the morass.

Chatsworth, pa. on the Derwent, N. Derbys., 3 N.E. of Bakewell; ac. 1,292, water 45. The pa. belongs to the Duke of Devonshire, and consists of a large park, in which is situated the famous *C. House*. The Derwent, crossed by a stone bridge, passes through the park, which is 12 miles round, and contains deer; and the gardens, which cover 12 ac., are noted for their extensive orangery, and a conservatory, covering an acre, erected by Sir



CHATSWORTH.
(From a Photograph by G. W. Wilson and Co., Aberdeen.)

Joseph Paxton; while the waterworks almost rival those of Versailles. The house is nearly a square surrounding a quadrangle, and is in Ionic style. There is some carving by Grinling Gibbons, and the chapel is ornamented with cedar. The library contains some rare books, and there are paintings of old masters, and some good sculptures. The house may be visited from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., except when the Duke of Devonshire is in residence. The estate once belonged to William Peveril, but passed to the Cavendish family, with whom it has since remained.

Chattenden, ha., pa. of Hoo St. Werburgh (q.v.), Mid Kent, 5 N. of Rochester.

Chatteris, pa., mkt. to. (F.), and polling-place for the northern div. of the co., N. Cambs., 7 S. of March; ac. 15,090; soil clay, loam, and fenland, overlying

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chathill	Chathill	317	61
Chatsworth	Rowsley (2)	149	51

PLACE.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chatteris	Chatteris	75	4587

clay. The church of St. Peter is of various periods; a handsome screen separates the chancel from the body of the church. There are several Dissenting places of worship. There are 48 ac. of "poor's land" in the pa., producing a yearly income of about £140. The Corn Exchange is in the High Street, and there is a Literary Institute in Park Street. Some 24 ac. of land, called St. Matthias' Court, is held in trust by twenty-four of the inhabitants for the general improvement of the to., in which are several brewing and malting establishments, mat, rope, engineering, and other works. There is a stud farm of horses in the pa. C. is a place of great antiquity, being mentioned in Domesday Book as "Cetriz" and "Cateriz," whilst Camden calls it "Cheaterizt." It is near the spot called "Vermuyden's Drain," after the celebrated engineer, Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, who in 1649–53 drained the Bedford Level. About 980 a convent of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Mary, was founded here. This was annexed to the church of Ely during the reign of Henry I., and was dissolved 1538. Numerous antiquities have come to light in the pa. in recent times, among them being a double-edged sword (in excellent preservation) with the figures of men in conflict embossed on the hilt. About two miles from the to., in 1824 a plough turned up an earthen jar which contained 1,000 copper coins, mostly Roman, of the years 305 and 306. Some years later elephant remains were found; and in many parts of the Fenlands discoveries of large oak-trees have been made at a great depth.

Chatterley, tp., pa. of Wolstanton (q.v.), N. Staffs., 3½ N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. There are extensive ironworks here.

Chattisham, pa., S.E. Suff., 5 S.W. of Ipswich; ac. 704; soil heavy mixed, overlying clay and sand. The church of All Saints and St. Margaret, restored 1887, is Dec., and contains several ancient monuments and brasses dating as far back as 1577, and the windows are partially filled with stained glass; the ends of the old chancel-screen are embedded in the partly-destroyed arch; there is a piscina under an arched head in the chancel.

Chatton, pa. and vil. on the Till, N. Northumb., 3 E. of Wooler; ac. 17,335; soil clayey and sandy, overlying limestone and rock. The church of Holy Cross is in Gothic style. Limestone is largely quarried in the pa. *Fowberry Tower*, in a park of 150 ac., is a seat.

Chatwall, tp., pa. of Cardington (q.v.), S. Salop, 3 N.E. of Church Stretton. An old mansion, formerly the seat of the Corfields, is still standing.

Chatwell, Great, ha., pa. of Gnosall (q.v.), W. Staffs., 8½ W. of Penkridge.

Chatwell, Little, ha., pa. of Gnosall (q.v.), W. Staffs., about 8 W. of Penkridge.

Chausée. [COUPÉE.]

Chavenage, ha., pa. of Horsley (q.v.), E. Gloucs., 2 N.W. of Tetbury. The manor-house was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and has a chapel attached.

Chawleigh, pa. and vil. on the Dart, N. Dev., 2 S.E. of Chumleigh; ac. 5,359; soil loam, overlying clay. The church of St. James is E. Eng., and contains a fine chancel-screen. There is a monthly market.

Chawl End, ha., pa. of and 1½ W. from Luton (q.v.), S. Beds.

Chawley, ha., pa. of and ¾ N.E. from Cumnor (q.v.), N. Berks.

Chawsey, ti., pa. of Mapledurham (q.v.), S.E. Oxon, 3 N.W. of Reading.

Chawson (formerly "Chalverstone"), ha., pa. of Roxton (q.v.), N.E. Beds. Here is an ancient manor with moat, formerly the residence of Roger Hunt, Speaker of the Parliament in 1433.

Chawton, pa. and vil., E. Hants, 6 N.E. of Alresford; ac. 2,674; soil marl, overlying gravel and chalk. The church of St. Nicholas is in E. Dec. style. The old edifice was destroyed by fire in 1871, the chancel alone being saved. There are several old monuments to the Knight family. Jane Austen came here to live in 1809, and between that period and her death in 1817, four of her stories were published, though the name of the author was not made known till 1818. *C. House*, an Elizabethan mansion, is the seat of the Knights.

Chaxhill, ti., pa. of and 2 E. from Westbury-on-Severn (q.v.), W. Gloucs.

Cheadle (1), pa., tp., and to., on the Mersey, E. Chesh., 3 S.W. of Stockport; ac. of pa. 6,291, of tp. 4,488; soil various, overlying clay and gravel in some places. The church of St. Mary was rebuilt early in the 16th cent., and is Late Perp.; it contains several monuments, including a 15th-cent. altar-tomb to members of the Hanford family with the recumbent figures of two knights clad in plate armour. The chief public buildings are the Barnes Convalescent Hospital (1874) and the Literary Institute (1877), which includes a library, gymnasium, and news and other rooms. There are many printing and bleaching works in the neighbourhood.

Cheadle (2), pa. and mkt. to. (F.), N. Staffs., 13 N.E. of Stafford; ac. 6,793. The church of St. Giles is in Dec. and Perp. styles; and there is a Roman Catholic church of St. Giles (designed by Pugin), beside Congregational, Wesleyan, and Methodist chapels; and the charities are considerable, among them being a free school and endowed national schools. There are several collieries in the neighbourhood, a large tape factory, and a silk-mill. Most of the inhabitants find employment in these industries. *Hale's Hall* (named after Chief Justice Hale, who once possessed the estate) and *Woodhead Hall* (in a small park) are seats.

Cheadle Bulkeley, tp., pa. of Cheadle (q.v.), E. Chesh. The chief part of this tp. is within the bor. of Stockport (q.v.).

Cheadle Grange, ha., pa. of and 1½ E. from Cheadle (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Cheadle Hulme, eccl. pa. and ha., pa. of Cheadle (q.v.), E. Chesh., 2¾ S.W. of Stockport. The church of All Saints (1863, and since enlarged) is in Gothic style. Here is an orphan school for the children of deceased clerks and warehousemen.

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Chattisham	Roydon (3)	20	206
Chatton	Ilderton (4½)	327	1145
Chawleigh	Eggesford (2)	194	613
Chawton	Alton (2)	47	455

PLACE.	Nearest Rly. Stn., and dist. fr. (1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		POPULATION.
Cheadle (1), pa.	Cheadle	180	19966
Cheadle (1), tp.	Cheadle	180	16830
Cheadle (2)	Froghall (3)	153	4883
Cheadle Hulme	Cheadle Hulme	175	1555

Cheadle Mill, ha., pa. of and near the to. of Cheadle (q.v.), N. Staffs.

Cheadle Moseley, tp., pa. of Cheadle (q.v.), E. Chesh., nearly all within the bor. of Stockport (q.v.).

Cheal, ha., pa. of Gosberton (q.v.), S. Lincs., 3¼ S.E. of Donington.

Cheam, pa. and vil., Mid Surrey, 3 N.E. of Epsom; ac. 1,909; soil sand in parts, and clay and pipe-clay. The church of St. Dunstan, rebuilt 1864, is in E. Eng. style. The chancel of the old church still remains in the churchyard, and contains some good 16th-cent. monuments with shields and recumbent and kneeling figures, and a palimpsest brass with figures of 1542. There are Baptist and Methodist chapels. An old timber house is said to have been used by Queen Elizabeth as a council-house, and still bears that name; and beneath a carpenter's shop, which once formed part of the building, is a large vault, cut out of the sandstone, with a descent of twenty-three steps, and at the end is a lower vault. It is not clear how these vaults originated, or what purpose they served. Five rectors of C. in the 16th and 17th cents. became bishops. Lloyd the antiquary lived in this pa.

Cheam Common, ha., pa. of and 1 N.W. from Cheam (q.v.), Mid Surrey. The church of St. Philip, chapel-of-ease, is in E. Eng. style.

Cheapsides, formerly a pa., E.R. Yorks., 5½ E. of Howden; ac. 7; soil alluvium and clay, overlying clay. It is now amalgamated with Blacktoft (q.v.), with which the population is included.

Chearsley, pa. and vil., Mid Bucks., 7½ S.W. of Aylesbury; ac. 1,130; soil clay and light loam, overlying clay and limestone. The church of St. Nicholas, formerly a chapel to Crendon, is a small stone structure; it seems originally to have been E. Eng., and a doorway and some single-light windows of the style still remain, but Perp. windows have been here and there inserted, particularly in the chancel; there are a number of 15th-cent. brasses in the chancel; the ancient font is large and circular, and is ornamented with foliage.

Chebbard, ha., pa. of and 1 W. from Dewlish (q.v.), Mid Dors.

Chebsey, pa., tp., and vil., on the Sowe, W. Staffs., 2 N.E. of Eccleshall; ac. of pa. 4,171, of tp. 2,852; soil marl, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Gothic, and there is an ancient shaft in the churchyard.

Checkendon, pa. and vil. on the Chiltern Hills, S. Oxon, 7½ W. of Henley-on-Thames; ac. 3,077; soil chalk and clay, overlying chalk. The church of SS. Peter and Paul is Norm. and Perp., and has a stoup and some old wall-paintings; there are some 15th-cent. brasses, among them being one with a triple canopy and marginal inscription to John Rede, 1404. *Braziers House*, *Little Stoke*, and *Wyfold Court* are seats.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Cheam	Cheam	15	2146
Chearsley	Thame (3)	48	242
Chebsey, pa.	Norton Bridge (1)	139	536
Chebsey, tp.	Norton Bridge (1)	139	462
Checkendon	Goring (4½)	45	415

Checkley (1), pa. and vil. on the Tean, N. Staffs., 3¼ S.E. of Cheadle; ac. 6,073; soil sandy, overlying gravel. The church of St. Mary and All Saints is Norm. and later periods, and has some old Flemish glass and a curious Norm. font. Till lately there were some wall-paintings; and in the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. There is a 16th-cent. tomb, and the effigy of a Norman Crusader. The pa. possesses considerable charities.

Checkley (2), ha., pa. of and 2 N.E. from Mordiford (q.v.), Herefords.

Checkley-cum-Wrinehill, tp. and vil., pa. of Wybunbury (q.v.), W. Chesh., 6½ S.E. of Nantwich; ac. 1,433. *Checkley Hall* is now a farmhouse.

Checkleys, ha., pa. of Great Tey (q.v.), E. Essex, 4½ N.E. of Coggeshall.

Chedburgh, pa. and vil., W. Suff., 6 S.W. of Bury St. Edmunds; ac. 556; soil clay, overlying clay. The church of All Saints is Dec.

Cheddar, pa. and vil. on the Ched, Mid Somerset, 2½ S.E. of Axbridge; ac. 6,998; soil various, overlying coarse gravel. The church of St. Andrew retains a 15th-cent. altar-tomb. C. is situated on the southern side of the Mendip Hills, at the opening of a rocky chasm, nearly a mile in length, called C. Cliffs. The fantastic forms of the cliffs, in many places resembling huge ramparts with projecting

Market Cross, Cheddar.

parapets, combine with C. Water, which forms a lake within the gorge and escapes by a waterfall at its mouth, to produce a highly picturesque effect. A large stalactite cavern was discovered in 1837, and others have since been brought to light, abounding in stalactites, stalagmites, and fossil remains. "Cheddar Cheese" is so called because the method employed in its manufacture was first adopted in this neighbourhood. It is still made in large quantities in C. and the surrounding parts of Somersetshire. C. formerly had a large market, long obsolete. The market cross, however, is still standing, and was restored 1878.

Place.	Nearest Raily. Stn., and dist. fr.(1) place, (2) fr. Lon. or Dub.		Population.
Checkley (1)	Leigh (1)	147	2620
Checkley-c.-W'hill	Madeley (3)	150	182
Chedburgh	Saxham (5)	81	255
Cheddar	Cheddar	134	1941

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